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THE
AMERICAN
HOMEOPATHIST

AN EXPONENT OF HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE.

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EDITOR:
FRANK KRAFT, M. D.

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FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

A REVIEW of the past twelve months, although the greater part of the year was cast in a period of "hard times" (which latter yet abide with us), gives the homeopathic profession no especial cause for mourning; nor does it add aught to the contentment and happiness of Gould, Browning et Cie., for homeopathy has lost no ground, so far as a pretty careful study and survey of the field discloses. There is no evidence forthcoming nor at hand that any homeopathic physician has given up business by reason of loss of confidence engendered by the Gould circular, nor through any other means, medical or lay. In fact, we know of no brother in the profession having struck his colors and hied him elsewhere, except as it was the wont to do before Gould and others took their pens in hand.

* *

A NUMBER of changes have taken place in the domicile of leading physicians, but ever with the purpose of betterment and not because of unusual loss of business. So that in that regard the Gould one-hundred-dollar effort has been absolutely without effect, and the money so expended could have been used to infinitely better advantage in these "hard times." The year has also witnessed another abortive effort on the part of the Gould school to dethrone homeopathy by

heaping it up with contumely. Reference is had to the loud-mouthed efforts of the English medical gentleman(?)—Turveydrop, the English magazines style him—the redoubtable Mr. Ernest Hart, with his quiverful of registerable titles, who undertook to enlighten his American brother on the essentials of the code and the inner and more secret workings of the law of ethics, by quoting a definition from the dictionary of old Ursa Major and fitting it to the exigencies of the modern-day practice. Conservatism is truly the noble Briton's underlying characteristic; but to go back a hundred years and more for a word or fact applicable to to-day's scientific achievements, is about as intelligent and honest a move as to quote from the earlier writings on the impossibility of railway trains running on iron rails, or of the human voice being transmitted over the telephone circuit. But even the greatness of this little man added nothing to the merriment of the American allopath; indeed, the hilarity seems to have been mainly on the side of the homeopath.

* *

THE homeopathic school has reason to congratulate itself on the very excellent books which have appeared during the year, published wholly and solely in its own interest. The homeopathic student or practitioner is no longer necessitated to

buy allopathic books in order to gain that knowledge of general medicine which his own text-books did not furnish forth. At the head of the list for the twelvemonth stands, without a compeer, McMichael's "Compendium of Materia Medica"; followed closely by Dewey's "Essentials of Materia Medica"; they fill places never before occupied and from which they cannot be soon, if ever, dislodged; they are firmly bound to the heart of every conscientious homeopath. For materia medica is homeopathy; and any work, lecture, or speech which enhances its importance, or sheds new light upon the mode of its acquisition, increases the value of homeopathy. Following closely upon this twain is Dudgeon's "Newer Translation of Hahnemann's Organon." Ordinarily this book should have been in the lead, but Dr. Dudgeon does not make a new book of his later venture, simply producing a revision of a book formerly published, but considerably elaborated and corrected for modern usage. In this later edition of Hahnemann's masterpiece no part of the master's reasoning is omitted. It is a wonderfully clear and interesting book, faithful to the original text without being cast in that heavy and profound meter which discouraged the average student and practitioner; the text can be easily followed by the freshman as well as the graduate; and its charming diction makes it not a difficult volume to place in the hands of intelligent lay readers who are curious concerning the philosophy of homeopathy. Dr. Verdi has given us his "Special Diagnosis"—an excellent work—but more especially directed to the lay than the professional public. Dr. Clifford Mitchell gives us a second edition of his diseases of the kidneys. Dr. Ivins has put a new book on our shelves on Nose and Throat; and so the list might be added to. All these are trustworthy books, and by

men who have made the work which they have essayed to speak upon a specialty in some sense beyond the general practice. Two new books are promised at an early date which will add much to the effectiveness of our professional labors; the one being Professor Fisher's book on "Diseases of Children," and the other Professor Wood's work on Gynecology. Both are much needed and will be welcomed by the profession.

* *

AGAIN we revert to the fact—for it is become a fact—that the homeopath is no longer beholden to his elder brother and his implacable enemy of the old school, for information in the line of general practice; we have schools to-day as well equipped in every essential of a medical student's life as are to be found anywhere in the country. And it is not necessary, as it was in the early seventies, or even later, to send your student to an allopathic college to get a general medical training and then finish him up in one of our schools. The closing year has seen the establishment of another homeopathic school—the one at Louisville—which records the usual prosperity, and it must needs do so, considering the excellent corps of instructors found in its faculty. Another school—a night school—is either in actual session or contemplates an early entrance into the arena at Topeka. Washington has been making spastic attempts to have a sundown college within its borders; and failing in that seems determined to adventure upon the high seas and start a homeopathic college, in opposition to the homeopathic profession and medical society of Washington and environs, and, as alleged, with but one homeopathic graduate upon its advertised faculty. At last accounts an injunction had been prayed for by the local medical society to restrain this

"college" from holding legal sessions. The Hering of Chicago, the youngest but one of homeopathic schools, has been more than ordinarily—yea, extraordinarily—fortunate in enlisting the co-operation of a wealthy lady, who has with generous hand endowed the college so that it now promises to become one of the best equipped schools in the world. It has already shown its drawing qualities in that it has taken into its fold several teachers who had become eminent in the older schools, but who found their efforts in such older schools continually thwarted by the preponderating influence of the other twenty-eight or thirty chairs which the modern school deems so essential—in its Announcement. Long life and much success attend the labors of the Hering! The National has again taken its place in the ranks with a new—or almost wholly new—corps of instructors. The addition of Cowperthwaite to the Chicago Homeopathic was a good and prudent move on the part of the governors of that school. The Hahnemann was crippled when Hawkes and Hoyne and others withdrew; but the present incumbent of the materia chair, after a gentle remonstrance from the senior class, is in a fair way to let mongrel teaching occupy a back seat for the rest of the term. Ann Arbor has had its cat-fight, and our Tabitha won the toss; although rather severely battered she is still in the ring. Where will the next eruption in matters collegiate erupt and tear the welkin with its charges and counter-charges? Everybody in the Ann Arbor imbroglio appears satisfied, except the half dozen or more disgruntled parties who hoped to sit in the un-fat chairs—two-thousand dollars a year and find yourself—but signally failed. Cleveland is still actively at work in its two colleges in the preparation of doctors homeopathic and otherwise. There is not one particle of

doubt that the "split," resulting in two schools, has improved the standard of medical teaching in Cleveland, with the near prospect of having the old-fashioned homeopathy taught in both colleges with a steady hand. But this millennium certainly cannot come so long as the students in one of the schools are taught in clinic to alternate remedies, or the local medical society, as well as the college society, permits one of the older men to ridicule and riddle with sarcasm one of the younger teachers, because of this younger teacher's adherence to the homeopathic remedy. Pulte seems to have dropped out for some reason. Communications sent to its dean meet with no response; and its literature is so few and far between that it might practically be said not to exist. What's the matter with Pulte, anyway? The St. Louis school is holding its ground nobly with good *materia medica* and other thorough teaching. It has never boasted of its large classes, but such of its graduates as it has turned out in recent years are good samples of the work done. The Eastern schools are becoming more rigid each year—possibly under the action of the State board laws—so that presently a student will not be able to enter the portals of a medical school without first giving evidence of a lifelong spending in schools and academies and a graduation at Yale or Harvard or Princeton. The aim is, perhaps, good, which seeks to elevate the general educational standard; and perhaps it is capable of proof that a man who knows Greek and Latin and one or two modern languages, with a first-class *book* knowledge of all the scientific theories which a faculty of teachers—who are practically teachers but practical in nothing—have instilled into him—that such a man will be a better doctor, that is, cure more patients, than the man who studied his

little grammar or McGuffey in a paper-glazed schoolhouse, drove mules along the tow-path or split rails, or did other menial and manual labor, but all the while going to school to the people—that people with whom he came in daily and hourly contact, learning the lesson of practical life, human sympathy, and charity. It may also be demonstrable that such training in colleges is amply compensated by the present day rate of compensation which the average doctor receives from those patients who pay aught for his services. In other words is the play worth the candle? Are all the successful doctors in the East? And are they all literary graduates? It has always been a wonder to us why a college has not been incorporated in one of the truly Southern States. What more eligible point for such venture than New Orleans? Doubtlessly other reasons than the palpably geographical one negate the idea. Fisher tried to get started with his first journal there, but it had to go west for life.

* * *

I N homeopathic journalism no momentous changes have been made nor are any contemplated beyond the changing of the *Medical Century* from monthly to semi-monthly with an increase in the subscription price. That semi-monthlies are practicable is seen from the success of this journal—THE AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST—which is the pioneer of that class of literature. Dr. Fisher is making a fine property of his *Century*, and no one wishes him aught but success in his newest venture. In general it is pleasant, in retrospect, the utterances of the homeopathic press for the past year, to note the improvement in its homeopathic tone. We do not recall a single instance of the editor or anyone for him issuing an editorial, counseling alternation of remedies, or advocating any of the other admixtures of mongrelism to

be found in some of the journals of not over ten years back. The tone is generally if not universally better and purer. Some fanaticism still mars the pages of a few of our American journals, but even here there is a tendency to look at things with a little more liberty. This doesn't mean liberalism or eclecticism; it means the leaning toward curative measures outside of the fifty-millionth of a remedy, but yet truly and honestly homeopathic.

* * *

DEATH with his remorseless scythe has been very kind to us. But few of the ancient landmarks have been removed. And those whose place shall know them again no more forever are missed as all good men and women are, but the gap is not hopelessly left open; others are filling up the ranks and the battle goes bravely onward. Geo. A. Hall was among the first to pay the penalty of nature early in the year, and with him went much of that executive ability which would have kept the then forthcoming World's Fair Congress of Homeopathic Physicians from getting into the hopeless jangle into which it did ultimately manage to get itself. Hall was a power in the schoolroom, in the forum, in the journals; he was a born organizer, popular and magnetic. Then came Samuel Swan, ancient and revered, but latterly no longer representing the better and purer class of homeopathy; isopathy had claimed him for its own. And now, as we write, we learn of the death of Dr. W. H. Holcombe of New Orleans, the Tall Sycamore of the South. Others of our brethren have been laid by the heels on death's grassy plains, but they had not become celebrated and known as had this trio. Hobart and Knoll of Chicago were eminent in their specialties, loved and admired, but yet their fame had not extended far beyond the city limits or the State boundaries.

AND so, closing on the solemn lesson of death, the foe which all mankind dreads and fights, and the doctor most of all, we feel that homeopathy has nothing specially to mourn or regret in the record of the past year. Her progress has been steady and unswerving; every aspect of the field is flattering. The memories of our brethren who have fallen in the good cause is treasured up forever, and will be an incentive to the

remaining number to live the good life and prepare for that inevitable fate which shall bring us face to face with the Divine Master at last, and perhaps give us again the companionship of Dunham, of Farrington and Hering, and Lilienthal and Dowling, and the others whose voices yet sound in our ears, and whose absence at our Institute meetings is still marked and noted. Ring out the old ! Ring in the new !

Materia Medica Miscellany.

Bellis Perennis.—A PARTIAL PROVING.—The Homeopathic World gives the instance of a lady, aged forty-five years, of nervous temperament and subject to severe attacks of neuralgia accompanied by swelling, who took by mistake a dose of tinct. bellis per. She says :

"It produced marked swelling of the eyelids, and large patches of scarlet flushing over the forehead and cheeks, very conspicuous indeed, but at the same time without the least feeling of heat and burning, so that I was amazed when I caught sight of my face in the glass. The appearance was like violent erythema, but there was no rash. As the day went on the flesh grew paler, and the next morning there was a sort of peeling of the skin ; a dust brushed off it, as it were, when rubbed.

"Then there had been a sudden peculiar wide-awakeness—more than a common waking—very early, before 3 A. M., and do what I would I could not get to sleep again. And yet it was comically pleasant, my head felt so clear and my wits so lively.

"The wakefulness was unlike ordinary early morning wakefulness in that there was no subsequent dozing, for I seemed to awake suddenly and once for all, with great clarity and alertness of every faculty."

Apocynum IN HYDRO-PERICARDIUM.—Hempel says of it: "The cardiac symptoms of this drug are slow, almost imperceptible action of the heart ; oppression in the cardiac region ; aggravation of the dyspnœa from lying down ; short, dry cough ; scanty urination.

"In cases where apocynum is indicated the pulse is either slow and weak, or slightly accelerated and weak. It has been reported as curative in hydro-pericardium."

Carduus Marianus SYMPTOMS.—More difficult voiding of stool or absence of stool ; dull, frontal headache, particularly toward the right temple ; bitter taste ; nausea ; pressure in the stomach ; pyrosis ; distention of the epigastrium ; white-coated tongue, particularly in the middle ; later, distention of the right hypochondrium, with pressure there and pain from deep inspiration and motion. As the dose was increased, the stools became yellow and pappy ; vomiting of green, sour fluid, and the urine, which had been deep yellow, became brown and contained gall pigment, as was demonstrated by chemical tests ; it retained its normal acidity. The symptoms persisted for some days after the close of the experiments, and then disappeared spontaneously.

Cicuta virosa IN SPASMS.—Dr. J. L. Gage, reprint from an old journal.—

Robert H., farm hand, aged thirty-eight, while rolling a cider barrel out of a cellar, stuck a sliver into his knee, above the patella. It was quite sore and painful, he poulticed it and kept at his work. The twelfth day he got wet through to the skin, took cold, but the next two days he worked sowing barley, carrying a heavy basket suspended over his shoulders by a rope, the basket resting on his abdomen; when he returned home he was sick, and had great pain in his neck and shoulders, in fact all over. In dressing the sore knee, his wife found, by pressing a little, she drew out a pointed sliver, full three-fourths of an inch in length and one-tenth in diameter, nearly round. He had carried this "thorn in the flesh" two weeks without any great inconvenience. He continued to suffer great pain in the whole body, and the next day began to have spasmodic jerking of the arms and upper part of the body. An allopathic physician was called, and learning about the sliver, reported the case as lock-jaw. The next day another physician was called in council, and the third one was called in. He was five days under their treatment. They said he must die. I was called to see him. I noticed the following symptoms: There was no trismus; the man could eat, drink, and talk; he was rather thirsty, tongue coated and dry. About every five, ten, or fifteen minutes he would have a violent, spasmodic jerking of the whole body. If he was lying on his side he would be straightened out on his back quick as lightning, every muscle in his body stiff and rigid; would scream so as to be heard a quarter of a mile. The head drawn back, the fingers clinched, the arms bent at the elbows, the body and legs straight; the breathing was very difficult. Put your hand under one heel, and you could lift his whole body to the head. The paroxysm

would last one or two minutes, then gradually the muscles would relax, and he would be comparatively easy for a few minutes. He had full consciousness, and could talk even during a paroxysm. Gave *cicuta virosa* 200. This soon lessened the severity of the symptoms and frequency of recurrence, and a final and a perfect cure followed. In a few weeks he was at work again as well as ever, and never a symptom of it since.

Sarsaparilla IN URINARY DIFFICULTIES.—C. W. Boyce, M. D., reprint from A. H.—A patient complaining of kidney trouble was compelled to leave his trade of goldsmith and remove inland and engage in outdoor employment. On examination it was found that he had no kidney complaint at all. One constant symptom he had, *viz.*, after each urination there came a pain at a point in the vicinity of the bladder. This was not the only pain, but this was never absent. He was compelled to urinate often, and had distress more or less all through the pelvis. Gave him six powders of *sarsaparilla* 200, with directions to dissolve a powder in six tablespoonfuls of water, and take one tablespoonful night and morning, until this solution was taken, when, if he felt better, to take no more; but if there was no relief, to dissolve one after another and take them until they were all gone. He returned after some time asking for more powders—not because he needed them, but to provide for a contingency. He then told me that after every urination he had had chills, commencing at the region of the neck of the bladder and spreading in an upward direction, until finally he felt them in the whole upper part of the body; and these chills, together with the pain after urination, had entirely disappeared after taking the *sarsaparilla*.

Moschus AND **Asafetida**.—C. A.

Macrum, M. D., Pac. Coast Jour. of Hom.—Moschus, however, is the “fainting” remedy. The musk patient faints upon any and all occasions; she seems to make a business of it. Anything that startles her makes her faint; she faints while eating, and when she has nothing else to do, she faints. She has globus hystericus, like ignatia, palpitation of the heart, constriction of the chest with spasmodic suffocating spells, coldness of the skin with nervous trembling, feels worse after sleep, etc.

Asafetida resembles ignatia in its oversensitiveness, globus hystericus, and aggravations from fresh air. Flatus accumulates and presses against the diaphragm, producing oppressed breathing, a condition resembling the oppression of musk; but the latter is accompanied by a sensation of constriction, and by a feeling of pressure from accumulated gas. The one condition is mechanical, while the other is due to excitement of sensory nerves.

Gelsemium IN ACUTE RHINITIS.—U. S. Med. Invest.—The provings of this drug indicate its use in the above named disease. So constant is its favorable action in this respect that it may be regarded as almost specific in typical “cold in the head.” The sneezing, watery discharge, swollen nostrils, rawness of throat, tickling cough, headache, vertigo, congested heavy eyes, malaise, general pain, chilliness, slight fever, diminished arterial tension, present in different cases in part or whole, are successfully met by this agent. *The best results are seldom attained unless it is prescribed in the early stage.* After inflammation reaches the stage of mucous discharge and all developments cease, the time has passed for its use.

For those who are subject to colds in the head, it is well for them to keep gel-

semium at hand and take it on the first appearance of the symptoms.

Lilium tig. IN SUBINVOLUTION.—Chas. Horace Evans, M. D.—Mrs W., aged thirty-four, the mother of three children, constantly ailing since the birth of her last child four years ago, after a hard and tedious labor. Complained of a heavy, dragging sensation, principally in the hypogastric region. Uterus somewhat lacerated, and had not regained its normal size; felt the need of some support to hold the abdominal organs up; had a profuse leucorrhœa, which was of a yellowish-brown color, and of an excoriating character; urging to urinate; the passage of urine caused burning and smarting, the same kind of feeling at the meatus urinarius as the leucorrhœa did at the vulva. Intellectually dull and melancholy, with an undefined depression. Also experienced a constant sensation of being in a hurry; this feeling predominated over every other, and forced her into committing many physical extravagances. After the use of lilium tig. improvement ensued, and recovery soon followed.

FOUR FAT REMEDIES: Calcarea Carb., Capsicum, Pulsatilla, AND Graphites.—Calcarea carb. is usually a fair-skinned personage, more likely a female, with a tendency to lung troubles and mental derangement. Graphites is a cold-blooded party, also usually a female, with bluish colored skin, and heart troubles. No lung lesion worthy of mention. The skin in graphites is a principal seat of difficulty. It is harsh, dry, and cracked, with an exudate like the gum issuing from the wound in a tree; this tear is sticky like glue or honey. Pulsatilla is chilly, but not cold; wants to move about in the open air; cries easily; has a diarrhea—no two stools alike—and usually a clean skin. Capsicum is a fat person with rheumatism and chills. The latter are found in the back, cause thirst which renews the chills, and these are followed by sleep. It may be said that this is a peppery party.



F. Park Lewis
"

WE present on the opposite page the portrait of Dr. F. Park Lewis, a distinguished practitioner and specialist of Buffalo, N. Y.

College Notes.

Southern Homeopathic Medical College, Baltimore.

—To prevent extensive pitting from variola, when the eruption begins to appear the skin should be freely sponged with warm water, to which a few drops of carbolic acid, sulphuric acid, or chlorine water have been added. After the pustules form, apply to the face a mask made of equal parts of mercurial ointment and arrowroot, or, as soon as the eruption appears, paint the face thoroughly with a mixture of glycerate of starch and arrowroot, until the papules become pustular. Then evacuate each pustule and paint with tincture of iodine.

When *cimicifuga* or *hydras. can.* is indicated, it is said to limit the pitting.—*Miffin.*

—If milk, as a diet in fevers, does not agree, it should be poured into a bottle and thoroughly shaken, then administered a tablespoonful at a time, and frequently.

Hot milk is a good stimulant, as is egg-nog, *without spirits*, made by beating an egg (white and yolk) thoroughly, add to a pint of milk, beat well, flavor with vanilla and sweeten. May be given *ad lib.* Junket is an excellent diet in fevers.

To reduce temperature sponge baths with *tepid* water followed by *hot* water give a more permanent effect than with tepid water alone. The wet-pack (*warm* for children) is a powerful means of reducing temperature.—*Janney.*

—Never use cathartics for constipation during pregnancy. Gluten or glycerine

suppositories may be used, and enemas if necessary.

It is better to regulate the bowels by a laxative diet and prescribing the indicated remedy.

If there is perversion of appetite, satisfy the craving, and the abnormal condition will soon be relieved.

Morning-sickness is often accompanied by ulceration of the cervix, but not caused by it.

When there is pre-existing disease of the stomach, aggravated by pregnancy, and endangering the patient's life, it is justifiable to empty the uterus.—*Custis.*

—Women suffering from uterine diseases should have an abundant and nutritious diet, such as milk, soups, beef-tea, etc. Should take nourishment between the regular meals and before retiring at night. Bathing, with a small quantity of salt in the water, is very beneficial. Massage and exercise are useful. Abundance of rest and sleep is essential.

The bowels must be kept regulated (*not by cathartics*).

The vaginal douche night and morning, using about two gallons of water, hot as patient can bear, is a great help. Clothing should be suspended from the shoulders, and not constrict the body. If a pessary causes pain, remove it and use the douche.—*Kneass.*

New York Medical College and Hospital for Women.

—In the treatment of tuberculosis of the knee, fixation must be applied by some long apparatus from hip-joint to foot. The most simple and most easily applied is the plaster of Paris bandage. Put limb in straightest position, cover well with absorbent cotton, and apply plaster of Paris bandages from ankle to hip.

Reapply every two weeks. Treatment

must continue as long as there is pain and spasm of muscles.—*Roberts*.

—A profuse hemorrhage after menopause, without odor, indicates polypus of uterus. If patient has profuse watery discharge as menopause approaches, and menstrual blood increases in quantity, you may look for beginning of some malignant growth. Make microscopical examination, and operate. Dysmenorrhea with nausea and vomiting, in unmarried women, indicates an anteflexed uterus.—*Belle Brown*.

—*Obstetrics*.—In primipara, a labor of eighteen or twenty hours is not alarming. If more than twenty-four hours elapse, we may fear results to mother and child, and should ascertain cause of delay.

—To test quality of mother's milk, nurse vial half full of milk and allow it to stand. Then hold to light and look for cream on top.—*Phæbe J. B. Wait*.

—*Principles of Medicine*.—Homeopathic principles are not applied to any of the following conditions: Any disease caused by destruction of tissue incapable of repair. Any disease in which the vital energy is so far impaired that it cannot react. Any disease which does not produce symptoms which bear some relation to the action of a drug. Any condition the cause of which is obvious and can be removed.—*Dearborn*.

—In opening the abdominal cavity in an autopsy, a good free incision is made along the linea alba, turning to left of umbilicus, flaps being held up by tenaculi so as to prevent escape of fluid. If fluids are present to any extent, they should be carefully measured and critically examined. Abnormal adhesions should be carefully observed, noting their characters and probable durations. If stomach is full, its long diameter is transverse. If empty, the long diameter, in majority of

cases, will be almost perpendicular.—*Storm White*.

—*Dispositions*.—*Chamomilla*.—Whining restlessness. Wants this and that, but, when offered, will not take it. Only quiet when carried.

Ant. crud.—Sulky. Does not wish to speak. Peevish. Cannot bear to be touched or looked at.

Staphisagria.—Peevish in morning. Violent temper. Wants to throw away everything which he takes in his hands.

Cina.—Cannot be quieted by any persuasions. Cries if touched. Cross and obstinate. Strikes everybody, even when sick.—*McMichael*.

Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri, St. Louis.

—Professor Wm. E. Richardson has a novel as well as antiseptic mode of treating the cord of the newborn infant.

A piece of soft cloth about six inches square is folded triangularly. The apex, which represents center of cloth, is burnt out large enough to admit the cord. This little act amuses the patient, at the same time antiseptifies parts in contact with cord. The cloth is then coated with vaseline, cord drawn through, and corners of cloth folded over.

—Professor L. C. McElwee announces a new means of controlling enteric hemorrhage. In a recent case of typhoid fever a profuse hemorrhage persisted until the patient was completely exhausted. Every means was adopted, but failed. Ferri persulphas was thought of, but how to get it to the exposed artery was a puzzle. This, however, was overcome by inclosing five grains powdered persulphate of iron in three capsules, which were calculated to become absorbed by the time the "bullet" reached the diseased spot. The effect was perfect. The capsules becoming absorbed,

and the persulphate thrown into immediate contact with the bleeding vessel, the hemorrhage stopped, and the patient's life was thus saved.

—Professor W. L. Reed mentioned a peculiar case of puerperal mania and the efficacy of the administered indicated remedy. She thought she was queen of the sea, and that the doctors were "rubber men" (divers) as she called them. She was deathly afraid of these "rubber men," and thought they intended to injure her; and she would roll herself up in the bed-covers, but never take her eyes off these men. Her face was flushed, eyes suffused, and carotids throbbing violently. When the doctor approached the bed she would lie perfectly quiet until he came within a certain distance; then she would spring upon him, strike at him, spit in his face, and if possible bite him. She would then calm down as though nothing had happened. She got one dose of bell. *cm.* The mania subsided, and she bid fair to recover. She talked of her condition, said she knew she was doing wrong, but was unable to control herself. This she proved not long after, for pacing the room one day, calm and peaceful, she suddenly rushed to a table, grabbed a fine ornament and with herculean force thrust it through a fine plate mirror. Upon the mantel was some expensive bric-a-brac which seemed to aggravate her, and this she threw into the stove. One more dose of bell. *cm.* cleared that condition, and she has had no return of the symptoms since.

—Professor W. A. Edmonds, professor of gynecology, advocates and recommends the application of moist heat in the form of douches, in the treatment of uterine diseases. He claims there is no greater adjuvant in the domain of therapeutics than is moist heat. It not only alleviates, but

stimulates and assists nature in its function of repair.

—Professor W. B. Morgan advises gentle massage as a means of reducing the œdema, and to hasten absorption of the clot and inflammatory deposits in chronic phlebitis, especially where the system seems to be in an indolent condition. This, however, should never be practiced in the acute stage, as it may result in emboli.

Hahnemann of Philadelphia.

—The causes of prolapses are 1st, pressure from above; 2d, traction from below; 3d, increased weight of organs; 4th, lack of tone in natural support. To remedy: in first stage, merely lift uterus off the posterior wall of vagina, and support it with antiseptic wool. In second stage, replace with finger, which is to be placed high up on the posterior wall of uterus. Then treat as in first stage, or by pessary. In third stage grasp cervix, reduce the vaginal walls and then uterus. Pessaries in incomplete procidentia and in the complete shorten vaginal walls, build up perineum and abdominal supporters.—*Belts.*

—In fluoric acid there is an aversion to one's own family, particularly toward the mother. There is sleeplessness until morning, when patient takes a short nap, waking up refreshed. Desires to walk and walk forever; but walking exhausts.

Aqua chlori was proven in the following strength: the 2x made by one part of aqua chlori (three per cent. chlorine) and two parts aqua distillat. One of its symptoms is a wearing sensation on the vertex, extending down the left side of the head, with inability to walk from sense of prostration.—*Mohr.*

—A tumor is a new growth or an addition to some part of the body, consisting of a substance wholly or partly organized. A benign or innocent tumor interferes only

because of its size ; it has no power of reproduction ; grows slowly, and is painless except from pressure or sensitive surroundings ; neither does it reappear when removed. Malignant tumors end in death. The most malignant forms of tumor are the lowest forms of embryonic cells.—*James.*

—The adhesive plaster treatment is highly to be commended when a sprain has occurred at the ankle ; it prevents further laceration of ligaments, causes absorption by its pressure, allows a certain mobility which will prevent ankylosis.

Ankylosis is either fibrous or bony. The preventive treatment is to control the inflammation ; always make complete reductions of fractures and dislocations and passive motion.—*Van Lennep.*

—The most important treatment of tuberculosis is non-medicinal ; prescribe an animal diet in the main, with plenty of drinking water. Bowels must be taken into consideration in selecting the diet. Koumiss is placed at the head of foods, especially where there is an irritable stomach. Use 3 to 6 pints daily. Beef tea, or mutton tea or chicken broth, etc., should be given along with the koumiss. The meals, as a rule, should be small. Give a lunch between meals of koumiss, milk, or other easily digested fluid food. The indicated remedy will at times relieve, if you attend to your diet and hygiene.—*Goodno.*

Chironian Notes.

—Sulf., dry cough, worse *before* midnight ; ars., dry cough, worse *after* midnight.—*Allen.*

—"The longer I live and the more I practice the less inclined I am to arrange drugs in groups."—*Allen.*

—Arg. nit. is a valuable remedy in puru-

lent ophthalmia with thick, everted lids, and profuse discharge.—*Allen.*

—Stomach symptoms of arg. nit. are : great and sudden distention, some nausea and pain, with hot, dry tongue.—*Allen.*

—After an abortion the patient should be kept in bed three times as many days as the number of months of the abortion.—*Danforth.*

—The ulcer of kali. bich. is round, clear-cut, with indurated edges and cheesy base ; it is sluggish and painless. Syphilitic ulcer.—*Allen.*

—Croupous bronchitis can't be distinguished from the other forms of bronchitis until the membranous casts of the tubes are seen.—*Smith.*

—Pleurisy differs from acute bronchial catarrh in having short, catchy respiration, pleuritic friction, and the bending of the patient to the affected side.—*Smith.*

—In the treatment of acute intestinal catarrh give no food until the attack begins to subside. Starve the patient. When feeding is begun give no fats or starches.—*Dowling.*

—The flat bones are affected by both aur. and plat., but the aur. patient is very low-spirited and melancholy, while the plat. patient is the reverse, self-satisfied and haughty.—*Allen.*

—The chest oppression of phos. is *external*, as of a load *on* the chest, or a tight band around it ; that of sulphur is *internal*, as of congestion of blood *in* chest, with stuffiness and burning.—*Allen.*

—In diseases of the respiratory organs the bryonia patient is relieved by lying on the *affected* side ; the phos. patient is made worse by lying on the *left* side, no matter which is affected.—*Allen.*

—The most common predisposing cause to acute gastric catarrh is a scanty amount

of gastric juice. As a result the food is undigested, and undergoes fermentation, so setting up an inflammation of the mucous membrane.—*Dowling.*

—Pneumonia can be differentiated from acute bronchial catarrh by high temperature immediately following the chill, pain in side, dullness on percussion on one side, bronchial breathing, bloody expectoration, and crepitant râles.—*Smith.*

—In all forms of bronchitis the patient is relieved by the presence of moisture in the air. Best accomplished by boiling water in the room. In severe cases a tent of some light material may be placed over the patient and the steam discharged into the tent.—*Smith.*

TWO SURGICAL CASES CURED WITH THE HOMEOPATHIC REMEDY.

By HOWARD CRUTCHER, M. D., Chicago.

ABOUT a year ago I was called to attend a gentleman who had accidentally shot himself through the right foot. The second toe had been entirely destroyed, and a large, ugly wound was left to heal by slow granulations.

At one stage the healing appeared to be slow; the wound looked angry and the discharge became pungent and offensive. With a small silver probe I detected roughened bone, and removed several small pieces from the wound at the time. I gave *silicea* in a high potency, in single doses, and its action was extremely satisfactory. The diseased bone came away in pieces, the discharge became sweeter; and healing came in due time, and perfect union has continued ever since.

A woman of thirty-one consulted me, suspecting chronic appendicitis. There was considerable pain on the right side, extending from the ribs to the pelvis. The liver was enlarged and sore. The spleen

was also distended. She had been advised to submit to an exploratory operation, as "cancer was suspected." She had declined rapidly in weight, was colder than people ordinarily are, wanted to sit near a fire or radiator, and at times drank considerable water. The tongue was coated, the breath was bad, the stomach irritable, the bowels inactive. She looked anæmic and frail.

I told her, of course, that I was exceedingly fond of the appendix and of surgery generally, but that preliminary treatment was essential to any steps we might conclude to take.

I prescribed *natrum muriaticum*, a high potency, and followed it with milk sugar.

The results were all that could be desired. A perfect cure resulted within less than two months.

The remarkable feature of the case is this: that, whereas she had resided for years in an *ague* country, she presented no history of that trouble. She had, however, taken so much quinine that my judgment is the chills never got a chance to develop. The only disturbance following the administration of *natrum* was a "bilious" diarrhoea, which lasted almost a week. Her weight to-day exceeds that of any former period.

WHAT IS AN INFLAMMATION?

G. H. COLLINS, M. D.

The rapid vascular action, induced by irritation,
 Produces the first stages of acute inflammation;
 The warmth induced by the rapid pace of blood in passing through
 The vessels makes them larger and gives them more to do;
 The vessels being fuller and more pressure on the nerves,
 And the filaments and fibrils which the inflamed tissue serves,

Makes the inflamed portion painful and the pain is still increased,
Till the pressure is abated and the tension is released.

But if the pressure still remains beyond a certain stage,
You will find an inflammation of a higher type will rage ;
Then the fever will be higher and the part will beat and throb,
And you've got to get to business or you're sure to lose your job ;
For this last state is congestion, and if you wish to cure your case,
You will have to use your remedies : you have no time to waste ;
For the blood becomes retarded in its passage from the heart,
And suppuration follows, with sloughing of the part.

Another stage may supervene, a chronic inflammation,
And still another follow this, a stage of induration ;
And if this is not soon relieved by therapeutic action
You're very apt to have a case of cyst or tumefaction.
So take your cases if you can as early as you may,
And save your patient lots of pain—the wages of delay ;
Hypertrophy is right in line, and this may be the fate
That follows inflammation, if you decide to wait.

ANÆSTHESIA.

THE exquisite illustration on the opposite page was drawn from life by the eminent American artist, Charles Cope-land, Esq., of Boston, to illustrate the "Then and Now" of surgery ; written by

Professor A. A. Gould, the distinguished scholar and naturalist, late of Harvard University, Cambridge. The term Anæsthesia was coined by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes to express etherization, which was first discovered and *demonstrated* at the Massachusetts General Hospital on the 16th of October, 1846, by William Thomas Green Morton, M. D., one of the world's great public benefactors. Dr. Morton was born at Charleton, Worcester County, Mass., on the 19th day of August, 1819. He died in New York City, July 15, 1868. A brief sketch of the life and the discovery of etherization by Dr. Morton, is sent *free* by Dr. Haydon, Bedford Grange, Mass., to any physician asking for "Theory, Practice, and Demonstration."

Miscellaneous Medical.

OCULAR REFLEX NEUROSIS.—Many cases of partial or nearly total loss of vision caused by diseased teeth have been published. I discussed this topic in a contribution, "The Eye-tooth and the Eye" in the Chicago Medical Investigator (July, 1875), and gave then the accepted explanation for it, which is that it is a reflex neurosis through the ciliary ganglion and the other sympathetic connections of the great tri-facial nerve. Since then a number of interesting cases have come under my observation. One case is well worthy of comment. A lady had a large cavity in the left upper bicuspid tooth. The diseased contents were thoroughly excavated and removed, and the nerve was killed by a dentist. The tooth was filled with gold. A month or two afterward the vision of the left eye began to fail, growing less and less as the weeks went by. The tooth was not sensitive, but the gum at one side of it seemed painful to pressure. The tooth



was extracted, and the sight was rapidly restored. Examination of the tooth showed that, in the filling of it, the thin side wall had been perforated at one point, and a little plug of gold had forced through it, extending about one-tenth of an inch outside, and pressed against the wall of the socket; and this had set up the reflex neurosis, through the well-known pathways to the seeing nerve.—*Professor Jas. A. Campbell.*

OLIVE OIL IN BILIARY CALCULI.—The only hope was to evacuate those concretions, and I decided to try olive oil, knowing by actual experience and observation that the oil would soften the calculi so that they would mash like a boiled pea. The first dose of the oil was six ounces, and this was repeated daily until forty-two ounces had been taken; all this time with no evacuation from the bowels. About this time he had

a copious and painful stool, remarking that it seemed like nothing so much as ten-penny nails. He found over one hundred concretions.—*J. A. Wakeman.*

HYGIENE IN THE TREATMENT OF THE TUBERCULOUS.—Professor W. C. Goodno says that a patient with tuberculosis should be clothed with wool from neck to heel. His skin should be kept active. A cold sponge bath every morning should not be longer than a minute and a half. A change of climate is sometimes of benefit; when this is decided upon, then the patient should think, first, of living out of doors; second, taking the pure air; third, where the air is dry; and fourth, where he may take daily lung exercises.

PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN AS A DISINFECTANT.—The disinfecting properties of peroxide of hydrogen have long been known; but considerable additions have

recently been made to our more exact information as to its bactericidal action. Its hygienic importance, especially in regard to its action upon bacteria in water, has been shown by the interesting experiments of Van Tromp and Althoefer, to which reference was made in a recent number of *Nature*. According to the former, an addition of peroxide of hydrogen, in the proportion of 1 part in 10,000 parts of the water, when shaken up and allowed to stand for twenty-four hours, is usually sufficient to sterilize water. Althoefer, however, found that, to insure sterility, it was advisable to use larger quantities—viz., 1 part in 1000 parts of the water. Experiments made with waters purposely infected with cholera and typhoid bacilli, respectively, showed that in both cases these organisms were destroyed after twenty-four hours by this proportion of peroxide of hydrogen. Althoefer, moreover, specially mentions that he found this addition in no way interfered with the dietetic value of the water; and he recommends its application for household purposes as a protective measure during any epidemics of typhoid fever and cholera. Traugott also testifies to the innocuous character of this material, even when swallowed in large doses. Care must, however, be taken to procure Marchand's Peroxide of Hydrogen (medicinal); moreover, it is important that the sample should be freshly prepared, as its strength, and consequently bactericidal action, is reduced when preserved for some time.

EUROPHEN, RECENT REPORTS ON.—Lieven finds (*Deut. Med. Woch.*) that in hyper-secretory catarrhs europphen diminishes secretion, while in dry catarrhs it restores the membranes to a normal condition. He employed tampons with an ointment containing ten per cent. of the drug. In children's cases the dry powder was blown into the nasal cavities. It

exerted an admirable action in otorrhœa, when introduced dissolved in olive oil. Kopp (*Therap. Monats.*) obtained highly satisfactory results from the use of europphen in venereal ulcers. His reports cover thirty-five cases of hard and soft chancre, inguinal bubo, and moist papular eruptions upon the genitalia. The parts affected were first washed with a sublimate solution and dried, after which the powder was dusted over the surfaces. The writer employed equal parts of europphen and boric acid, except in cases where the full stimulating effect of europphen was especially desired. Estay (*Semaine Méd.*) found that, in soft chancre, the action of europphen is greatly superior to that of iodoform, not only on account of its more rapid action, but because it is free from disagreeable odor, and has no toxic influence. Furthermore, the property of adhering closely to denuded surfaces, and rendering them aseptic, renders iodoform in Estay's opinion superior to any remedy of its kind. The writer applied the europphen in the form of an ointment after having had the sores carefully washed with boracic water.

Book Reviews.

JOHNSON'S THERAPEUTIC KEY. By I. D. JOHNSON, M. D., Honorary Member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, and author of "A Guide to Homeopathic Practice," "Counsel to Parents," etc. Sixteenth edition. Revised, improved and enlarged. Philadelphia: Hahnemannian Publishing House.

Not a new book nor a new edition. But a book that is as valuable to-day as it was at any time of its life. It has never grown old; it cannot grow old or out of date; it bears in itself perennial youth. This author has in his own inimitable fashion solved the problem of putting much in a

little space; so that a book which may be carried in an inside Prince Albert coat pocket contains all the most important pathological and therapeutical points which a busy doctor could require away from his office. The edition before us gives fifty-eight remedies with their anatomical divisions, and in such convenient form, with comparison notes in the text, that one gets in reality the whole *materia medica*. The book is in the main suggestive; it gives the indications of diseases and of remedies, and permits the practitioner to make the necessary connection. It carefully avoids any discussion of the potency question. It also has directions for doing a *post-mortem*. The first twenty-seven pages are devoted to such general information as a ready physician should always carry with him, having reference to poisons, poultices, enemas, hypodermics, baths, pulse, respiration, tongue, fevers, diet, thermometry, etc. A little jewel of a book, which every practitioner should carry in his "grip" and no student should be without.

THE LUNGS. Basic Principles for their Healing and Development. By J. J. Fox, M. D. New York: C. T. Hurlburt & Co. 1893.

This is a book which is candid enough to say that it cannot cure advanced cases of consumption. It takes the reader into its confidence from the first page, and shows him the utter folly of hoping for a cure for an usually fatal disorder when it has progressed sufficiently to have left the usual and unmistakable marks on the body. A glance at the *Contents* shows that the book is divided into several grand divisions; notably into the respiratory system, vital force, alimentation, circulatory system, normal and morbid conditions, natural methods, and general remarks. And if we may begin at the tail end and go forward, we would call attention to some of

the sub-heads into which the General Remarks are divided: Inflammation; Catching Cold; How you Catch Cold; Your Mind; Anger; Enjoyments; Habits; Smoking and Physical Development; Attachments; the Skin; Fever; Hemorrhage from the Lungs; Sweating in General; Constipation; Diarrhea; Baths; Clothing; Ladies' Clothing; Your Bedroom; Sleep; Reasons why Patients should Live an Outdoor Life; Physical Exercise; Your Physician; Drugging; Medical Treatment. This will give the reader some idea of the scope of the work, when in the closing chapter such manifest application to the detail is made. So it goes throughout the whole book. It is cast in a practical, everyday style, so that anybody can read and understand it, and it is especially valuable to put into the hands of those who are predisposed to lung troubles. The author says in his preface: "Medical advice is seldom ever observed. In the first place, the fee given the doctor is not adequate to enable him to devote hours to each individual by way of teaching him the many important things necessary for him to know in order to make a cure of his case possible. In the second place, the fault is not wholly with the patient, since the hurried advice given him is usually of the nature of generalities, and not, as is always necessary, markedly specific. To tell a patient to drop all his bad habits, and in every possible manner live a normal life, and yet permit him to be the judge as to just what is good or bad for him, is of no value whatever. To require him to exercise his lungs, yet not inform him what kind of exercise to take, or how it will aid him in healing or developing them, is mere verbiage, and nothing more. . . The design of this little work is to obviate this as much as possible by making it a handbook wherein can be

found such facts and advice as would be given the patient by his physician." The book, while primarily designed for those suffering with pulmonary troubles, yet will also be found of value to those who desire to retain good health or attain superb physical development. Even the amateur or professional athlete will find it decidedly to his advantage to be posted on this subject of lungs, since a man can excel in any sport only to the degree that he has good wind. A person may have muscles of iron, but for wind, endurance, and agility he must look to his lungs. The book from cover to cover is filled with original ideas and at all times intensely practical. It will not harm even an experienced physician to read over some of the recommendations promulgated by Dr. Fox, who was himself cured of phthisis in the secondary stage. We are glad to recommend the little book, and hope it may find its way into the hands of those most needing such a book, and that it may help them to regain health and strength.

PHYSICIANS' VISITING LIST. P. Blakiston, Son & Co.

This little book, which has been so long before the medical profession in its many predecessor editions, is too well known to need any extended introduction to our readers. The book is very compact in size and arrangement, and is a general favorite with the profession. It contains the usual tables of poisons, obstetrical chart, urinalysis tests, and calendars and tables of various kind. It may be had in several sizes, being governed by the average number of patients per week. A very desirable little pocket book.

—The Trendelenburg position is losing caste. Said to be serviceable only in suprapubic operations.

Globules.

—After a heated wrangle it has been decided upon to leave the Institute's session for 1894 at Denver. Some trouble had arisen in Denver, but, under the peacemakership of a prominent official of the Institute, the Kilkenny-cat fight promises to be relegated to the background and be heard of no more again forever. Amen.

—Are we to understand that the American Institute of Homeopathy will suffer any man to continue in membership with it, who notoriously disregards its requirements in the way of advertising. Some of the fellows who had a finger in that Homeopathic Building hernia fake on the late World's Fair Grounds, snap their fingers at the Institute and say that it is nobody's business how much they advertise, nor in what way. Perhaps, when the Institute meets in Denver, one of these malodorous parties will change his mind. *Nous verrons.*

—Lead Poisoning is one of the most dangerous afflictions known to the human race, and numbers of paralytics are now in our hospitals whose infirmities are due to the lead contained in paints.

—Aristotle mentions a woman who had five living children at a birth four times successively. Menage tells of one who had twenty-one children in seven years.

—FOOD PROVERBS.—After dinner sit a while; after supper walk a mile. Eat at pleasure, drink by measure. You must drink as much after an egg as after an ox. Parsley fried will bring a man to his saddle, and a woman to her grave.

—COMMON YELLOW SOAP FOR CORNS.—Dr. A. Fisher told the I. H. A. folks that the best local treatment for corns was to rub them with common yellow soap, and then pull the stockings on over the soap. This softens the corns by making a lather with the perspiration and makes them painless, and is not, he believed, an unjustifiable interference with the action of the in-

icated remedy, whatever that may be.—*Hom. Phys.*

—“Any respectable man, woman, or child can have a fit in this store,” was the hospitable sign hanging in a New York shoemaker’s window.

—In diphtheria, and other diseases which may affect the eustachian tubes, the most severe cases almost invariably commence on the left side.

—Mrs. Partington having had her say about *scandalized* milk for babies, especially female babies, became very much disturbed last fall, during the height of cholera excitement, to find that *Hamburg* steaks were being served daily at her hotel.

—Over 80,000 stuttering children in the schools of Germany. The increase has been so great during the past four years that the defect is considered contagious.

—WOMAN’S INSENSIBILITY TO PAIN.—A French physician claims to have discovered that woman suffers less from pain than man. Does this explain why she can dance all night in slippers three sizes to small for her feet and smile all the time?

—SEX OF CHILD IN UTERO.—Dr. Lussiet tells in the *Medical Age* that he has learned by experience that a woman lying habitually on her left side, when she is pregnant, will give birth to a male child, and *vice versa*, ninety times out of a hundred. “The question of sex, then, to my mind, depends almost entirely on the decubitus of the woman at the time of her impregnation.”

—Minnesota has recognized the Homeopathic school not only in her State Board of Examiners, but in the “Department of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery” in her State University.

Here the two systems are taught in the same building, and the primary branches are taught by lectures delivered to the students of both departments.

Our numbers are few, there being at present only seventeen in the department,

but the course, both didactic and clinical, is very complete.

Clinical material at the Free Dispensary and at the hospitals of Minneapolis and St. Paul is abundant, and is used to excellent advantage with the small classes.—*J. H. B.*

—A large, thoroughly equipped sanitarium is about to be erected in the interior of New York State. Location advantages of Mineral Spring and other important features insure success. Correspondence is wanted with physician familiar with management of institution of this kind or desirous of making such a connection.

Address Sanitarium, care A. L. Chatterton & Co., 78 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

—Among the almost numberless pamphlets reaching our desk is one entitled the “Therapeutics of the Electric Light,” which seems to be an advertising circular for the Electric Light Hygiene Co., of Newark, N. J. A reading of this folder takes us back to the blue-light craze of Pleasonton, and, indeed, so much further back that we touch the dawn of civilization—when light was regarded as divine, the life-giving principle of the whole creation. This company uses the electric ray with colored glasses, and if their premises are correct, much may be accomplished in the way of cure. They say that it should be borne in mind that the different rays are employed for the several complaints. Certain diseases require the blue rays; others, the red or yellow. The red light will act on the arterial blood; the yellow stimulates the nervous structures, which are strong in the elements giving that color; blue cools the arterial blood and intensifies the venous. The idea is not new, though we have never before seen it associated with the electric light.

—PEEKSKILL, N. Y., December 26.—Dr. John N. Tilden, while impersonating Santa Claus, was seriously burned about the hands

and face. Dr. Tilden is a homeopathic practitioner, and is principal and proprietor of the Peekskill Military Academy. The majority of his large school had gone home for the holidays. A half dozen students who lived too far to go home remained, and it was while entertaining these, together with his family, that the unfortunate affair occurred.

Dr. Tilden was handing out presents. He wore a long cotton beard, and his hands and clothing were incased in the same material. Contact with a lighted candle started the blaze. With presence of mind he closed his eyes, shut his mouth, and held his breath. The spectators threw a piano cover over him and the flames were extinguished.

The doctor lost his whiskers, and his face and hands were terribly burned. He suffered intense agony. Fortunately, by his prompt action he saved himself fatal injuries.

—Dr. Melville Bryant, fifty-nine years old, died at his home, No. 54 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday night, December 24, after a protracted illness. Dr. Bryant's father and all his brothers were also members of the medical profession. The deceased, who enjoyed a lucrative practice, was born at Northport, L. I., and he was graduated from the New York Homeopathic College, 1861.

—Professor C. M. Thomas (Hahnemann, Phila.) has been sick with the grip.

—Professor J. N. Mitchell (Hahnemann, Phila.) advises his classes not as a rule to take notes of his lectures on Obstetrics. He tells them to do more listening and thinking instead. A wise teacher.

—In lead colic use injections of warm water and soap, with a table-spoonful of lard; if this fails, use flax-seed water.

—In china the paroxysm of coughing frequently comes on at 3 A. M., and is aggravated by talking, laughing, eating, drinking, and by a deep inspiration. Feels better when the stomach is empty.

—The blue line on the gums comes usually when the liver is growing smaller, abdominal fat wasting, skin and conjunctivæ becoming yellow.

—Apocynum, arsenic, and apis are "dropsical" remedies. Apocynum has unquenchable thirst for drink; arsenic wants little and often; and apis wants none at all. Apocynum bloats on the side on which he lies; apis bloats under the eyes; arsenic bloats in the extremities, preferably the lower.

—The graphites baby is a chubby little girl, with gaping cracks behind the ears, in the wings of the nose, in the axillæ, the groins, and at other overlapping points. These cracks do not heal readily; they weep a sticky, gluey, honey-like tear.

—Opium and graphites have a constipated stool, very similar in appearance. The former has little black bullets; the latter has little black balls, but covered with a tenacious mucus, and the stool is connected together by the mucus, giving a resemblance to a "rosary."

—Opium, given in heroic doses, suppresses all secretions except the milk and sweat, which it increases.

—Some of the healthiest children in the world are found in the Scottish Highlands, where shoes are seldom worn at an earlier age than twelve or thirteen.

—Old Lady—Doctor, do you think there is anything the matter with my lungs?

Physician (after a careful examination)—I find, madam, that they are in a normal condition.

Old Lady (with a sigh of resignation)—And how long can I expect to live with them in that condition?—*Pharmaceutical Era*.

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A. L. CHATTERTON & CO., Publishers,
New York.

Board of Lady Managers, World's Columbian Commission.

Woman's Building, Jackson Park,

Chicago, Ill., U. S. A., October 14, 1893.

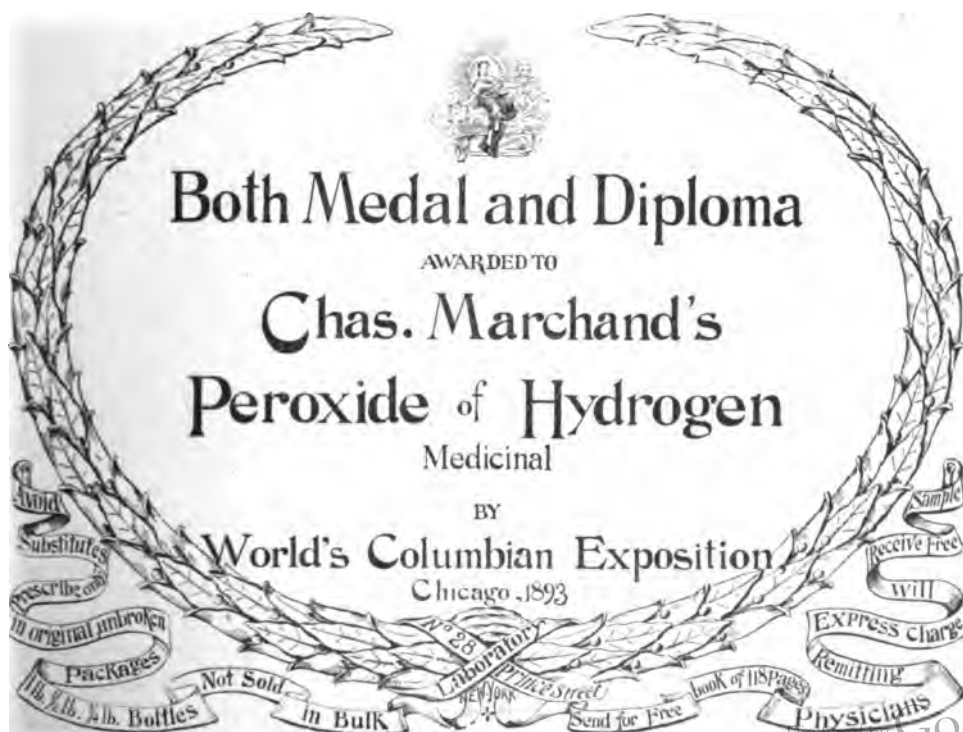
To the DOLIBER-GOODALE CO., Boston, Mass.

MELLIN'S FOOD is used in the Children's Building at the World's Fair for feeding infants that are left at the Crèche. No other infants' food is used.

After a fair trial of the other foods I find MELLIN'S FOOD gives the best satisfaction; I confidently recommend it to all mothers.

(Miss) **MARJORY HALL,**

Matron of the Crèche and Day Nursery Exhibit, World's Fair, Chicago,
and of the Virginia Day Nursery, New York City.



A GOOD ADVERTISEMENT



is the quality and workmanship of the goods. It costs something, but **PAYS.**

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Write for Catalogue "C," and see how to get a battery.

McIntosh Battery and Optical Co., 141-143 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO.

"YALE" SURGICAL CHAIR.



Fig. I—Normal.

A few of the positions are: normal, reclining, semi-reclining, horizontal, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, dorsal,

Sim's, right or left lateral oblique, dorsal with hips raised, side tilt, raising or lowering, chloroform narcosis, rotating, etc.

The **ONLY** chair in which all the movements known to modern surgical and gynecological work are combined, together with new and valuable features. It is simple in mechanism, strong in construction, beautiful in design and easily understood and operated.



Fig. IX—Chloroform Position.

Send for Catalogue.



Fig. XVII—Dorsal.

CANTON SURGICAL AND DENTAL CHAIR CO.,

Nos. 62, 64 and 66 East Seventh St., CANTON, OHIO.

Sole Manufacturers of "Yale" Surgical Chairs, Gould Dental Chairs, Fletcher Fountain Spittoons, Duplex Card Dental Engines, Wilson Spira' Dental Engines, Etc., Etc.

HEALTH FOODS

In the effort to meet the necessities of a large Sanitarium, with its great variety of patients, we have produced a number of food preparations adapted to different diseased conditions, the merits of which are such as to secure for them a very large and increasing sale, not only to persons belonging to the invalid class, but those who wish by "good living" to avoid disease. The following are the leading preparations:—

	Cts. per lb.		Cts. per lb.		Cts. per lb.
Oatmeal Biscuit.....	12	White Crackers.....	10	Wheat Granola (bulk 10).....	12
Medium Oatmeal Crackers.....	10	Whole-Wheat Wafers.....	10	Avenola (bulk 10).....	12
Plain Oatmeal Crackers.....	10	Gluten Wafers.....	30	Granola (bulk 10).....	12
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The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 15, 1894.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

Materia Medica Miscellany.

THE DOSE IN Apocynum Cannabinum.—In large doses it decreases the frequency of the pulse and increases the caliber of the arterioles. In small doses it increases the frequency of the pulse and decreases the caliber of the arterioles. When used in disease according to the law of similars small doses will stimulate the vasomotor nerves, and large doses will inhibit their action. If the heart is acting feebly small doses will increase its force and frequency; if the heart is acting forcibly and quickly large doses will decrease its force and frequency.—Dr. S. A. Jones.

Kali Bich. IN BRONCHIAL AND KINDRED DIFFICULTIES.—Kali bich. is indicated oftener than any other remedy, except the protoiodide of mercury, in my practice, and it is one of those remedies which I have learned to use locally as well as internally. The symptoms which lead me to use kali bich. are catarrh worse in warm, damp weather, constant snuffing at that time, as in recent cold; discharge of crusts slightly tinged with blood; pain at root of nose; *dull, heavy headache* in forehead, which causes mental depression. Symptoms relieved by *pressing tightly* the bridge of the nose, between the thumb and finger. When caries of the nasal septum

and ulcerated condition of the Schneidrian membrane are present I apply the remedy locally by dissolving 20 grains of the first decimal trituration in 2 ounces of water, using no force in its application—giving the third decimal trituration internally.—C. E. Fisher, M. D.

Sanguinaria IN NASAL POLYPI.—Sanguinaria has a record in the cure of nasal polypus when accompanied with pain about the root of the nose and frequent attacks of acrid, fluent coryza. It may then be used locally in a dry powder, dusted upon the parts and with the internal administration of potencies. In colds or during influenza, when there is much soreness in the roof of the mouth, extending to the pharynx, right side of throat, and even down to the lungs, as if parts had been scalded or burnt, sanguinaria is very apt to be the remedy. If with the burnt feeling there is rheumatic soreness of the muscles of the palate, much dryness down the air passages, loss of taste and smell, sanguinaria is doubly well indicated.—Professor W. E. Leonard, M. D.

SERPENT POISONS AND THEIR PROVINGS.—The serpent characteristics are plainly evident in those under the influence of the venom. One of the first features that strikes us is the serpent lethargy. You have seen the creatures at the "Zoo" lying coiled up upon themselves or upon

one another, and you have difficulty in discerning sometimes whether they are dead or alive. So it is with the provers—they want to do nothing, and be let alone. But let anyone disturb them, and they dart out in anger as ready to strike as the serpents themselves. Then look at a serpent coiling itself round an object, tightening itself upon it at every move; and see in this a picture of the contracting, spasmodic, and cramping pains which all the poisons produce, and the feeling they give of a general desire to have everything tight undone. The flash of the serpent's stroke may be taken as typical of the many sharp, darting, lightning-like pains and sensations; and the low passions the poisons awaken may find their symbol in the groveling nature of the creatures.—Dr. John H. Clarke (London).

Sepia IN PROLAPSUS UTERI.—Says Dr. W. D. Gentry: A lady suffering with prolapsus uteri for eight years presented the peculiarity of having yellowish spots over face, and especially giving the appearance of a yellow saddle over the nose. There was a constant feeling of bearing down, to relieve which patient was compelled to sit and cross limbs; she suffered with a full feeling as if there was a hard ball lodged in the rectum. *Sepia* has the power of producing just such or similar symptoms in a well woman, and an attenuation of that substance cured the case in three weeks, restoring the uterus to its normal condition and position. And so it is with every case of disease. If we can answer this question, "What drug or poison given in massive doses to a well person will produce similar symptoms to those produced by the disease?" in any case under consideration, we know that we have a true and infallible specific, according to science and the law of nature, which we can depend upon with cer-

tainty to relieve or cure our case if it is curable.

Senega AS A REMEDY FOR APHONIA.—In an old copy of this journal which we found the other day we discovered a very instructive little paper on this remedy by Dr. H. C. Allen, from which we copy the following paragraphs: *Senega* is a very frequently indicated remedy in acute diseases of the larynx, but only rarely used. It is analogous to *rumex crispus*. Dryness is its characteristic. Dry cough, aggravated by cold air, by motion, particularly by walking. Increased short and hacking cough in open air, continuing for about three weeks. Sudden hoarseness when reading aloud is the only symptom of the voice developed in the provings; but very few of our remedies which are most efficacious in the treatment of aphonia have developed that symptom in the provings. Except in cases of poisoning the provers rarely carry it to the extent of complete aphonia. Some brilliant cures of complete aphonia in public speakers and teachers attest its value in the treatment of that troublesome affection. Dr. Younghusband is referred to in the article as saying: When teaching grammar school several years ago, from severe cold and excessive use of the voice I was attacked with complete aphonia for about three months. Many remedies were used ineffectually; *senega* was accidentally used for the dry cough with perfect success, the aphonia being promptly relieved.

Ignatia IN INTERMITTENT FEVER.—A young man had fever for ten months, under different treatment from a number of medical men. Chills occasionally checked for a few days by large doses of quinine, only to return with renewed severity in another form. No regularity in occurrence of paroxysm, assuming all types—quotidian, tertian, quartan, and coming on at all

hours of day or night. Chill severe and pronounced, lasting usually about an hour, with intense thirst only during chill. Chill relieved by external heat. As soon as chill begins he would go to the kitchen stove and "over a hot fire drink the hydrant dry," as he expressed it, although the thermometer was registering the "nineties." Fever always well developed, with much headache and vertigo, but no thirst. Very rarely any perspiration, and with the exception of some vertigo felt well during the apyrexia. Chill relieved by external heat belongs to arsenic and ignatia; and thirst only during the chill to ignatia, capsicum, and carbo veg.; but the whole case was so well covered by ignatia that I gave it. He received twelve powders of ignatia 200, one every four hours while awake. Had a slight chill two days after without thirst; fever lasted about two hours without the usual headache and vertigo, and that was the last of it.—H. C. Allen, M. D.

Stramonium AS AN EMMENAGOGUE.—Says Dr. Maisch in Med. Rec.: Some three months ago I was summoned early in the morning to Mrs. B. The impression made upon me was that I had to deal with a case of acute alcoholism. Patient about thirty years old, well developed, robust and healthy in appearance, retired perfectly well and sound one hour before, and fell asleep shortly after lying down. Had not been exposed to any contagion, "nor had she taken any stimulants or medicines." Shortly after falling asleep her husband noticed that she became very restless, "breathing deeply and loudly," and upon rousing her she appeared "out of her mind and wild." Pulse, 103 and thready; temperature, 100.2° F.; pupils markedly dilated; conjunctivæ deeply injected and reddened; eyes wildly staring and restless. Face and chest covered with an erythema like that of scarlatina or that caused by

belladonna. Tongue and fauces dry and parched; respirations shallow and increased to thirty-five per minute. Wild and active delirium; hallucinations of sight and hearing. Complains of intense thirst and severe frontal headache. Patient almost unmanageable, throwing and breaking everything within reach, and constantly looking under bed and searching closets for strange men and animals.

Under the hypodermic action of morphine salt patient great better. The next forenoon when Dr. Maisch saw the lady she had become perfectly rational; the erythema had disappeared, as had also the throat symptoms. She had not the least recollection of what had occurred during the night after having taken the tea of stramonium leaves which was intended to restore her menstrual flow.

Belladonna IN DYSMENORRHEA AND RENAL COLIC.—Dr. Wm. Murray in The Lancet finds a good many uses for belladonna in the crude which are not common knowledge. Let it be admitted, he says, that dysmenorrhea is due to spasm, or to mechanical obstruction *plus* spasm, or *plus* neuralgia, or *plus* inflammatory or congestive action in or connected with the uterus, and there is a large field for the action of belladonna. A patient well under the influence of the drug is not likely to suffer much from spasm, so that the spasmodic element can be eliminated in a case by a full dose or two of belladonna. The neuralgic element is also to a great extent eliminated by belladonna, so that one can get rid of these two casual elements by means of this remedy, and thus the diagnosis is simplified. Full many a tale of woe begins in neglected dysmenorrhea; spasm leads to congestion, congestion leads to weight of fundus, weight of fundus to flexion, and these to endless miseries.

In renal colic I insist on two points : firstly, the drug must be pushed until slight delirium supervenes—that is, by giving 30 or 40 drops of reliable tincture every two or three hours ; secondly, it must be given during an attack of colic. It is of no use except the colic be present. It may relieve the ordinary wearing pain of stone in the kidney, but it will not move the stone except the patient is in the throes of an attack of renal colic. When once this occurs he ought to be prepared with the necessary doses and begin immediately, even before sending for his medical attendant. In such cases careful instructions ought previously to be given to the patient. I cannot say that anything in my experience has given me more pleasure than finding the calculus awaiting me after a few hours of this treatment by toxic doses of belladonna.

College Notes.

Southern Homeopathic Medical College, Baltimore.

—A good way to prepare milk for infants is as follows : Milk, two parts ; cream, four parts ; water (boiled), nine parts ; milk-sugar, one part. Mix, sterilize, and add one part limewater. This preparation may be used during the first six months, after which more milk must be added. If condensed milk is used it should be in the following proportions : Nine parts water, one part condensed milk, and add one dram of cream to each ounce.—*Janney*.

—In all uterine displacements there is inflammation of the cellular tissue surrounding the uterus. This is shown by the tenderness and pain produced in making pressure on the vaginal wall around the cervix. Before attempting to replace the womb this inflammation should be over-

come by the application of tampons saturated with glycerine, or glycerine and alum, and a vaginal douche of *hot* water, morning and evening. When this sensitiveness is removed the proper pessary should be inserted. Remedies will not correct displacements. When they do good it is by restoring the general organism to normal health. For this purpose the indicated remedy should always be prescribed.—*Kneass*.

—Sudden emaciation, great thirst, and ravenous appetite should arouse suspicions of diabetes, and when well established polyuria, glycosuria, and emaciation differentiate it from all other diseases. If a patient suffering from diabetes contracts any epidemic disease the attack is liable to a fatal termination. Skim milk is the best food, but will rarely satisfy the patient. May take a limited amount of meats (no pork or liver), fish, oysters, etc., also cabbage, lettuce, celery, and cauliflower. *No potatoes*. Tea, coffee, and cocoa, without sugar. Cold water with dilute phosphoric acid (8 or 10 drops to a glass), or a little cream of tartar instead of the phos. acid, will relieve the intense thirst. The diet should be changed gradually and varied.—*Miffin*.

—Pneumonia occurring during pregnancy is more liable to produce abortion than any other disease. Never give morphia in such cases. Pregnancy, pneumonia, and morphia are a combination that will surely prove fatal. Jaundice is usually of nervous origin, and when so gelsemium will usually cure. Have never seen any cases of epidemic jaundice, said to be associated with pregnancy. Women inheriting a tendency to tuberculosis frequently escape development of the disease by pregnancy and parturition. This, however, gives no immunity to the offspring.

When phthisis develops *after* conception pregnancy has no effect, the disease progresses rapidly, and labor and the puerperal state seem to give it an impulse. Tuberculosis does not affect lactation during the first few months. Sepia, when indicated, gives marvelous results in this disease.—*Custis*.

—*Kali Chloricum*.—General sphere of action is on the nervous system, mucous membranes, skin, and kidneys. Causes general weakness, weariness, and ill humor. Congestion of head, dreams, headache, fullness in temporal region, epistaxis, secretion of mucous membranes increased, except that of throat, which is dry. Dry cough, oppression and pain in chest, rapid pulse, papular eruptions, general itching, coldness, rigors, salivation, anorexia, nausea, vomiting, and pain in epigastrium. Diarrhea accompanied by pain. Diuresis.

Therapeutic application: Coryza, congestive headache, diphtheria (in crude form as a disinfectant), asthma, gastritis, urticaria, scarlatina.

Analogues: Merc. viv., bell., ant. tart., ars. alb., apis, canth., kali perman. Kali permanganicum, as a gargle, is the best local application in diphtheria.—*Eldridge C. Price*.

Ann Arbor University.

—*Chronic Congestion of Liver: Causes*.—Diseases causing obstruction to return circulation come into prominence and thus the chronic may be induced from the acute, also from habitual constipation, sedentary habits, suppression of habitual hemorrhages, and the use of large quantities of alcoholic or fermented liquors may induce it. It is quite common in this climate.—*Eggleston*.

—*Trachelorrhaphy*.—Anæsthetic may be used if patient is very nervous, but it is better to do the operation under cocaine.

I prefer Sims' posture, because the uterus need not be drawn so far down. For denuding the right and left, knife is better than scissors. Cut away all cicatricial tissue, and thoroughly denude the parts, bring edges together and suture, taking care to leave the orifice of the cervix open.—*Hunt*.

—*Venereal Warts*.—It is held by many that they are caused by decomposing discharges upon the surface, but this cannot be the case, as they occur in cases where the most rigid cleanliness has been observed, and do not occur in many persons who are decidedly filthy. Many have claimed to cure them by internal medication. Thuja has been recommended, but I have tried it repeatedly with repeated failures. Excision is the only remedy.—*Obetz*.

—Rhus tox. may be given where there is superficial ulceration, photophobia, lachrymation, and blepharospasm. Lids swollen, especially upper one, conjunctiva chemotic. An eruption around face and other parts of body. The swelling of argemum may be upper or lower lid. Rhus is only the upper lid, and arsenicum causes swelling of upper lid, but the swelling is œdematous.—*MacLachlan*.

—*Bryonia: Respiratory Tract*.—Dryness of larynx, trachea, and large bronchi. Thoracic wall: feeling of constriction, stitches and pain behind sternum. Tough mucus in trachea (nux, kali bich.); coming into warm room from cold air often excites cough (natrum carb., spongia). Dry cough, stitches in sternum on coughing, cannot bear to move or draw a deep breath or will cry out.—*Mack*.

Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Chicago.

—Any anæmic woman whose nutrition is bad, whose digestion is worse, don't for-

get may develop entero-peritonitis after a laparotomy, especially in case where a large fibroid has pressed upon the bowel.

Uterine cancer invades the left broad ligament more often than the right and thus easily involves the rectum.—*Ludlam*.

—It is now thought that gonorrhea is a more dangerous disease with women than syphilis, for these reasons: Gonorrhea travels from without inward, going up the tubes to the ovaries, making those organs subject to many forms of violent inflammation. The virus of syphilis stays on the surface where it can be controlled, and creates no inflammatory state of these internal organs.—*Bailey*.

—*Points in Typhoid Treatment.* — Bryonia and rhus tox. have proved the most satisfactory because they present the best picture of the entire symptoms, and because the disease rests upon a nervous phenomenon. In bryonia they lie still: are constipated. Rhus is deeper from the beginning, being clear during the day but delirious at night; arnica not indicated often, but important. It is where soreness of the flesh is added to the prostration of rhus. Muriatic, phos., and nitric acids produce the adynamia and also the intestinal lesions. Nitric acid, hemorrhage from the bowels. Rhus acid, great debility, but not aggravated by the frequent diarrhetic stools. Baptisia, fetid discharges from mouth, sordes in teeth. It is impossible for this remedy to be indicated early in the disease. Arsenicum not indicated in ulcerative lesions, but for the general condition; lachesis and crotales to back it up. China, given in hemorrhages, but not a proving; indicated in recurrent or intermittent chill if there is sweat; also meteorism of abdomen. Digitalis, when the fever ends by crisis, to support the degenerated heart.—*Crawford*.

—*Ammonium Carb.*—The cough of old people: tickling beneath the sternum with dyspnoea. It is an exact parallel of asthma. Scarlatina of a low type: exhaustion; rash persists, or if not, great drowsiness and stupor. Throat dark red or black, tonsils swollen and tendency to gangrene. Worse in open air. Watch for indications of this remedy in all prostrating disease where the temperature is falling.—*Gilman*.

—*Carcinoma.*—The only accurate term for cancer. An immature, undeveloped, malignant, epithelial tumor. Varieties are—scirrhus, found mostly in the breast; encephaloma; epithelioma, found in lower lip; colloma; and melanoma. Usually there is no sign of ill health until the lymphatics are involved. Ulceration takes place when the skin is involved, and constitutional symptoms then appear. These patients have a sallow and anxious face. The disease will prove fatal in $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 years. Death, by exhaustion, lung complication, ulceration into artery, etc. If removed early and the lymphatic glands also taken, may cure. If going to return will do so in three years. If the return growth attended to at once may prevent another for two years. Life is actually prolonged from 2 years to $2\frac{1}{2}$ years by operating.—*Shears*.

—In examining the heart where is a murmur most intense, with what rhythm does it occur—determine this and you can study the case.—*Crawford*.

—A coated tongue is better than a raw one in phthisis.—*Crawford*.

—Stop the use of iced drinks in a patient having gallstones. Hot water as a beverage will benefit him.—*Crawford*.

—If during the first week of typhoid there are symptoms of chill, followed the second week by continuous fever, your patient is doing badly.—*Crawford*.

—*Acne*.—A chronic inflammation of the sebaceous glands, the acute stage being comedones or seborrhea. It appears mostly on the forehead or face of those nearing puberty. There is a great variety of forms. It may be taken for the eruption of syphilis, which you must determine by the history. Acne may be pustular; syphilis is not, and reaches deeper into the skin. Acne does not pass through stages of eruption like variola, and has none of the constitutional symptoms. Antimonium crud. is the remedy where the pustule has gone into a persistent suppuration and is associated with gastric trouble; antimonium tart. where this is all aggravated and the pustule has an offensive odor; apis, high, where much itching; arsenicum, a cachectic tendency; aurum met., 30x-200x, if there is syphilitic implication. Other remedies are kali iodide, nitric acid, calc. carb., bell., berberis. Use juniper tar soap and keep the face clean. As a lotion, olive oil.—*Halbert*.

—Crepitus and preternatural mobility are the last signs you should elicit in the diagnosis of a fracture, and should never be until you have prepared your splints.—*Chislett*.

—You should have a surgeon watch a case of appendicitis with you. When it runs into a suppurative form, although it is not impossible for such a case to recover without surgical interference, you are in duty bound to operate at once.—*Chislett*.

—Asthma may come suddenly, as it is a neurotic trouble. It will at last lead to mechanical lesions, as emphysema, chest deformity, cardiac disease, visceral congestions. During an attack there is no rise of temperature. The heart may be displaced. You can hear all varieties of

rhonchi. It is sometimes taken for an obstruction in the larynx; but the dyspnoea is expiratory, while in laryngitis it is inspiratory. Auscultation gives no sound in laryngeal trouble. There is no change of voice in asthma.—*Arnulphy*.

—In the management of normal pregnancy the same laws of hygiene apply as in the non-pregnant state. Disabuse the woman's mind of the idea that while she is in this condition she is an invalid. See that the proper amount of exercise is had. Dietetic regulation is to be studied, especially when gastric disturbances come. She should sleep as much as possible. The skin must be kept healthy. Mild vaginal douche should be employed. The thing the physician must have a careful watch over is the renal manifestations. The quantity of urine is very important. Albuminuria is a serious symptom during pregnancy, as it is premonitory of puerperal convulsions. Besides the usual remedial agents in such cases, a milk diet exclusively is the safest plan. Headache may be a distressing symptom, which must make you alert regarding the kidneys.—*Leavitt*.

The Hering College of Chicago.

—Don't sacrifice too much in order to take away the placenta soon after the birth of the child; if it is firmly adherent to the uterine walls it is not a foreign body. I have allowed an adherent placenta to remain for twenty-four hours, and on one occasion for forty-eight hours, to good effect.

If retained entire and not adherent *get it*; if a portion remains adherent or not *get it*. Portions of the placenta are not often retained in normal labor, but very frequently in abortions—*C. E. Fisher*.

—In differentiating between anacar-

dium and nux in constipation remember that with the former the desire passes away with the effort to void the stool.—*Pease.*

—Talk about unraveling a disease: One of Professor Sawyer's clinic patients began to complain of an old trouble suppressed ten years before; as this had been half predicted, she inquired piteously if she might expect to suffer, in reverse order, all her diseases since birth, and seemed strongly inclined to the belief that the dead past should bury its dead.

—When you see a case where skin troubles recur at every menstrual period, with intense itching, look up *dulcamara*—but mind the totality.—*Allen.*

—*Typhoid Fever.*—There may be recovery after perforation if no food has been given. I have had a patient go for fifty-six days without food of any kind. Perforation will kill a patient who has been fed. I never allow anything but rice, boiled until very soft, then strained through a linen cloth into a glass. You may dilute this with a little water and flavor with salt.—*Hoyne.*

—Professor Fowler has been drilling the seniors on auscultation and percussion on Friday evenings; the password now is "mitral regurgitant," and the practical work has been productive of much benefit.

—I wish to denounce as a malicious falsehood the whispered rumor that Professor Crutcher has revised his morning prayer so that it runs, "Give us this day our daily appendix." Professor C. is not unduly radical in the matter of appendicitis, but remains within the Hahnemannian premises, drawing the line sharply between medical and surgical cases, and in no way favoring the knife rather than the ind. rem. His position in the matter was set forth very clearly in his address deliv-

ered before the Provers' Union on the evening of December 12. He is in the front rank in the treatment of appendicitis, and will carry his classes along with him.

—Professor Fowler delivered the closing lecture of the first semester on Friday evening, December 22; the subject was "Consumption," which was ably presented, and during the course of his remarks the professor argued miasm *vs.* bacillus in the true Hahnemannian way.

—An out of town practitioner recently paid a brief visit to the college while on a flying trip to the city; he now writes from home to say that the portion of a mat. med. lecture which he was in time to hear gave him a pointer on which he made a clean cure of a chronic case which had been troubling him for months. The lecture was delivered by our dean. *Hic docet*: Come in and see us when in town.

—Chicago is having another smallpox scare, with enough smallpox to make it possible that some of us may be sequestered at the pesthouse, where we can get a practical clinical course covering the disease. Thus far nobody has been trampled to death in the rush for practical experience.

—As to the protection afforded by vaccination with cow virus, the grave and reverends have argued pro and con, *ad libitum et ad nauseam*. Haven't heard of any of them taking anything but a dose of variolinum thus far, though.

—Beware of local treatment of leucorrhœa; the use of such means is inexcusable in a Hahnemannian. Even water, cold, warm, or hot, may be abused, to the detriment of the patient.—*Mary. F. Taft.*

—Professor: "In what class of patients do we find lachesis most frequently indicated at the climacteric?"

Student: "Females, sir."

OUR PORTRAITS.



S. C. FRENCH, M. D.,
Fox Lake, Wis.

(Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, 1879).

THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION.*

By A. K. CRAWFORD, M. D., Chicago, Ill.

THE Hibernian says, "The longer we lives the more we learns," but we do not seem to have lived long enough to learn how to prosecute medical education without bickerings and disquietude. We are troubled with too much medical legislation in some sections and too little in others, and there is no unity anywhere to be found.

The New York double board of examiners has proven anything but a success, and, by what hocus-pocus you may judge for yourselves, the result of examination there has proven to be very favorable to applicants of the old-school faith and very detrimental to those who have gone up under new-school dogma.

In many other States no examining

*Read before Missouri Institute of Homeopathy, 1893.

boards exist, and the new fledgeling from a medical college may practice alongside of the very worst sort of charlatans, having no recourse through the courts or otherwise to protect himself, or relieve the community from these parasitic neighbors.

In the State of Illinois law-suits are not uncommon betwixt practitioners and mushroom colleges as defendants and the State board of health as plaintiffs.

A year has not yet gone by since the American Institute of Homeopathy was applied to, through its inter-collegiate committee, to admit a new college which had sprung into life in the city of Chicago. After consideration the request was refused, on the ground that until said college had been acknowledged by the authorities of the State wherein it was located, they could not recognize it as a member of their body. The justice of that decision has been proven by one or two facts which have since transpired. One is, that the chief officer of that college, and the one who made the application personally before the Institute, has been forced to resign his position, and the other reason is that the State board of health, for good and sufficient reasons, refused to visé any diplomas issued by said college. This decision was appealed from, but the superior court quite recently sustained the State board of health in its action.

As a consequence of all this, and much more which might be related in connection with the attempts at medical education throughout the country, many of us are led to inquire whether some better mode or modes might not be adopted and entered into for the government of those educating medical students.

This spring, Chicago doctors have been stirring up the question of placing medical education entirely in the hands of such an institution as the great Chicago University

As yet, no formulated plans have been adopted, and it is to be presumed no acceptable and feasible mode has been evolved.

One may be inclined to say briefly that the government should father the whole responsibility. But you must remember that the government is neither a school-teacher nor an academy. Yet the government can bestow powers upon certain of its institutions, and withhold the same power from other certain institutions, if it see fit.

My own idea in regard to this question is that the university, using the term in its concrete meaning, be alone given the power to grant degrees; and I mean by degrees, all the degrees of the sciences, the physics, and the learned professions, and that such power be taken from all colleges. We would then have a uniformity in medical and other fields of education which does not hold at present, and cannot possibly be brought about under existing conditions. Now, then, does this kill the medical schools throughout the country? By no manner of means.

The fact is that, while I would have conferred upon the university this unique power, I would not for one moment think of intrusting to it the very grave duties of educating medical students, for the very simple reason that I do not consider any university competent to do it. A thorough medical education is so dependent upon clinical instruction that hospitals and dispensaries in direct connection with a medical school are absolute necessities, and it would be absurd to expect any university to equip and run a fully established hospital for that purpose. Any high-class university can certainly educate and prepare students for the study of medicine, and could possibly teach them some of the primary didactic branches,

such as biology, elementary physiology, elementary chemistry, etc., but there the province of the university would end, and that of the properly equipped medical college begin. The fact that the university cannot teach medicine proper is, it seems to me, a reason rather favorable than otherwise to making it the degree-conferring body.

Let the medical schools do the teaching and the university the examining and grading. This will put a check upon the teaching bodies and preclude the possibility of charging favoritism against those who now must examine their own students. A feeling of greater security would thus be engendered in the public mind and many of the reasons for fault-finding in and out of the profession would be obliterated. Let the university dictate the curriculum, and let the medical schools teach up to that standard. Let the medical schools be in affiliation with the university; which will not only reflect credit upon the schools, but will protect them and their students from any possible unfairness.

If some such plan were universally carried out in the different States, the function of examining boards would be at an end, in so far as students graduating in our own country is concerned; and proper registration in the County Clerk's office, where they intend to reside, is all that should be demanded of graduates after attaining their university degree.

It seems to me that then, not only would the standard of medical education be on a high plane, but there would be undoubtedly a greater equality of education among medical men, and as a result the whole profession of medicine in the United States would be on such an unsailable basis as to be able to demand and receive that recognition in the older schools abroad which it does not now hold.

DISLOCATION PLUS FRACTURE.

By HARVEY DALE, M. D., Oshkosh, Wis.

J H., carpenter, fell backward from a roof. On the way down struck a ladder with left shoulder. Later the same shoulder struck the ground. When seen, the head of the humerus rested under the clavicle, and was separated from the shaft by fracture of the surgical neck. How to reduce the dislocation was a problem. And it proved a veritable Chinese puzzle. Direct pressure on humeral head availed nothing. Finally a firm compress was applied over said head, and firmly bound from behind, to exert constant backward pressure. Hot fomentations were used, of course, freely. Next day was agreeably surprised to find head in position. Shoulder cap binder's board splint was applied two days later. Ultimate result was all that could have been desired.

SUPPURATION.*

WE possess a very valuable agent for suppurative otitis media in *papoid* (carica papaya), which can be used as a local application.

My attention was first called to this agent by the late Professor C. H. Liebold, who was for some years connected with the New York Ophthalmic Hospital.

It is a variety of South American melon and a vegetable digestive ferment, but it has the peculiar property in that, unlike pepsin, it is as efficacious in intestinal as in gastric digestion. It acts outside of the body, and digests in any cavity containing pus or muco-pus, and so is admirably adapted for local application.

It can be used dry, but acts better combined with glycerine. My objection to its

* Extract from a Clinical Lecture by Henry C. Houghton, M. D., New York.

use in the dry form, uncombined, is that it forms a crust and confines the product of suppuration in cavities and sinuses. A few drops of the glycerole should be placed in the ear, and by the aid of the stomach pump or aural syringe it can be forced into the middle ear and through the eustachian tube into the pharynx.

In suppuration complicated by mastoid disease the glycerole can be driven through the sinus to the external surface of the mastoid.

An objection sometimes met with in the use of the glycerole is the peculiar idiosyncrasy of some patients to its action, but it is of rare occurrence; this also happens with some of the preparations of petroleum.

To avoid the danger of retaining the products of suppuration *papoid* can be combined with sugar of milk and boric acid, equal parts—as I have suggested when using hydrastis, plantago, and calendula.

Miscellaneous Medical.

ABSENCE OF GENITALIA ; VICARIOUS MENSTRUATION.—Dr. Kochenburger examined last year a patient aged sixteen. She had never menstruated, but for three years had been subject to severe epistaxis every fourth week. She had been married a week, and coitus was found impossible. The patient was in general development distinctly feminine. There was a little hair along the linea alba. The mammæ and mons veneris were well developed. There was a slight fold in the vestibule, which was very shallow; there was no fossa between the labia minora. The patient was put under chloroform, and no vagina could be detected. In its place lay a cord-like structure which ran upward for an inch and a half, ending in a fold which ran

transversely and clearly represented Mueller's ducts; no trace of ovary could be found. Kussmaul stated over twenty years ago that evidence derived from examination of a living subject only is of no great value in these cases. Kochenburger insists, however, that since Kussmaul's days bimanual palpation has been carried to such perfection that definite evidence can be obtained from the live subject. He feels sure that the ovaries were absent in his case, yet vicarious menstruation, in the form of epistaxis, occurred regularly.—*Zeitsch f. Geburtsh.*

CHLORAL HYDRATE IN LABOR.—Chloral hydrate, says Dr. Jno. E. Gardner, has a great effect in assisting dilatation of the os uteri and relaxing the rigidity of the perineum. No *post-partum* hemorrhage follows, nor is there any delay or difficulty in the expulsion of the placenta. The chloral, I think, might take the place of chloroform in many cases if given in a small repeated dose during the long and tedious labor of the primipara. It does not seem to diminish the expulsive power of the pains, as I have often noticed in chloroform cases. I submit that the chloral might be further tried in place of the chloroform inhalation in primiparæ in order to relieve the rigid perineum and so avoid having to use forceps. Chloroform, in my experience, is attended with a great tendency to *post-partum* hemorrhage, which I have never seen after the use of chloral in labor. For many years I have from time to time experienced its boon to the poor, worn-out, wearied, and anxious mother despondent with fear. After a dose of the chloral the frenzy passes off, and the patient settles down to her travail, which has a happy and speedy result.—*Lancet.*

FOREIGN BODIES IN THE EAR.—Dr. Strickler says in the treatment of all foreign

bodies the first thing to do is to look and see the object. *Never try to remove a foreign body from the external auditory canal which you cannot see.* This, though a simple rule, and in most cases a simple procedure, is neglected by general practitioners to an amazing extent. So firmly am I convinced that this rule should never be departed from that I believe a man should be held guilty of malpractice for breaking it. Notice the position of the foreign body, and if any point exist where a stream of water can get back of it, so direct the stream from the syringe that the expelling force will be behind the body. The syringe will be successful in nearly all cases, and if not successful at the first sitting may be tried on several succeeding days. Its dislodgment will be materially aided by holding the head with the ear affected downward. Should the syringing, however, be unsuccessful, a very ingenious as well as safe method is that employed by Lowenberg. It is that of bringing in contact with the body a small brush dipped in joiner's glue, and allowing the glue to harden, when the body and brush may be extracted together.

GASOLINE FOR EPITHELIOMA.—An old woman had for twelve years a tumor on the bridge of the nose, close to the corner of the eye. This tumor had always been regarded as an epithelial cancer, and was so pronounced by all the physicians who had examined it. I have observed the growth for many years, and always considered it malignant. Its history was that of epithelioma. It began as a small pimple or speck, and very slowly grew in size and spread in area. At times it was very red and itched intensely. Its surface ulcerated and secreted pus. When I last saw the tumor about three years since it was in circumference about the size of a nickel and considerably elevated above the surface of the surrounding skin. Early

in February she hailed me on the street to show me that her "pet" was gone. I was much surprised at finding not the slightest trace of the tumor left, nor even a scar in the skin. She told me that she had used nothing but gasoline on it, applied, according to her statement, as follows: She took a little wad of cotton, wet it with gasoline and placed it upon the tumor and allowed it to remain for a few minutes and then threw it off, repeating the operation from day to day until the whole growth was gone. The suppurating surfaces dried up and the tumor simply shrank away. Gasoline is not a caustic, nor even an irritant to amount to anything. There can be no doubt but that the tumor, whatever it was, was literally cured by the application of gasoline.—*Williams in St. Louis Med. and Surg. Jour.*

Globules.

—HOMEOPATHY VS. ALLOPATHY.—Under this rather taking title we find a doctor of St. Louis contributing a paper to the Missouri Institute of Homeopathy and printed in the current number of the *Southern Journal of Homeopathy*. Three cases are given of a pedological character, but two of the three are marred so far as any usefulness to a homeopath is concerned by reporting that certain medicines were alternated. It is a little late in the day for a student having the signature of Professor J. T. Kent to the diploma to begin reciting alternation-of-medicine cases. Kent did not teach that, nor does any other homeopathic teacher of materia medica to-day. We don't like the word, but a better title for this paper would have been "Mongrelism vs. Homeopathy." Bro. Price was probably busy with the New York State Board law when this alterna-

tion, and therefore unhomeopathic, paper found its way into his columns.

—FOR IODOFORM USERS.—The disagreeable odor that the hands take from the handling of iodoform can be destroyed by using spirits of turpentine. It suffices to rub the hands well with the turpentine and then to wash them with ordinary soap and water. Spatulas, mortars, graduates, or anything that has come in contact with iodoform, may be treated successfully in the same way.

—*Scribner's* has put on its holiday dress and greets its readers with a select array of Christmas literature. A paper by Robert Grant is, as usual with this famous writer, very good. F. Marion Crawford gives a very happy and instructive skit on Constantinople. But perhaps the best story of the issue is "The Semaphore," a railroad story of to-day, which carries the reader to the very end with interest and excitement. The advertising pages are of very readable nature and well selected.

—"Alaskana" (Alaska in Descriptive and Legendary Poems), by Bushrod W. James, A. M., M. D. A second edition of this beautiful little book is about to issue from the press—to which a number of new legends are being added. The verse is in the style of "Evangeline" and very pleasant to read. Dr. James has published nothing so pretty and interesting and valuable as a history as this little gilt-edge book. Porter & Coates, Philadelphia, are the publishers.

—The December number of *Childhood* is a veritable Christmas number, filled with good things for parents concerning their little ones. It contains a mass of well-digested medical reading that must be welcome to the families where *Childhood* has *entrée*. Pity an occasional half-tone process picture could not be made to lighten up the gloom of the solidly set pages; though, to speak frankly, it would

be difficult to find a place for such illustration. A charming magazine.

—*Quousque Tandem?* Under this caption the *New York Med. Journal* calls attention to a calendar put forth by an enterprising patent medicine firm which bears on each page the half-tone process picture of some eminent doctor of the allopathic camp. The journal quoted wants to know if effrontery can go beyond this. It is very safe to say that you will not find a homeopath's picture used for any such purpose. That is only used, if at all, in exploiting a hernia cure fake on the World's Fair Grounds homeopathic hospital.

—A New Jersey lover, after being told that his passion was not returned, went out and shot a cow belonging to the father of the girl so full of holes that even the hide of the beast will never be fit for use. This is a step forward in civilization, and we recommend the New Jersey youth's example to other victims of unrequited love who feel that they must shoot something. Instead of wreaking vengeance upon the girl go out and perforate the cow, or slaughter the hogs, or bite the family dog, or tear the sweet potato vines up by the roots. Such means of letting the pent-up passions escape will be found almost as effective as the killing of the heart's mistress, and the embarrassments that follow are never so deep. We take our pen in hand to score one for New Jersey.

How is this, Bre'r Kinne?

—Dr. A. Oppermann of Auburn, Neb., takes a very novel way of advertising his virtues and ability as a doctor. He has prepared a "Statistical Medical Report" of patients treated during ten years, which he has tabulated like a census report. It is quite interesting as a work on statistics, and if the doctor is as good a doctor as he is a bookkeeper he is probably immensely wealthy by this time—which by the bye is an omission in his carefully collated

tables, viz., the amount of money he has received from the treatment of his 7856 cases. As he is also secretary of the State Eclectic Medical Association there is probably nothing in the eclectic code to keep a man from parading himself in this peculiar fashion.

—Dr. Grigorieff, a Russian surgeon, in order to set a fracture or reduce a dislocation makes the manipulation painless by injecting cocaine into three or four points in the neighborhood of the joint; he uses a five per cent. solution, injecting fifteen minims at each point. This not only deadens all sense of pain, but relaxes the muscles, etc., around the joint.

—A PROLIFIC CAUSE OF DYSPEPSIA.—Says the *Sylvania Times*: The number of so-called dyspeptics that are cured by the disappearance of business, domestic, or social annoyances is nearly unlimited. An overdue note in the possession of a beetle-nosed and beetle-eyed creditor is more productive of dyspepsia than a meal of second-hand carpet tacks. In fact it may be a safe thing to assume that in dyspepsia we had better look to the garret, closet, or among his business or social relations rather than to his stomach for the solution of the difficulty.

—THE CHIRONIAN.—It is always a pleasant hour's reading to browse among the leaves of this bright and spirited school journal. It has a comfortable habit of always saying something when it talks. In this respect it is in striking contrast to many of the other pseudo-medical journals uttered by various colleges, but which are primarily, secondarily, and eternally devoted to exploiting the wonderful and brilliant things done by and in "our" college, with an utter disregard of good things done by anybody else. The present editorial corps of the *Chironian* is dominated by a cosmopolitan spirit, and its utterances are worth reading. We hail thee, Bre'r *Chironian*!

—Metcalf's Cocawein verdankt seine ausgedehnte Verbreitung, sowie überall geteilte Anerkennung verschiedenen Umständen, von denen die nachstehenden die bemerkenswertesten sind.

Vor allem zunächst dem zur Herstellung verwendeten Material. Verschieden von den meisten auf dem Markte befindlichen Erzeugnissen, die im grossen und ganzen sehr wenig oder gar keinen Coca enthalten, wird Metcalf's Cocawein von frischen Cocablättern hergestellt, ein Vorzug, der von jedem Arzte gewürdigt werden sollte, dem an der medicamentösen Wirkung seines Receptes gelegen ist.—Der zur Bereitung benutzte Wein ist ein vorzüglicher Traubenwein von ausgesuchtem Aroma, das seines Gleichen sucht.—Auf diese Weise vereinigt Metcalf's Cocawein nicht genug zu würdigende Vorzüge in sich. Die Thatsache, dass er die Wirkungen beider Ingredienzien in harmonischer Zusammensetzung verbindet, macht ihn zu einem Cocawein im wahren Sinne des Wortes. Er ist daher ein ausgezeichnetes Tonicum, ein sicheres Anodynum und ein willkommenes Nutriens.

Metcalf's Cocawein hat sich in Tausenden von Fällen als *ultimum refugium* bewährt. In Zuständen allgemeiner Erschöpfung, wie sie durch febrile Krankheiten hervorgerufen werden, hat dieser Wein Wunder gethan.

Fügen wir hinzu, dass dieser Wein von bewährten Chemikern hergestellt ist, die weder Mühe noch Geld gescheut haben, um einen Artikel von bester Qualität den Herren Aerzten im besonderen, dem Publikum im allgemeinen, zu offeriren, so dürfen wir überzeugt sein, dass "Metcalf's Coca Wine" sich täglich mehr und mehr Freunde erwerben wird.—*Otto Hengst, M. D., Boston, Mass.*

Pellets No. 5.

—WELL THUMBED.—A baby was born at Glade, O., near Warren, with two thumbs on its left hand.

—The New Jersey mosquito is in London, says the *N. Y. Med. Journal*. Well, why shouldn't he be there since New

Jersey is still regarded as a foreign country?

—Professors Mack and Obetz, Ann Arbor, have been severely ill with the grippe.

—The death of that pioneer homeopath, William H. Holcombe of New Orleans, is announced.

—Dr. Wm. G. Hall, St. Joseph, Mo., announces his removal of office and residence to 822 Jule Street.

—Dr. G. W. Arbuckle, coroner-elect of Cleveland, O., is a successful and deservedly popular homeopathic physician.

—Patient: Doctor, let me know the worst.

Doctor (absent-mindedly): Your bill will be two hundred dollars.

—It is said that the tendons found in the tail of a dog make better sutures than either catgut or kangaroo tendon when properly prepared in sublimate.

—Physician (after examination): Well, colonel, you have water on the brain.

Patient: Great Heavens, doctor! Is there any danger of its reaching my stomach?

—*St. Nicholas* for December gives another installment of Mark Twain's charming story of "Tom Sawyer Abroad." It is wonderfully clever, and its pictures are fine.

—"Mamma," said Willie, looking up from the letter upon which he had been industriously at work for some time, "how do you make an X? I want to write the word vaccinate."

—JIMSON-WEED TEA.—Leonard, a son of Mr. John Shiffler of Upper Sandusky, O., was sick and Mrs. Shiffler started to prepare a peppermint drink. Instead of getting peppermint she got jimson weed, and the boy drank about a pint of the

poisonous compound. He went into convulsions, and it took two doctors to pull him through.

The peppermint of Northern Ohio must be vastly different from the same plant elsewhere to be mistaken for stramonium.

—The address of Dr. Hayden given on page 22 of our last issue should have been Bedford Springs, Mass.

. —Naupathia is the latest and most accepted word for seasickness. Put this down in your visiting list.

—An English lady cured herself of somnambulism, after trying every known remedy in vain, by sewing up her night-dress at the bottom and at the sleeves.—*Med. Visitor.*

—Among five hundred persons it is stated that we may expect to find a majority of average fools, a minority of modest mediocrities, a few able people, and—if *he lives*—perhaps one genius.

—*Cimicifuga racemosa* is valuable in muscular aching, local and general, aching pains as though overworked, the aching of overstrained muscles. In these cases there is usually a chill, or chilliness with more or less fever, with the aching.

—*Lippincott's* for December gave as a complete novel "Sergeant Cræsus," another of Captain King's interesting and realistic stories. No writer of contemporary times has given us so vivid a picture of American army life. Other and shorter stories fill out an unusually large volume.

—*Century* in its *fleur-de-lis* cover and filled with its Christmas "grist" is attractive to both young and old. "Pudd'n-head Wilson," by Mark Twain, opened as a serial in this issue, promises much in the way of gentle ridicule and fun. "A Midnight Vehicle" is an odd conceit. The contents of this December number are excellent.

Ob-don't-ology.

DON'T, therefore, delay the preparation of your bureau and other papers any longer. Take your pen in hand at once.

DON'T use soap and water on the body just preceding the application of cocaine; the alkali destroys the anæsthetic action.

DON'T forget that the American Institute of Homeopathy will meet in its next annual session at Denver some time in June, 1894.

DON'T bear down too hard on the students after the holidays, Messieurs the Professors, after you have loafed over half the opening term yourself.

DON'T lose any more sleep on account of the Gould pamphlet; it won't hurt you. What Gould pamphlet? Hadn't even heard of it, had you? Well, never mind.

DON'T threaten your class. A professor who cannot get the attention of his class except by threats ought to have sense enough to resign. The class is not at fault.

DON'T teach alternation of remedies in any homeopathic clinic of to-day unless you are able to square yourself by the "Organon" and the "Rules of Homeopathy."

DON'T give the Englishman any more handles on us. Any man who will visit us, enjoy our hospitality, and then desert us in our hour of apparent need is a small-sized party at the best.

DON'T let us have any more fifteen minute prayers at the beginning of a medical or surgical lecture. Relegate the prayers to the prayer-meeting as is done in the Cleveland Medical College.

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The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 1, 1894.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

THE Cleveland college question has taken unto itself another new and peculiar feature, in that the "old" college—the Homeopathic Hospital College—has had its name legally changed to the CLEVELAND UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY, thus removing one of the former prime causes for the non-return of its prodigal son—or daughter—the Cleveland Medical College. The cause for this change of name, and at this late day in its history, we are not advised of; but doubtlessly there were good and sufficient reasons for so doing. Now, if it were possible for these two schools to come together, and work in harmony as one strong and powerful medical body, burying all past issues, profiting by the knowledge which the independent existence and struggle has given them, what a wonderful result could be achieved for the cause of medicine in Cleveland and Ohio, and more especially for homeopathic medicine and surgery.

* * *

THERE are other factors to consider in the continued separate existence of these two Cleveland schools than the bare success of each faculty in keeping its doors open and in annually graduating a fair-sized class of doctors. This feud, which arose from a personal hostility between a few prominent personages, medically and surgically, did not stop with the disrupting of the old college and the founding of the

new; it carried its dividing spirit into the ranks of the general medical profession, and as well among the public who were patrons of homeopathy. To-day the homeopathic doctors of Cleveland, with but a few notable exceptions, are divided into two classes; those who belong to or sympathize with "our" college, and those who train with the other "crowd." Each college issues a quarterly publication, devoted in major part to the exploiting of the college, which foots the printing bills; the remaining portion being only incidentally and accidentally a general medical gazette; each college has a local (city) society, as well as a college society, which meet in the college building, respectively, of one or the other; each college is endeavoring to have a hospital of its own; as each has now a building of its own fully equipped—both colleges located within one hundred feet of each other. For this reason there is no unanimity in matters homeopathic in the city of Cleveland; no steps can be taken by the city or county profession as a unit, either defensive or offensive, in legislation or for any other purpose. The State society has for three years been in trouble by reason of the factional fight waged by the two colleges.

* * *

IF this internecine strife could be confined to the elders who precipitated the fight, or took part in it, or to their immedi-

ate coadjutors and well-wishers, so that they and they alone would suffer or profit by the uncharitableness of spirit engendered in prolonging the dispute, it might be in some sense pardonable; for we are all only human and stand up for our rights when they are assailed; but this is, unfortunately, not the end of it. The younger generation coming to the medical front—those graduated each year from these schools, and others coming into the city and surrounding country—at once ally themselves with the one or the other party, and deem it their bounden duty to uphold the one and decry the other. This later generation, which was not a party to the quarrel and knows nothing of it except in a remote, hearsay fashion, ought to be saved from this unprofessional and selfish example, and be taught to extend the point of charity to every medical brother not only without but also within our homeopathic school. The breach instead of healing will continue to widen until measures must be resorted to at a no distant day in order to procure a class—measures which will shame the faculties and the American Institute of Homeopathy; for these classes which have been gathered into both schools during the past three years cannot long continue to be so gathered in, except through the employment of agencies not only unprofessional but questionable. A comparison of figures shows that both colleges have for two years past had each a larger class of students than the original “old” college had for a number of years preceding the “split.” It requires no extended argument to convince the thoughtful, unpartisan mind that these classes were got because they were—got. This apparent prosperity cannot continue. The State of Ohio is almost drained of students. New York and Pennsylvania for some inexplica-

ble reason, both having good schools, still furnish many students to Cleveland. But Pulte at Cincinnati, the new Southwestern at Louisville, and the new Chicago schools must of necessity, and ere long, cut deeply into the student possibilities of the Cleveland schools.

* * *

IT is to be regretted that some organization with executive and plenary authority does not exist to whom a case such as this could be submitted and its decision esteemed and regarded. For instance, if the Senate of Seniors of the American Institute of Homeopathy could summon these faculties before them, and in a spirit of kindliness and fair-dealing investigate the cause at issue for the present condition of things, decide which is or was at fault; or at least moderate between them and placate the diverging interests; then this ancient and almost forgotten quarrel would soon be settled, and the profession in Cleveland and elsewhere breathe more freely. Should the American Institute or any other medical body ever conclude to visit Cleveland, it could not be done with any expectation of having a unified body to meet them; they would at once find themselves in the house and hands of one or the other of the colleges; so that Cleveland is practically barred out from any possibility of entertaining the Institute or the State society, or, for that matter, any society or important personage.

* * *

UNDER the University plan room could be found for every worthy teacher now in both colleges. That there are a few fossils clinging with desperation to their chairs, and fighting the possible amalgamation in anticipation of their own undoing, no one doubts; the students of both colleges know them and deride their efforts. Some of these teachers have inattentive

classes; others are disregarded, and their threats of what will be done at the "finals" laughed at. These teachers should be compelled to resign, whether the amalgamation take place or remain apace; their motives in holding on to their chairs after their usefulness to the college is no longer apparent, are dominated and dictated by supreme selfishness, and not by any wish to aid the college. The teacher who is unpopular with his classes, and who yet does not vacate his chair, is not only a present injury to the class but a constant menace to all future prosperity of that college. His resignation ought to be accepted. It is a noteworthy fact that a few of these fossils—fossils, not necessarily because of age, but more in teaching, and in the treatment of students—have alone defeated the coming together of the two schools in the recent past. With a four-year term of study and a graded course, every worthy teacher in both schools, as now arranged, could be given a whole chair and no one need be imported from the outside, not even from the city; both school buildings would be in demand and both hospitals filled.

**

THERE is reason for believing that some, if not all, the elders who had a hand in the original fight are willing to take a second place in the new university, or take such place as the combined faculty may determine. There seems to be a disposition to bury the hatchet, among those who first lighted the brand of disunion; and we sincerely hope and pray this may prove true. With one large and strongly manned school of homeopathy in Cleveland, and a unified profession, homeopathy would very soon take its former place in the estimation of the people of Northern Ohio, and the State become again a power in the councils of the American Institute:

as it is, Cleveland is rent in twain, with two indifferently attended societies, two college periodicals, two sets of homeopathic practitioners, and two classes of patients. Other cities have had their college fight, but ultimately returned to the original body or else combined under a new name, as was the case in St. Louis and also in New York; in these cities the population and the superior clinical facilities certainly gave color to the argument that more than one college was needed to supply the demand for increased medical education; still it is a fact that all the larger centers of civilization—excepting Chicago—have each only one large school, and these are abundantly able to control and conduct the entire teaching work. Cleveland's present population, and the ordinary percentage of increase added, cannot entitle it to more than the one large school for a number of years yet to come. We trust that the close of the year 1894 will find but one homeopathic college in Cleveland, and that members of the profession may again be enabled to speak to each other on the street, at the bedside, and in society meetings.

OUR MATERIA MEDICA.

By J. MILLER, M. D., Minneapolis, Kan.

AS the compass is to the mariner so is the study of materia medica to the homeopathic physician; for though the mariner may possess no knowledge of the points of the instrument, yet the vessel will speed along with the same rapidity. So the physician may prescribe drugs without a knowledge of their effects; but the probabilities are he will do more harm than good, and like the unskilled mariner, be liable to shipwreck himself and his patients. In such straits he will naturally

resort to any device to alleviate the sufferings of those intrusted to his care. Here, then, is the beginning of mongrelism. Such practice is not in accordance with the teachings of our illustrious Hahnemann. He gives the rule of action in unequivocal terms in Section 3 of the "Organon," which we cannot too often read and ponder.* This section is both chart and compass to the homeopathic physician, and leaves no room for the prevailing fashion of allopathic "homeopathy." Some of our medical authors in their works on pathology and therapeutics have given as many as fifteen and oftentimes twenty remedies in a diseased condition. Yet when one carefully scans the list it is apparent that each remedy has its own peculiar characteristics or keynote, many of them being antagonistic to each other, so that no two can occupy the same place. The instructions are : we must know what is curative in *each* drug is general ; thus doing away with the application of two remedies at the same time. This requires a close study of each drug, its action in a state of health as well as in a diseased condition. Here Section 104 of the "Organon" again comes to our relief and furnishes material aid in developing the symptom

* "The physician should distinctly understand the following conditions : What is curable in diseases in general, and in each individual case in particular ; that is, the recognition of disease. He should clearly comprehend what is curative in drugs in general, and in each drug in particular ; that is, he should possess a perfect knowledge of medicinal powers. He should be governed by distinct reasons, in order to insure recovery, by adapting what is curative in medicines to what he has recognized as undoubtedly morbid in a patient ; that is to say, he should adapt it so that the case is met by a remedy well matched with regard to its kind of action (selection of the remedy, *indicatum*), its necessary preparation and quantity (proper dose), and the proper time of its repetition. Finally, when the physician knows in each case the obstacles in the way of recovery and how to remove them he is prepared to act thoroughly and to the purpose, as a true master of the healing art."—Sec. 3, "Organon."

picture. To some this may seem an impossibility ; yet it is no more impossible than is the study and application of the electric current which carries the individualities of each voice over hundreds of miles of wires, or of the sensitive plate of the camera upon which each individual stands out distinct and recognizable.

How shall we study this peculiar and individualized drug action ? I answer : By first thoroughly understanding the more practical portions of the "Organon," and making an hourly application of those truths in the office, in the daily visits, and in the instruction to the students.

If a student having a working belief in the law of similars is put with a preceptor who has only a limited knowledge of the "Organon," or in the individualization of drugs, one who prefers to alternate remedies and practice other medical abominations, there is the constant menace that the student will lose his hold on homeopathy and become a proselyte to the dogmas of mongrelism. It is well to remember that there are other necessary studies which should be distinctly understood ; as, for instance, Professor Laning's tripod, anatomy, physiology, and pathology. Each lesion should be traced to its ultimate cause, whether it rises from the motor, sensitive, or sympathetic nervous system. Professor Boenninghausen has another tripod which holds an intimate relation to homeopathy, viz., sensation, aggravation, and amelioration. And there is no doubt but that the toxical doses of drugs and their antidotes should be perfectly familiar to the physician, as suggested by Dr. John L. Moffat, secretary of the New York State Homeopathic Medical Society.

The third section of the "Organon" is a wonderfully practical statement of the physician's duty and responsibility. It leaves no loophole for unhomeopathic practice.

Materia Medica Miscellany.

COFFEE AND TEA WHEN INORDINATELY USED.—Dr. Ed. C. Fownes died from the excessive use of coffee. At one time his practice was one of the largest of any homeopathic physician in New York. Some twenty years ago he became addicted to the beverage, the coffee being made almost as strong as lye, and could not be swallowed by anyone but himself. This was his sole extravagance, and although at one time worth \$35,000 he was reduced to penury and became a palsied wreck.

Another doctor living in Palmyra, Wis., became slavishly addicted to tea drinking. He drank it without sugar or milk, and had it made so strong that, to use his own expression, it would hold up an iron wedge. After a number of years of this tea ingestion he died, as the doctors believe, from chronic tea poisoning; and on *post-mortem* his stomach looked and felt like wet brown paper.

Cicuta Virosa IN TRISMUS AND RHEUMATIC TETANUS.—Dr. W. Heyberger was called to a peasant who, while plowing, had worked himself into a sweat and then was wet through by a shower, and forced to walk home in an icy wind. He complained of headache, difficulty in swallowing, pain in the back of the neck extending to the lumbar region, with pain and tension in the throat muscles. Speech difficult. For three days he had felt unwell after the wetting, and had kept his bed, sweating profusely. Various remedies were given, without relief. In two days his whole neck was hard, tense, and swollen from the lower jaw to the clavicle. Under bry. 3x and kali carb. 3x this decreased. Pulse 80, constipation and reddish urine. No disturbance of the sensorium, though his head was confused. Sudden attacks of opisthotonos set in during lying, sitting,

swallowing, standing, or attempting to speak. His head was drawn back by the contracted nuchal muscles, which would relax on helping the patient up again. No loss of consciousness and able to speak after the attack. Unable but slightly to open his mouth. It was impossible for him to stand, as it would bring on an attack and throw him down. Girdle sensations around the chest. *Cicuta vir.* 3x was given on account of the "sudden attacks," one dose every four hours. The spasms lost their violence, were less frequent, and gradually the trismus disappeared. As he then complained of a wooden and numb sensation in his tongue, hands, larynx, nuchal muscles, and feet, he received *kali iodat.* 2x and *cicuta vir.* 3x, which so relieved him that he was able to return to his work after twenty-one days of treatment.—*Allgemeine Hom. Zeitung.*—*Hah. Monthly.*

Petroleum IN WHOOPING COUGH AND OTHER RESPIRATORY DIFFICULTIES.—From a translation found in the *Hom. Recorder* from the German of Dr. Mossa we take the following: A short time ago I read in a medical journal the following case: A child was afflicted with whooping cough, the worst paroxysms of which occurred at night. All medication was in vain. Whereupon help came in an unexpected manner. The bedstead in which the child slept was infested with bedbugs, and had been thoroughly rubbed with petroleum during the day, and for a surety the cough was so much ameliorated the following night that the child finally was able to get a night's rest. Ever after the physician reporting the case suspended a piece of flannel moistened with petroleum from the neck of whooping patients, and mostly with good success.

Hirschel recommends petroleum in "organic" cough.

Provings.—Cough, caused by dryness

and scratching in the throat, cough at night caused every time by tobacco smoke, dry, scraping cough, catching one's breath; she cannot let it out. Cough deep in chest, with much expectoration, for a week. Rattling of mucus in the bronchiæ at night in bed. Rattling in the larynx at night before falling asleep, with dry cough. Oppression on the chest as if larynx were constricted, with tickling occasioning dry cough. The chest is very sensitive to cold air, and on having been exposed to it there is great oppression the day after.

TWO CASES OF WRIST GANGLION TREATED AND CURED WITH Carbo Veg.—Dr. Clarence M. Conant reports two cases of this trouble in an old copy of a homeopathic journal which we deem so excellent as to venture their reproduction at this time. The cases are as follows:

Mrs. C., aged thirty, had an enlarged bursa in the center of the under side of the right wrist, caused by lifting while nursing an aged relative helpless from paralysis. She felt a lacerating pain in the wrist when trying to grasp an object, and could not retain her hold by reason of a paralytic weakness of the wrist. *Rhus tox.*, *rhus rad.*, *ruta*, and *calc. carb.* failed. Dr. B. Fincke then suggested *carbo veg. m*, which was given, a dose every night for about two weeks, when improvement was noticed and the medicine was discontinued. In a few weeks the swelling, pain, and weakness all disappeared, and have not returned in a period of six years.

Mrs. S., aged thirty-five, had a large tumor on the upper side of the right wrist, which was evidently an enlarged bursa, and which the patient has noticed for a year or more and believes it resulted from lifting, as it came soon after she had nursed a child helpless with rheumatism. She complains of weakness of the wrist and inability to grasp any object.

Prescribed twenty powders of *carbo veg. m*, to take a powder every night until the swelling or weakness improved, and then stop all medicine. She took fifteen powders, and inside of two months all the symptoms had disappeared.

THE EAR SYMPTOMS UNDER Psorinum.—Dr. Charles Horace Evans gives the following important symptoms for this remedy in the U. S. Med. Investigator: Humming or buzzing in the ears, afterward stinging pains. Hardness of hearing. Severe pains in the ear.

Discharge of pus from the ear, with headache.

Otorrhœa, purulent and very offensive; associated with watery diarrhea.

Discharge of reddish cerumen.

External ears are red, raw, and oozing; scabs form on the ears; sore pain behind the ears.

Herpes extending from temple over the whole ear and down to cheek; at times throwing off innumerable scales, and at others showing painful rhagades, with yellow discharges, forming scurfs.

Pustules on and behind the concha.

Digitalis: ITS ACTION ON THE MUCOUS MEMBRANES.—Dr. Richard Hughes in his "Pharmacodynamics" says: The stomach and descending colon are specifically inflamed by digitalis. It causes ash-colored stools; but not, I think, from any influence on the liver. Dr. Inman has shown that the fæces do not become brown until they reach the colon, and that the green stools of infants assume their peculiar color at this point also. It would appear, therefore, that the secretion from the follicles of the colon has an important influence on the color of the fæces; and through these I conceive that digitalis whitens the stools, for it causes no other element of jaundice or sign of hepatic disorder. Now it is no uncommon thing to be consulted

about children whose liver is said to be locked up because they are passing white, chalky stools. There is no jaundice ; and I do not believe that the liver is here in fault at all, but that the secretion of the colon is deranged . . . true jaundice is said to have been occasionally cured by it.

Arsenic IN CHRONIC SKIN AFFECTIONS.—The Med. Brief says : "In the chronic skin affections, and in generally *sluggish conditions* of the system, a certain amount of the arsenical compounds may usefully pass through the liver and be then distributed throughout the system. When this occurs the arsenic acts like all inorganic substances—irritating and stimulating every particle of protoplasm with which it comes in contact—thus exciting the sluggish and slowly acting protoplasm to a more rapid interchange of nutritive pabulum.

"This, together with the enhanced hepatic and generally augmented glandular activity all through the system, causes a rapid dispersion of many forms of pathological processes, and quickly or slowly converts them into normal conditions. Secretion, excretion, the appetite, and every function of the body related to nutrition, are perceptibly improved—*provided that* at the same time the arsenic is being taken *a well-regulated* diet is enforced.

"In this manner arsenic or its compounds also perceptibly improve respiratory and circulatory activity, and thereby relieve dyspnœa.

"Much that heretofore was pure speculative empiricism—based on peculiar specific properties supposed to be contained intrinsically in the arsenic—is thus explained as but the natural result of fixed chemical and physiological principles.

"*One thing, however, should always be remembered* in dealing with arsenious acid or its compounds : that a powerful and in-

tense mechanical irritant is being introduced into the animal economy—one which rapidly becomes intensely poisonous in its action if too freely used.

"Great care, therefore, must always be exercised in its administration, so that its action may not be more harmful than useful. *When used intelligently* and with good judgment arsenic (with its compounds) is one of the most certainly reliable and valuable remedies contained in the *materia medica*."

To be sure, this is not homeopathic, but it contains a number of excellent suggestions which it will not hurt the homeopath to memorize and apply when he uses arsenic homeopathically.

Miscellaneous Medical.

MASSAGE IN PSORIASIS.—In psoriasis I have been able to prove distinct beneficial effects of a prolonged course of massage, says Dr. A. Symons Eccles in *The Lancet*, and the value of the local treatment has been tested in chronic cases of psoriasis universalis when no other treatment, external or internal, has been employed. In order to recognize whether or not the mechano-therapy could be accredited with the involution of the disease I have selected in different cases some portion of the body—a limb, or one side of the back, or the abdomen—on which to test the effect of local massage in psoriasis universalis, and have invariably found that, while on the untouched parts of the body the disease might be spreading both by the enlargement and coalescences of existing patches as well as by the appearance of fresh spots, on the area of skin subjected to massage the center of the patches commenced to fade, and the rings became narrower and less marked by redness and scaliness, until

finally they broke and disappeared. In those cases wherein the patient was distressed by the painful irritation and burning itching, which are frequent subjective symptoms of psoriasis, the effect of massage has been to reduce the irritation and to allay the discomfort which in some cases produces serious insomnia. In dermatitis and psoriasis the lubricant which I prefer to any other is clarified neatsfoot oil. The advantages it possesses over other fatty or oleaginous applications are briefly these: a small quantity only is needed, as a few drops poured into the palm of the hand are sufficient to remove the scales, to prevent dragging or irritation of the patient's skin, and to thoroughly disappear from the surface both of the rubber's hands and the patient's body, so that in the latter case no unpleasant stickiness and no heat abstraction from the surface remain to add to the discomfort of the sufferer, while at the same time the skin is sufficiently impregnated with oil to render it tenacious of any dusting-powder which may be applied after the massage.

A NEW CURE FOR HAY-FEVER.—Ferber of Hamburg reports his own case, which had been so severe as to necessitate his using a closed carriage all through the summer. His relief was brought about from accidentally noticing that in the winter a coryza was usually accompanied with hot ears which regained their normal temperature when the discharge from the nose was established. He determined to try a reversed order of effect on the hay-fever in the summer, and began accordingly to rub his ears until they became red and hot.

It is now the third year that he has been able to lead an endurable existence during the hay-fever season. "As soon as the least sensation of fullness in the nose appears there is recognized a certain amount of pallor in the ears. A thorough

rubbing of the ears, at times even to contusion, has always succeeded in freeing the nasal mucous membrane from its congestion. The rubbing, however, must be thorough and repeated as often as the least symptom of congestion returns to the nose. Since using this means I have been able to take long sandy walks, sit and even sleep with open windows, or pass an evening in my garden without distress. Several patients have had the same relief from this treatment, always in proportion to the thoroughness of the rubbing, and I hope by this means some other physician may be able to give his patients the same great relief."

EXOPHTHALMIC GOITER AND THE MILK DIET.—Dr. Chaboux in *La France Médicale* reports that he treated a patient with this disease by an exclusive milk diet, continued for four years. He emphasizes the tolerance of milk for long periods and the considerable amelioration of his condition. The patient, who was emaciated, increased in strength and weight, and the symptoms were so much improved that a speedy cure was expected. This result would indicate that exophthalmic goiter is primarily due to an alteration of nutrition.

CASE OF COCAINE SUSCEPTIBILITY.—A young lady, actress, delicate, anæmic looking girl, suffering from an attack of acute tonsillitis. Sprayed about 15 drops of a two per cent. solution on tonsils and pharynx preparatory to the application of a 30-grain solution of nitrate of silver to the tonsils. Patient immediately suffered great distress evinced by difficulty of breathing, and said she felt that she was smothering to death. Gave her a glass of sherry, and made application to tonsils. She appeared to get all right, but upon walking to waiting room fell in a faint. Gave another glass of sherry, bathed face with ice water, and in a few moments she

recovered sufficiently to go home, but was quite ill and nervous for eight or ten hours afterward.—*Dr. Brown in Atlanta Med. and Sur. Jour.*

THE EPIGLOTTIS IN CHLOROFORM ACCIDENTS.—As an illustration of the uncertain knowledge which exists upon the subject, may be cited the belief that drawing out the tongue will raise the epiglottis, and thus open the airway to the lungs. This belief exists in the minds of a large proportion of the profession, and the procedure is employed and recommended by many leading surgeons. By way of correcting the error, reference is here given to a demonstration, by Benjamin Howard, before the Royal College of Surgeons, England, the conclusions drawn from which are: First, contrary to the universal belief, traction of the tongue cannot raise the epiglottis; second, by sufficient extension of the head and neck, whether by volition, instinct, reflex action, or by effort of another, whether in the healthy, in the dying, or in the dead, the epiglottis is instantly and beyond prevention made completely erect; third, by a complete extension of the head and neck, the tongue and velum, as respiratory obstructions, are removed simultaneously with the epiglottis, and without a moment's delay the entire airway may be straightened and made free throughout by the nearest person.—*Dr. A. E. Prince (Med. Brief).*

THE TREATMENT OF BURNS.—Says the *Pac. Rec.*: Burns are always painful, but the most painful ones are not the most dangerous. A circumscribed deep burn is less dangerous than a superficial burn covering an extensive surface. The rule in burns and scalds is to exclude the air as soon as possible. This is generally more readily accomplished by wrapping the burned part with gauze or cotton

soaked in oil. Cloths wrung out of a solution of "baking soda" or boric acid are said to relieve the pain promptly. A dressing of flour can usually be obtained at once, and answers as a temporary dressing.

The dressing should be allowed to remain on as long as possible. All blisters should be pricked and their fluid contents allowed to escape. Burnt fingers should not be allowed to touch each other.

In the treatment of burns the utmost cleanliness should be observed. Suppuration from burns is no more necessary than from any other wound. They should be dressed antiseptically. This can be easily accomplished by having the oil used slightly carbolized. Carbolized or iodoform or bichloride gauze should be used.

A CASE OF CORD TORN OFF AT THE UMBILICUS AT LABOR.—Hankel reports a case of cord torn off at the umbilicus at labor. The mother was delivered suddenly at term of a middle-sized child. There was no attendant, and the after-birth followed immediately upon delivery. For reasons of cleanliness she threw the placenta from the bed to the floor, tearing off the cord at the umbilicus. Two hours afterward a physician arrived, and found an opening in the naval into which he could insert the tip of his little finger. Seven inches of intestine protruded from the opening. This was not replaced, and feces were passed from this point of the intestine as well as from the rectum. Death occurred on the fifth day.

THE FALLACY OF EXERCISE IN PHTHISIS.—In a paper read before the Pennsylvania Medical Society, Dr. Thomas J. Mays said:

The idea of exercising the consumptive for strength is a fallacy of the worst type. It is based on the assumption that because in health exercise gives strength, therefore

the invalid must derive the same benefit. Nothing can be further from the truth, and to illustrate this I can do no better than to draw another example from the field of finance. It goes without saying, that money makes money. The banker puts his money on interest, or, in other words, he exercises his capital, and by so doing he increases his financial strength; but the poor man has no money to put on interest, and he struggles along from year to year for the purpose of making a decent living. This parallel holds good with the man in health and the consumptive. The former has a sufficient amount of reserve physiological capital which he can expend in physical exercise, and we all know that physiological activity not only brings strength but builds muscular tissue—hence by doing this he enhances his normal resources; but the latter has no reserve capital whatever, and is, as has already been said, on the brink of physiological dissolution. In his exhausted state he lives from hand to mouth, for he consumes all the force which he obtains from his food in carrying on the functions which are necessary to a bare existence. Exercise in his case is therefore meaningless in a physiological sense, and can leave no other than a disastrous effect on his already drained and devitalized constitution.

ROTHELN.—M. Sevestre in the *Lancet* says that epidemics of rubeola are characterized by successive outbreaks separated the one from the other by an interval corresponding to the period of incubation—here a fortnight on an average. The disease is infectious from the beginning, like measles, and isolation of the patients is too late a measure, for they have already spread around them the specific germs. The desideratum is isolation of children who have been in contact with cases. These exposed persons should be closely watched,

especially from the twelfth day after exposure, in order that they may be isolated on the appearance of the initial symptoms. Unfortunately, prodromata are, in the majority of cases, wanting, and preventive isolation is accordingly difficult to put into practice. Once the disease is over—*i. e.*, in about eight days—the patient is no longer dangerous to his neighbors, and he may be safely allowed to mix with his comrades.

A PLEA FOR BETTER DIAGNOSIS.

THE following cases are taken from the paper of Dr. Fred D. Lewis of Buffalo, read before the New York State Homeopathic Medical Society under the above caption, to show how prescribing on symptoms alone may prove erroneous.

Miss R., November 24, 1892, came with acute attack of quinsy. Tonsils hypertrophied. Advised treatment for the existing condition, and when relieved removal of tonsils. This was followed. A few days after operation she complained of oozing discharge of pus. On careful examination found small pin-point opening in soft palate, into which I inserted a probe about an inch. A free incision with curved bistoury allowed discharge of about a dram of pus. The cavity was cleansed daily with a peroxide solution and granulated nicely from bottom. She was a shop girl and much on her feet, and while under treatment she informed me she suffered much from amenorrhœa. I thought to send her to a gynecologist, but before she was through with me the flow came on time and naturally—the first time without distress in two years. I kept track of case until the next period, which was also normal. Instructed her to report to me if trouble returned, but have heard nothing from her since.

Miss L. K., aged eighteen years, was sent

to me October 24, 1892. Examination revealed an almost complete closure of the left nostril, the result of injury when a baby, and hypertrophied tonsils. She slept with mouth open and snoring, breathed loudly when awake, voice nasal, general appearance pale and anæmic; had no ambition or energy. A good free opening of the nostril with the nasal trephine and excision of the tonsils relieved the breathing and gave resonance to the voice. After a short treatment case was lost sight of for three months. When next seen her color was better, she was bright and active, and had gained ten pounds in weight. The point I wish to bring forward here is that as long as the obstructions existed in the throat and nose treatment for the anæmia would have been absolutely useless.

A PROVING OF JAG-RINUM.

By W. W. STAFFORD, Hering College.

MR. F., senior student, æt. twenty-one+, narrow complected, commenced taking December 12, 6.00 P. M.

9.00 P. M. Brain fog; great disinclination for study.

11.00 P. M. Great sleepiness. Inability to stay awake.

December 13, 7.30 A. M. Irresistible desire to swear. (Breakfast late.) Voracious appetite after going without food for twelve hours. Sudden sense of repletion after eating a great deal.

10.00 A. M. Unusual awkwardness—pounded thumb while driving nail. (With inclination toward profanity.)

8.00 P. M. Brain fog; disinclination for mental labor. Great thirst>temporarily by drinking beer. Canine hunger>from pretzels and wienerwurst.

December 14, 12.01 A. M. Very sleepy; cannot stay awake.

2.00 A. M. Starting from sleep; sees terrible monsters; sees jack-rabbits with plug hats on, etc.

10.00 A. M. Taste in mouth as if colored family had just moved out; bad breath. Frightful splitting headache. Sensation as if head was too large for hat. Trembling of the hands. Nausea. All symptoms>temporarily from cold applications to head; also>from strong coffee.

12.00 noon. Brain fog; marked aversion to mental application; fell down in recitation. Injection of conjunctiva. Pallor of face.

THE NEW YORK STATE LUNACY COMMISSION.

FOR some time, says the *N. Y. Med. Journ.*, there has been an apprehension lest the Lunacy Commissioners of this State should fall from the grace and honor of their office by undue exercise of the despotic power with which they have been invested by the legislature, and by an insatiable desire and greed for more power begotten of the privileges already given them. . . . The tendency seems to be toward the creation of a huge political machine at Albany having control of all the purchases of supplies, of appropriations for new buildings, and after a time of the appointment of superintendents, stewards, medical assistants, nurses, and attendants. The commission has already absolute authority as regards each minute expenditure in every asylum of the State, so that not even a lead pencil can be purchased without the consent of this centralized body. The cutting down of necessary appropriations for blankets, clothing, fuel, food, tobacco, and the like has been the immediate cause of the indignation everywhere aroused. Now instead of a commission to look to the welfare of the insane we have a body

whose only purpose apparently is to make political capital out of the cry of economy. The tendency is down hill. It is toward demoralization of the whole scheme of State charity. It is against the interests of the insane.

We heartily agree with our contemporary in its denunciation of this political move, and trust that speedy relief may be found for the evils which it depicts in such graphic colors. Surely the sight of affliction of this peculiar order ought to move the heart of the stoutest politician to a realization of the cowardliness of his actions. New York with its other excellent legislation ought not to tolerate this bit of chicane.

THE MEDICAL LECTURE SYSTEM.

AS we remarked some months ago in *The Post-Graduate* the lecture system is much the easier for the teacher, and requires a much less all-round preparation than that necessary to make a good clinical instructor. In the one case the lecturer has the study lamp and the fireside by which to prepare a discourse, which will be with him when he confronts his class. In the other the appearance of each new case requires preparation and speech on the spot. The one is preparation for battle in a cabinet, the other is action in the face of the enemy.

Very true. There seems to be no good and valid reason why this style of teaching should be left for the *post-graduate* schools. This and this alone is true medical teaching, and is not any more difficult for the honest and educated specialist in the under-graduate school than it is in the post-graduate college. Away with the time-stained papyrus! A lecturer may be excused for reading a manuscript prepared no one knows how, by whom, nor when; but a *professor* should be made

to come out of his pulpit, take one hand from behind his back, the other off his lecture book, his eye away from his manuscript, and made to look his class squarely in the face and *talk*! If he can't do that he ought to be beaned or pith-balled, or a "strike" inaugurated against his teaching as was done recently in a Chicago college.

OHIO LEGISLATION.

THE doctors of the great and good State of Ohio have been coming together at Columbus with the avowed design of perfecting a medical practice bill to keep the undiplomaed quack out. A remarkable concession on the part of these disciples of Æsculapius—irrespective of schools—is that the bill will not interfere with advertising doctors. A sop to Cerberus, as you may note. The daily papers who thrive upon these gentry have killed every bill heretofore put before the Ohio legislature because of the very evident design of such bills to cut into the papers' revenue. Now the doctors having gathered wisdom from repeated failures, have agreed to omit the advertising quack from the list of forbidden practitioners. A bill thus emasculated will doubtlessly come before the legislature. It seems to provide for a board to examine those who have no diplomas, and admit those who have.

CORSETS.

ROSENBACH in *Der Frauenarzt* cautions women who are laboring much with their hands, such as workers with sewing machines, and others who require free bodily action, against the wearing of corsets. All hollow organs require room for the proper performance of their functions, and this the corset prevents. From another periodical we learn that corset



WILLIAM PECK, M. D.

wearing is gaining ground among the officers of the British and German armies. Fashionable young English swells have been wearing corsets for the last quarter of a century, but it is comparatively recently that the practice has shown a disposition to extend itself to any considerable degree. Women are wearing corsets less, men more; but fortunately the men who are taking to corset wearing belong to a class with whom society could very well dispense, and so we shall not undertake to inaugurate a reform among male corset-wearers, but let the good work go on until the shallow-pated creatures who ape this feminine folly are exterminated.

WILLIAM PECK, M. D.*

By GEO. B. PECK, M. D., Providence, R. I.

THE subject of this sketch first saw light April 6, 1798, in the wild woods of Sutton, barely half a mile from that rocky chasm, ever a place of curious resort, now as then denominated Purgatory. The town is only ten miles south of Worcester, Mass., but has always been comparatively remote and inaccessible. The babe was the first born of Sarah, daughter of Rev. William Bachelor, for many years pastor of the local Baptist church. Its father was one Benjamin Peck, sixth in descent from Joseph Peck, who came to this country in 1638 with his wife, three sons, a daughter, two man servants, and three maid servants. When the infant was six weeks old the family removed to the town of Providence in Rhode Island, where the child thrived amain. The best available educational opportunities were proffered, but he contented himself simply with a medical diploma conferred by Brown University in 1820. He was an office student of Levi

Wheaton, M. D., one of the most distinguished physicians who have graced the Rhode Island profession, at that time a professor in the university and later the grandfather of a hero of more than forty pitched battles, Frank Wheaton, Brigadier General United States Army and Brevet Major General United States Volunteers.

Immediately upon graduation Dr. Peck opened an office in a fine brick mansion still standing, although somewhat altered, on North Main Street opposite the State House parade. His head had long before been stuffed with the popular notion that a doctor *must* be married in order to succeed in life, and accordingly, as he sat in his father's old fashioned, highbacked, square family pew, centrally located in the old First Baptist, founded by Roger Williams and built the year our national independence was declared, it was but natural his eyes should often rest on a similar pew belonging to the pastor (Dr. Stephen Gano, an eminent divine) where sat a number of charming maidens. Among them was a niece of the doctor's, Jane, daughter of Dr. Samuel Thane of Hillsdale, Columbia Co., N. Y., who possessed most of the attributes desirable in that class of beings, save strength and a long purse. They say those considerations are unthought of by lovesick swains, hence it is not strange the young physician lost his heart and surrendered without conditions. One of the first to whom he confided his matrimonial intentions was his old preceptor. "Don't! don't!" he immediately ejaculated, "that is the rock on which I split." "Your advice comes too late," was the reply, and events took their natural course, the ceremony occurring May 21, 1823.

Soon after the birth of his first-born, say in 1825, Dr. Peck removed to New Rochelle, N. Y. It evidently was then as difficult as it now is in New England for a young

* By request of and for the use of the Necrologist of the American Institute of Homeopathy.

practitioner properly to support a dowless society lady. Three pledges of affection were presented him in the land of the Dutchmen, a circumstance unquestionably not without influence on a second removal, in 1831, to Cincinnati, O., a point then farther removed in time from his childhood's home than Egypt now is. In order the better to provide for his growing family he opened a drug store in connection with his practice, but ere he became securely established the financial storm of 1837 swept over the land, devastating the West particularly and leaving him hopelessly bankrupt. So thoroughly was the country stripped of currency that on a certain occasion his collector, a younger brother, made a three days' trip with a respectable stack of bills, presumably good, and returned without collecting even his expenses. Of course like everyone else he was obliged to avail himself of the benefit of the bankrupt law, while his responsibilities had been increased by the birth of three more children. He now was compelled to devote his attention exclusively to the practice of his profession.

Twenty years later, without premonition, Dr. Peck was removed from terrestrial scenes. It is proper then to estimate him by his achievements in that double decade. He had discharged every cent of the moral obligation from which he had been legally free ; he had supported a large family (for his hospitable roof always covered guests) in modest luxury ; he had manifested conspicuous kindness to the poor, as was demonstrated at his funeral, when the street was blocked for a considerable distance on either side of the church doors by the throngs unable to gain admittance to the services, yet anxious to secure a last glimpse of the features of a loved friend ; and he had been an active member of the Underground Railroad when the slightest

suspicion thereof would have resulted certainly in ostracism, social and professional, perhaps also in death. These facts sufficiently indicate integrity, energy, strength, skill, beneficence, urbanity, and intrepidity.

His vivacity is well illustrated by a remark that oft fell from his lips, not only in the years of severe struggling for success but in prosperity, when extending aid and comfort to others : "With a light heart and a thin pair of breeches, step through the world, brave boy !" His readiness and tact for stamping right convictions on others are seen in an incident that occurred long before the days of the Washingtonian reform. He was once riding with a brother nine years younger when he suddenly exclaimed "George ! I'll give you a *sure rule* to prevent becoming a drunkard ! It's short and simple ! It's an absolute safeguard ! It was never known to fail !" Having excited the youth's curiosity to the utmost tension, he slowly and impressively said, "Never touch the first drop !" This record of words uttered more than seventy years ago is but slight indication of their widespread influence.

A sister, who spent more than four score years on this planet, was, though a Christian, for the last thirty years of her life in bondage through fear of death. On his second and last visit to his mother he upbraided her for her inconsistency, saying : "We haven't got to die but once, and that's all I'm going to die !" Practically he did not die at all. Some five years previous he had been summoned to see his surviving parent at the crisis of a serious illness, and remained caring for her until all danger had passed. The changes wrought by the semi-decade so impressed him, he thoughtfully and tenderly assured her he would return every year so long as she lived. Starting on Saturday, he spent Sun-

day in Connecticut, listening to and conferring with an eminent Trinitarian Congregationalist clergyman with reference to assuming the pastorate of his own church. Monday found him in New York, where he was joined by his cousin, Ira Barrows, M. D., of Providence, through whose influence he had been induced to test the homeopathic law. They took a train toward evening on the Erie Railroad, bound for Chicago to attend a session of the Institute. They sat beside each other—palace cars are a subsequent invention—securing such sleep as was possible. Toward morning Dr. Peck aroused himself for a moment and remarked to his colleague: "At what a fearful rate we are going! It makes my blood run cold!" He settled back in his seat, however, next the window and soon was buried in oblivion. A few moments later Dr. Barrows observed an unoccupied seat a little forward and proceeded to avail himself of it. He was scarcely seated when the bounding of the car over the sleepers brought him to his feet. Simultaneously the rear car plowed into that, tearing up each seat and carrying each passenger in the débris, until it reached the seat which Dr. Peck was occupying. The force of the telescoping was so nearly lost that his was the last seat torn from its fastenings. The Doctor was instantly crushed between its back and that of the seat in front, and thus without warning, but with a smile on his countenance, he passed to the rest that remaineth for the people of God, at daybreak, June 2, 1857. Singularly enough he was the only person killed on the train. His appointed time had come; a drunken engineer and rotten sleepers were the instrumentalities. His remains were interred in Spring Grove Cemetery at Cincinnati.

Dr. Peck's home was his earthly paradise. He was idolized by his family, and

the affection of a strong generous nature was unstintingly lavished thereon. His eldest daughter's death in 1842, at the age of eighteen, from consumption, occasioned by the suppression of some so-called local trouble, whose exact nature just now escapes me, had convinced him years before he heard of Hahnemann of the truth of the psora doctrine. The second child, also a daughter, died at three months. Two other daughters, one the wife of Honorable Chas. A. Partridge, first mayor of Bond Hill, O., three sons, one of whom is Rev. George B. Peck, M. D. (Harvard, 1863), of Boston, Mass., for a brief time a "contract surgeon," on duty near Norwalk, Va.; but more recently a chief apostle of the faith cure movement, and a widow survived him. Though preserving a cheerful mien until death, she scarcely found heart to indulge even in a smile after the removal of her companion.

Dr. Peck for a number of years was a surgeon in the State militia, and performed freely such other duties as his relations to the general profession imposed.

Book Reviews.

ESSENTIALS OF HOMEOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA; being a Quiz Compend upon the Principles of Homeopathy, Homeopathic Pharmacy, and Homeopathic Materia Medica, Arranged and Compiled especially for the Use of Students of Medicine, by W. A. DEWEY, M. D. Late Professor of Materia Medica, Hahnemann Hospital College, of San Francisco, Cal.; Associate author of the "Twelve Tissue Remedies of Schüssler"; Late Editor of the *California Homeopath*; Associate Editor of the *Medical Century*; Member of American Institute of Homeopathy, California State Homeopathic Medical Society, etc. Philadelphia: Boericke & Tafel. 1894.

This little book of 269 pages, containing references to perhaps every remedy known

to modern homeopathy, fills a want long felt by every student and practitioner. Every teacher is besieged during the teaching term by his students as to what book is to be recommended in the study of *materia medica*. The teacher doubtlessly has his preferences, but he knows very well that not one out of a hundred students could follow his recommendations and get from the recommended textbook anything like the amount of information and knowledge which a later period of study or of practice will give. The writer was at first tempted to tell every applicant to buy Hering's Condensed, because he himself was so great a student and admirer of Hering's writings ; but in a little while he discovered that the student could not take Hering. Then he recommended other books, each good and valuable in itself, and yet each failing in the essential which this new book now most essentially fills : the principles and primer knowledge of homeopathy and its leading remedies. So often has this question of What books shall I get to study start *materia medica* with ? been put to the writer, that he had for some time contemplated inflicting another book upon a long-suffering professional public ; but Dewey has very nearly covered all our ground, so that no present need exists for a newer book. Dr. Dewey has taken the remedies of our *Pharmacopœia* and given in question-and-answer form the essentials of each important remedy ; sufficient at any rate to give a clew to the student for larger study in the larger books. The medical man will sometimes be disappointed at the paucity of matter in some remedy with which he is fairly well familiar ; hoping, when he turned it up, to find in question-and-answer form a full lecture ; but that is not the design of this book ; it is mainly for the use of the student in giving him the ground-

work for building upon later ; some foundation for ultimately rearing the imposing structure of *materia medica* upon. The book is also so ingeniously prepared that it gives but little if any aid to the would-be "cribber," who would study just sufficient of each remedy to be able to pass under the wire. It gives the essentials, but it does not supply the greater knowledge which the candidate for graduation should possess. Thus, if to-morrow's lecture is to be on *Lachesis*, the student may look over his "Essentials" and get a very good working idea of the remedy, its history, and its general range in therapeutics ; and again, after having heard a lecture or two on *Lachesis*, he may very easily and readily refresh his memory by referring to the "Essentials." It does not supersede any other of our modern *materia medica* textbooks ; it simply takes a place which no other book has so far filled. Take for instance Chapter I., "General Considerations ;" here, in the space of a dozen pages, is given as clear a statement of the homeopathic law, its application, its pharmacology, its practical detail, as can nowhere else be found, except by "wading through" pages upon pages of the *Organon*, and then not always clearly and intelligibly. Dr. Dewey has cast these difficult and oftentimes ambiguous problems into the current vernacular, so that the veriest tyro in medical matters may yet follow easily and understandingly. Chapter II. tells about bottles and utensils, *sac. lac.*, pellets and globules, dilutions and potencies, triturations and tinctures, decimal and centesimal scale, tablets and wafers, dynamization and potentization, and many other interesting things. The remainder of the little handbook is divided into chapters devoted to the vegetable kingdom, the animal kingdom, the nosodes, and the mineral kingdom. This arrange-

ment is one doubtlessly suggested by the usual manner of lectures, the teacher taking up one kingdom at a time and completing all remedies embraced within it, before taking up the next, and so on to the end. But, for practical work, this arrangement does not seem to us to be the best. In order, for instance, to find the "essentials" of Pulsatilla it will be necessary to refer to the index at the back of the book and find where Pulsatilla is to be looked for, and then run it down in the body of the book; for the remedies, even in the general division into kingdoms, are not placed therein alphabetically. We should very much prefer the alphabetical arrangement of the remedies independent of the grand divisions, or, if the divisions were deemed essential, then to arrange the remedies in that kingdom in alphabetical order. So far as we have an opportunity to examine and study this book, it bears every evidence of correctness and may be relied upon. The questions are put in the tersest form compatible with good English, and the answers are equally fine. The index at the back contains not alone the names of the remedies, but also combines with this a therapeutical index, which will come very handy when looking up a forgotten remedy for some pathological condition presented. Dr. Dewey has indeed done the great student world a vast service in the compiling and publishing of this work, for he has presented a book that is unique, practical, compact, and should be in the hands of every student and practitioner. Boericke & Tafel have not failed of doing their usual good work, so that the book takes its place with the many other classic works issued by this firm.

—The club fingers and bird's-beak-like nails are not to be expected in a consumptive as the sequelæ of syphilis.

Globules.

—ANATOMY — *Not Gray's*.— Quoting from a daily paper, *The Chironian* says :

The article told how a man was in one of the Brooklyn hospitals with a broken neck, the result of a fall. The whole of the man's body below his neck was paralyzed, and his only chance for life lay in the performance of laminectomy, which operation the man's relatives refused to agree to. This is the account of the injury :

"The doctors say that the break is in the fourth clavicle of the column, and the eminas, or lower portion of the clavicle, which is composed of very thin bones, is pressing on the spinal column, causing complete paralysis."

There are no errors here which can be attributed to the unfortunate printer, for these terms are repeated in the article more than once.

—AN ARGUMENT FOR STUDENTS.—An editor of a medical school journal, in order to encourage young men to study medicine, cites the number of births and deaths, the number of doctors per capita in the United States, etc., from which lurid rhetoric he reaches the conclusion that there is lots of room for new doctors everywhere. The cause of this editor's hopefulness is that he is a specialist, and the more general practitioners there are the more special work he is assured of. But how this editor would kick if a dozen or more of his specialty should locate in his territory and filch an occasional case from him; or if a college devoted wholly to that specialty should fill the land with literature to prove that there is abundance of room in every community for doctors embracing his specialty.

—ALCOHOL FOR "BLACK EYE." Saturate three to five thicknesses of linen with alcohol and bind on the part, and the bleaching process at once begins. That is old-school homeopathy; *i. e.*, if you are hit in one eye with a brick, hit the other eye

with another brick, or the same eye a little harder. The imbibition of alcohol being productive of a "black eye," therefore a local application will cure. Respectfully referred to Mr. Ernest Hart of London, England, *et id genus omne*.

—We have several times been asked to express our opinions concerning the treatment for consumption instituted by Professor Amick of the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery; but inasmuch as he positively declined to make known his formula, we have been placed between two fires as it were. On the one hand we could not indorse a treatment while ignorant of its composition until sufficient time had elapsed for its value or worthlessness to be thoroughly demonstrated. On the other hand we might properly consider the recognized position, influence, and standing of the author of the treatment as being in a measure something of a guarantee and assurance that what he had discovered must be, in his own belief at least, what was claimed for it. We have therefore held aloof from either praise or blame, until now that the treatment has been under the critical observation of several thousand in the profession for a year or more. Without at all entering into the merits of the mooted question as to whether Amick is any more deserving of censure for what is certainly a technical violation of the code than are the rank and file of his professional brethren—who every day prescribe medicines, the ingredients of which they are ignorant of—it is only simple justice to admit that the reports from these physicians have been in the main favorable to Dr. Amick's treatment. Even many who dispute the correctness of the Amick theory, so-called, express themselves satisfied that the treatment based upon it is more successful than any other with which they have been made familiar; many among those who speak

loudest in blame of the secrecy with which the formula is guarded say they cannot conscientiously refuse to prescribe it, having seen it succeed where everything else had failed. It would seem incumbent therefore upon each physician who has not as yet investigated the treatment, to send for the trial medicines which the Amick Chemical Co. advertise in all medical journals to furnish without cost to members of the medical profession everywhere. Whatever offense Professor Amick is guilty of concerning the code, he has shown an honest desire to guard the interests of the profession, as well as his own reputation among medical men, by insisting that the treatment must either stand or fall on the results noticed by medical experts, and that no patient should receive the treatment excepting at the hands of the family doctor. The question of the code is a vexed one at the best, and the lines which some of the profession are charged with transgressing are too indistinct and undefined to warrant the ostracism of a man whose reputation otherwise is blameless and without reproach. It so often happens that the complainant is himself an offender, that he should first make sure he has "cast out the beam from his own eye" before drawing attention to the mote in his brother's eye.

—A FEVER ENUNCIATOR.—The Paris correspondent of the *Lancet* describes an electrical system, recently invented, to be used in a hospital ward in much the same way as an automatic fire-alarm system in a mill. Each patient is to have in his axilla an apparatus connected with an electric enunciator, which rings an alarm if the temperature rises above a certain point.

Very scientific and advanced and all that. Why not add another cog or eccentric to this machine and have it also give the patient a dose of *veratrum vir.* or some other antipyretic and drop that fire-alarm temperature?

—TWO THOUGHTS FROM THE "LANCET-CLINIC."—In her little work entitled "Pensées" the Queen of Roumania writes: "It is better to have a physician for a confessor than a priest. You tell the priest that you detest mankind. He answers, 'You are not a Christian.' The physician gives you a dose of rhubarb and you love your fellow-being. You tell the priest that you are tired of living. He answers, 'Suicide is a crime.' The physician gives you a stimulant and you immediately find life supportable."

—ISOPATHY.—Medical fads succeed one another in such startlingly rapid succession that it is difficult to keep pace with them. The latest is a revival of the old Brown-Séquard absurdity, to which is attached the administration of fresh thyroid glands for the treatment of myxœdema, and of an extract prepared from the brain for the relief of certain cerebral affections. Reasoning by analogy, the proper treatment of cirrhosis of the liver will be to prescribe *paté de foie gras*, while the various forms of nephritis will have a specific in deviled kidneys. In taking up this kind of nonsense the profession puts itself upon nearly the same plane with the extreme followers of homeopathy, who seek to cure suppuration by infinitesimal doses of pus, rabies by the saliva of the mad dog, and other diseases by the doctrine of similars extended *ad absurdum*. — *Northwestern Lancet*.

Another good man gone wrong.

—THIRTY DAYS WITHOUT SLEEP.—Thirty days have passed since George Woodruff, a wealthy farmer near Frankfort, Ind., has slept. Mr. Woodruff was afflicted with the same strange malady a year ago, when he went sixty-five days without sleep. He is to all appearances healthy, and works each day. His case is attracting great interest among the medical fraternity. His physicians have utterly failed to produce even a stupor with drugs.

Pellets No. 5.

—India proposes to have a medical congress.—*Med. Fortnightly*. Let us hope and pray that they may not import any of the Chicago ideas on congresses.

—Dr. John M. Keating, author of one of the finest medical dictionaries of to-day and of other celebrated works, died recently in Colorado of pneumonia. A comparatively young man.

—The Hot Springs *Medical Journal* says: In applying iodine to inflamed buboes, furuncles, etc., do not paint the swelling itself, but apply it around the inflamed area.

A better way to avoid the effects of the iodine is to give only the indicated remedy.

—Fellows of the College of Physicians in England are debarred from suing in courts of law to recover fees for services rendered.

That sounds noble and generous. But they take precious good care that the guinea is in waiting for them at the conclusion of each visit.

—The Superior Court of New York City has ruled that when a married woman is so injured through the negligence of another person as to miscarry, her husband can recover damages for the loss of the child. In a case on trial the damage was assessed by the jury at \$2,250. Yes? And some surgeons in the far-off East performed Cæsarean operation, which was a brilliant success—as an operation. But the husband has sued the surgeons because no baby was forthcoming.

—OVERWORK.—A few possibly die early from overwork, but many more pass away from want of enough. Active brainy men who have not abused their bodily system by excesses are among the longest livers.

Gladstone, the English Premier, who is passionately fond of gardening and forestry as a relaxation, and who has been a wonderful worker, is now in his eighty-third year. Also in his eighty-third is Professor Babington, the Professor of botany in Cambridge, England, author of one of the best works on the British flora, and a tremendous worker. Another heavy worker is the great American geologist, Professor Hall of Albany, N. Y.; yet though over eighty, was working as actively as a young man at a recent science meeting at Rochester.

—A Russian physician states that calomel dusted over smallpox vesicles will cause them to dry up without pitting.

—Four members of the Imperial College of Physicians at Pekin, who failed to make a correct diagnosis of the emperor's recent illness, were fined one year's salary for their error.

What would his Imperial Nobility have done with that allopathic professor in a New York medical college who diagnosed varicella in a clinical case which proved to be smallpox and nearly destroyed two of the students' lives?

—In a clinical report published by the *N. E. Med. Mo.*, No. 4, 1893, Dr. H. F. Brownlee relates some interesting experiences, from which we make the following brief extracts:

"In typhoid fever we want an antipyretic and analgesic, and in these cases nothing will take the place of phenacetine. In one of my recent cases of typhoid fever the temperature ran very high and the patient, being of a nervous make-up, needed anodynes. Their use did not give satisfactory results. I then administered phenacetine in 10-grain doses every three hours, with the most gratifying success. The temperature would go down one or

two degrees, with immediate relief. A dose in the evening insured a quiet, restful night.

—The Maltine Manufacturing Co. in an open letter, published in the *N. Y. Med. Jour.* for December 30 last, disclaims any purpose of improperly printing and distributing physicians' portraits in its calendar, and against the expressed or implied dissent of the physicians concerned. It calls attention to the fact that it has been in the habit of printing portraits only of the most eminent men in the profession of medicine and surgery on loose sheets, bearing however, the imprint of the Maltine Co., and sending them directly to the physicians and surgeons; and that up to the issuance of the calendar no objection had been raised. All its publications, inclusive of these portraits, have always been restricted in their distribution to practitioners of known repute, and have never been permitted to circulate among the laity. The Maltine Co. has no "quack" nostrum to exploit; it has no wish to injure any one's feelings, and especially anxious is it not to wound the professional sensibility of the medical men and women who have so uniformly stood by these Maltine preparations; and as soon as the Company's attention was directed to the fact that one of these published physicians objected to the distribution of his picture upon the calendar, the entire lot of calendars yet remaining were suppressed, and no others of the kind will be issued. If the Maltine Co. erred in publishing these portraits, it has certainly done all in its power to amend the fault.

The American Homeopathist.

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Fig. IX—Chloroform Position.



Fig. XVII—Dorsal.

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The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 15, 1894.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

Editorial.

LIVERPOOL, 6th January, 1894.

DEAR SIR :

Will you do me the favor of inserting the following reply to the editorial which appeared in the *AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST* for December, 1893, in an early issue of your journal?

My reasons for taking this step are the following :

1. I am personally referred to.
2. I have recently visited the country whence the editorial emanates.
3. I have a foreign degree myself.

The Secretary of the Northampton Congress * was obviously carrying out the standing regulations of the Congress when he ruled that men not qualified to practice medicine in the country in which they reside were ineligible for membership.

The status of the Homeopathic body in Great Britain is greatly strengthened by the fact that all the legally qualified practitioners of that system have studied at the same Colleges, and have taken the same degrees, as those therapeutically opposed to them. If the Homeopathic body had the power to legalise the foreign degrees of those who have no other, which they have not, this vantage ground would be at once abandoned.

The power of the General Medical Council is absolute, and if any holder of a foreign degree feels himself aggrieved, he should present himself for examination at one of the numerous Boards, pass its examinations, and demand registration as a right, instead of bemoaning his disabilities, or seeking to obtain irregularly what his fellows have spent time and money, not seldom their all, to obtain.

Some time ago I claimed to have my degree registered on the ground that I had, after going through a proper curriculum, passed a qualifying examination in this country and so become eligible for examination at Brussels. My degree was registered, but were I to return to Belgium to practise I should be told that I must pass a further examination. I am informed that the degree obtained in one American State does not of necessity qualify to practise in another State.

* At which half a dozen American M. D.'s. were present.

When in America I was struck with the earnestness with which the various Professors at the Homeopathic Colleges were endowed, and I ascertained at Chicago that a British practitioner on completing a six months' course could present himself for examination and obtain a Homeopathic degree. I was led to think that this in many cases would be preferable to going to Germany or France, unless the linguistic difficulty had been thoroughly overcome. Such a graduate would come back to this country with advantages which would be at once recognised.

My interest in this subject was increased, as may be easily imagined, when I discovered at Northampton that one of the subjects that was to occupy our attention was the status of an American graduate whose curriculum, it was alleged, had fallen far short of the requirements I had found the American Colleges almost at one in their desire to enforce.

I shall be disappointed if the leaders of our school associated with the American Colleges do not agree with their British Colleagues in demanding that no degree shall be hereafter granted unless an adequate curriculum shall have preceded such graduation.

I took care not to invite American Homeopathic graduates to settle in England. I of course knew that they would by so doing forfeit the legal status they had honorably gained in their own country, as long as they remained here.

In my address I took pains to make specially welcome any who had "crossed the sea," but not even the solitary delegate from the great Chicago gathering was there. Any foreign practitioner would have been abundantly welcome to attend the Congress who was duly qualified to practise his profession in his own country. There is no duplicity here, but a worse epithet would have attached to me had I persuaded an American M. D. that he was, as such, entitled to stay and practise here. I did not invite lecturers to come over; if I had, and they had complied, the authorities would not have recognised them any more than they recognise as lecturers Drs. Dudgeon, Dyce Brown, or Hughes.

Permit me in a word to say that I gratefully accepted the attentions shown me by Colleagues abroad, more than one of whom entertained me hospitably. I also desire to acknowledge the courtesy of the editor of the *Century*. I strove to make up for his disappointment by sending him my

address and such newspaper reports of our proceedings as were available.

If my visit to America, and my conduct as Chairman at Northampton, should in any way impair the friendly feeling existing between the representatives of the Homeopathic School in the two countries, I shall indeed regret that I visited the one, and presided over the meetings at the other; but I hope and believe that the action of the Northampton Congress will serve still further to induce those who control the vast system of Medical Education in the States, rather to disappoint the individual than to weaken the Cause.

Kindly allow one word of a personal character. I know the Chicago Convention was incomplete through the absence of two or three of our prominent men. I know that the consideration shown to me was vicarious in its incidence, but I strove so to express myself as to show that I greatly appreciated being, together with my English Colleagues, the medium of its friendly regard.

Believe me.

Yours faithfully,

A. E. HAWKES, M. D.

* *

WE publish Dr. 'Hawkes' letter not alone because he requests it, but because it clearly upholds the position taken by the AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST in its former criticism. This letter nowhere excuses or exonerates the hon. Secretary of the Northampton congress for his gratuitous slur upon the American diploma; nor does it anywhere say that the President of the Northampton congress, who had been a recent guest of the "American M. D.," said one kindly word in defense of his recent host, when the latter was being assailed.

* *

TO bring the matter home, fancy for one moment President McClelland of the American Institute of Homeopathy, if he had but just returned from the Northampton congress, where he had been entertained and fêted as befitted the exalted station he occupies among us, as well as for his many lovable traits—fancy President McClelland sitting silently by absolutely non-committal, while an English homeopathic measure was being at-

tacked in the Institute, bandied about and derided by a few Hotspurs. Does anyone believe he would permit such motion to obtain without a vigorous protest, even to the resigning of his gavel?

* *

THE AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST has not concerned itself in the malicious attack made by his lifelong associates upon Heath—and later advices indicate that a personal motive not of the most Christianlike character is at work in the case; nor has this journal had much to say about the American college, because it knows the American college is of age and abundantly able to take care of itself; but it has looked upon the whole affair as a disgraceful bit of ingratitude and jealousy; for even if the American colleges were as weak as the English critics are seemingly so anxious to establish, why should a friendly and fraternal body of homeopaths find it necessary to publish that weakness? What had English homeopathy to gain by belittling American homeopathy? It is evident enough now that a few officious persons in the congress took it upon themselves to wreak a personal vengeance upon Dr. Heath (the holder of an American diploma), but in so doing drew upon themselves and their congress the criticism of the entire American profession as well as the ridicule of the allopaths of England. The laws of the British Medical Council, however rigid, do not prohibit a warm-blooded man from speaking a kind word for an absent friend, when the latter is in jeopardy.

—A diagnosis of ovarian trouble may sometimes be made out simply by the presence of a growth of hair on the face. There is a well-known relation existing between the ovaries and the growth of hair.

Materia Medica Miscellany.

Phosphorus IN SUBACUTE PHARYNGITIS WITH MENTAL DEPRESSION.—Dr. L. A. Bull in N. A. J. Hom.—Clergyman, æt. fifty-five. A year ago spent several months abroad for "brain fag," returning apparently in perfect health. Pathogenetic symptoms: Somewhat anæmic: fauces deep red and dry; uvula deep red, double its normal size in every dimension; pharynx red, dry, relaxed, and irritable, side walls hang in folds; larynx generally congested and sore on talking. Complained bitterly, however, of his mental condition: "Brain acts sluggishly, takes an hour to do fifteen minutes' work, and then it is badly done." Clinical symptoms: Throat is irritable, voice is hoarse and easily tired. He himself is very irritable, easily exasperated by friends or family; feels as though a cloud rested on his brain, which prevents him keeping up his usual mental pace, making him restless and fault-finding. Phosphorus was given with the direction to report in three days. On doing so, he made the following somewhat astonishing statement: "Had always had homeopathy in his family since his marriage, some twenty-five years since; during that time he had been prescribed for over one hundred times, yet never before had he felt any definite, decided result." This prescription lifted the cloud from his brain and took the frog from his throat and he "felt well" and has continued so.

Sepia—Zincum: A COMPARISON.—H. C. Allen in Medical Advance.—The most peculiar and uncommon symptom of sepia is:

Deep-seated pain in uterine region; bearing down comes from back to abdomen, causes oppression of breathing, must cross limbs to prevent protrusion of parts.

Menses: too early and too profuse;

chiefly in morning or most profuse in morning; flow dark but not clotted.

While in zincum it is:

Boring or burning pain in ovarian region, especially left, entirely relieved only during the menstrual flow. Fidgety feet.

Menses: too early and too profuse; most profuse at night or when walking; lumps of coagulated blood pass away.

In sepia the pains press outward; in zincum, inward. In sepia the hemorrhage is dark, and light red in zincum. Sepia is worse, and zincum better, in dry weather, when in company, when stretching out diseased limb, when sitting bent forward, from blowing the nose, on an empty stomach, when swallowing and eating, from tight clothing, from pressure, from rubbing and scratching.

Carbolic Acid, ACCIDENTAL PROVING OF.—J. C. Fahnestock, M. D., in the Medical Advance.—Mrs. R., æt. thirty-two, dark hair, nervous temperament, and ordinarily enjoys fair health.

On the morning of July 22, 1888, was washing, and she, in order to remove some "rust stains" in a garment, put what she supposed to be carbolic acid, diluted one to twenty, in a little hot water, and began to rub the clothes, inhaling the steam with acid; but it was pure carbolic acid instead of diluted.

In about ten minutes she began to feel very queer, and being alone she started to run across the street to one of her neighbors, but before reaching the house she fell prostrate, pale and gasping for breath. She was taken into the house and I was called in haste. On my arrival I found my patient propped up with pillows, being unable to lie down, continually gasping for breath, with a trembling all over, so much so that she wanted her hands held; "pricking like needles all over her body"; unable to raise the right arm.

Pale face, dilated pupils, cold hands and feet.

Thirst, wanted a drink of water every few minutes.

In about half an hour nausea, but no vomiting.

Pain in lumbar region.

These symptoms continued about four hours, but gradually getting less and less, and finally disappeared in the evening, not leaving any bad effects the next day, and she again enjoys her usual good health.

Lachesis IN ACUTE LARYNGITIS.—L. A. Bull in N. A. Jour.—Boy, æt. sixteen months. Pathogenetic symptoms: Paroxysms of a croupy character for three or four days; stenosis, rapidly becoming more marked and continuous; respiration harsh, rasping, stridulous; fauces swollen, deep bluish red. Clinical symptoms: Difficult respiration loud enough to be heard some distance, voice hoarse and at times almost lost; stenosis continuous with paroxysms of choking, the intervals between which were getting shorter and shorter; at these times the head would be thrown far back with clutching at the trachea. There was little or no difficulty in swallowing, the child taking his food readily. Ferrum, phosphorus, spongia, and bromium were given with no apparent relief. While watching the child, with little hope of saving him, it was noticed that after each little nap he had a severe paroxysm of strangling. Lachesis was given on this indication of "worse after sleep," with most satisfactory results; it was continued several days, giving way finally to calc. sulph., which completed the cure, by removing some mucous râles in the posterior part of the chest.

Menyanthes. — ROBERT FARLEY, M. D., in Med. Advance.—Miss B. W.; long been a sufferer from "spinal irritation." Frequently suffers with terrible

attacks of cephalalgia. A short time ago was called to see her and found her suffering terribly with a bursting headache, with paroxysms causing her to scream with the terrible bursting pain, a sensation of terrible tension in membranes of brain. It began in nape of neck, right side, came up to forehead and then spread, involving whole brain. With this pain there was a terrible sensation of loneliness. "I can't bear this alone, please stay right by me, mother." Was aggravated from light, noise, and jar, even careful walking of others across floor; ameliorated from sitting in stooping posture and from heavy pressure on nape and vertex. Menyanthes 30, in water, dose at intervals of ten minutes. Improvement began immediately, and patient was comfortable in two hours. *Seemingly* indicated remedies allowed her to suffer several hours prior to the administration of menyanthes.

Cubeba Officinalis.—This remedy has an incessant dry, hoarse cough, with a sensation of something in the larynx to be removed and accompanied with dryness and smarting in the throat; expectoration is difficult, yellowish, greenish, or gray, and only present after long continued paroxysms of coughing; there is also fullness in the chest and wheezing. It is useful in catarrhal conditions of the air passages, with copious secretion accompanied by a relaxed condition of the system.

Under this drug the bladder becomes involved, especially in women and young girls, in whom there is frequent, at times, almost constant desire to urinate; when urination takes place there is a great deal of acute stinging and vesical tenesmus, which lasts for some time afterward.—California Hom.

Acetic Acid A PROPHYLACTIC AGAINST SMALLPOX.—Dr. W. D. Gentry (Chicago) says any person who is subject to the con-

tagion should carry with him a small bottle filled with pure cider vinegar. A cloth should be kept partly saturated with this and the nose and mouth of the person be frequently wiped with the dampened cloth. The mouth may be rinsed with the vinegar two or three times a day. If this is done, no one need have the slightest fear of taking the smallpox. [Good, if true!]

Tellurium.—Dr. G. C. Shelton in N. A. J. Hom.—A maiden lady æt. forty-five, who had the misfortune to fall, striking a severe blow on the sacrum. She suffered for some weeks from concussion, with one point of great soreness in the sacral region, just above the point where the blow was received. She was confined to her bed, the general condition improving, but this soreness persisted, and the same sensitiveness appeared over the back, especially at its upper third. Tellurium 6th was given, and not only did the sensitiveness all disappear rapidly, but the soreness in the sacrum likewise. Now, over a year afterward, she has had no return of her trouble, and her back, which has always been her weak part, gives her no trouble whatever.

Ruta Graveolens IN NETTLE RASH.—Dr. J. B. Ellis in Hom. News.—Miss P. is twenty-three years old, 4 feet 10 inches in height, solid built, light complexion, blue eyes, and presented the following symptoms of a troublesome nettle rash, which she has had for seventeen years.

Fretful, peevish, easily angered, pain through the forehead of a drawing character; burning and gnawing in stomach; some slight nausea; says she cannot drink milk as it has a tendency to cause her to bloat; sore and lame across back in region of kidneys; walking causes her to feel weak; troubled with vivid dreams; an intense itching all over soon after eating meat. Red blotches raised up, which are relieved by scratching but afterward burn

like fire. Usually worse in cold weather; aggravated from eating meat. Prescribed a two-dram vial of disks moistened with *ruta graveolens* 3x. She returned in a week saying she could not stand that medicine as it made her worse. She had taken only three doses of two disks each—six in all. Gave sac. lac. Reported in a week much better; sac. lac. for another week, when she came in smiling, saying:

"Doctor, this last medicine has cured me. I have eaten meat every day this week and it has not hurt me, nor have I been troubled with that rash."

Kali Carb. IN RESPIRATORY AFFECTIONS.—The symptoms of the nose under this drug are less prominent than either ammon. carb. or calc. carb., but its action on the throat is more marked. There is much tenacious mucus, hawking, and clearing the throat, worse in morning, and sharp, sticking pains in the throat.

In the chest there are many sharp, sticking, and cutting pains. "Cutting pains in evening in chest after lying down"; "sticking in chest on inspiration"; "sore pains in chest [similar to calc. carb.]."

The cough is dry and expectoration difficult on account of adhesive character of secretion, but when once detached it may fly quickly from the mouth, not adhering all the way out, as in *kali bich*. Cough is worse from 3 to 4 A. M.; also worse by lying down, and better sitting up. May be spasmodic, with gagging and vomiting.

College Notes.

Hering College of Homeopathy, Chicago.

—In the nausea and vomiting of pregnancy, psorinum will probably cure more cases than any other remedy in the *materia medica*. Think of it also in dyspnœa coming on when sitting or walking, better

on lying down, but worse the nearer the arms are brought to the sides. In most remedies the dyspnœa occurs when in the recumbent position. Never follow psorium with any of the other nosodes : first use an intercurrent remedy.—*H. C. Allen.*

—The daily press of Chicago have devoted more or less space lately to the subject of "Homeopathic Vaccination" *i. e.*, vaccinum in potency taken by the mouth, or applied to a scarification in the usual place, or both. Different papers have published interviews with Drs. Allen, Sawyer, and Taft, with replies from physicians of both schools and from the Chairman of the State Board of Health. Though not sanctioned by Chairman Quine (R.) it appears that the homeopathic method does away with all danger of bad results, and is clearly within the statute "in such case made and provided." The new method is growing in popularity among the laity.—*W. W. Stafford* (Hering, '94).

—In our own dispensary practice we have seen one dose of Swan's Variolinum, CMM. followed by nausea, chilliness, frontal headache and general malaise, and, in one instance, marked chill, nausea, and vomiting and enough variola concomitants to make us wait a few days before deciding whether it was variolinum or variola. Many of our outside friends sneer at the "way up" potencies, but when a man bumps his head squarely against a fact and fails to recognize it, he in no way disproves the fact—he merely demonstrates the thickness of his skull.—*W. W. Stafford*, '94.

—The newly vaccinated citizen at large manifests great fear of being struck by those coming anywhere near him. What's the remedy?

—About the close of his last lecture on the ear, Professor L. A. L. Day started into the labyrinth; some fears are enter-

tained as to his safety, but we all hope he may find his way out in time for his next lecture. He works wonders with the indicated remedy and can crowd about as much brain-racking material into one short hour as anyone in the faculty.

—Differential.—Septicæmia. Caused by absorption of *any* poison.

Pyæmia. Caused only by absorption of decomposed pus.

Septicæmia. Virus is carried by the lymphatics.

Pyæmia. Virus is carried by the veins.

Septicæmia has but a single chill.

Pyæmia has many chills.

Septicæmia, no regularity of recurrence of fever.

Pyæmia. Chill, fever, sweat, and intermission regularly.

Septicæmia, temperature, 104–107; pulse 150–160, or even higher.

Pyæmia, temp. 102–103½; seldom higher; pulse full but easily compressed.

Septicæmia, marked paleness of face and lips; peculiar glassy expression of the eyes.

Pyæmia, jaundiced hue and yellowness of sclera.

Septicæmia, breath offensive.

Pyæmia, peculiar sweetish odor—on new mown hay order.

Septicæmia, progress rapid.

Pyæmia, progress slow.

Septicæmia, pains localized, involving point of injury, or adjacent ganglia.

Pyæmia, pains general—fugitive.

Septicæmia, no embolism.

Pyæmia, embolism frequent.

Septicæmia, but one abscess, as a rule, seldom two; always superficial.

Pyæmia, abscesses may be multiple, involving internal organs.

Septicæmia, wherever you see superficial red lines mapping out the course of the

lymphatics, the diagnosis, the world over, is septicæmia.—*Boynton*.

—Dental Surgery Clinic threw a new light on progressive dentistry the other day. The patient was a woman of thirty years; some of the teeth began to decay at the margin of the gums several years ago, and the thoughtful modern dent. had sawed the whole thirty-two of 'em off even with the gums, to save the crowns. A trifle radical, perhaps, but eminently successful.

—In salpingitis think always of medorhinum chronic; there is sycosis in the background every time, whether hereditary or acquired.

White specks on the nails may come from glandular trouble, or from drugs; pale specks denote injury or impairment of nerve centers.—*Sawyer*.

—In hemorrhage after gunshot wounds don't forget diadema, which, Helmuth says, is "the king of remedies," where there is violent oozing as if there was blood to spare, and all trying hard to get out; or for hemorrhage from any of the outlets of the body.—*Boynton*.

—Bear in mind the fact that either atropine or eserine will cause follicular conjunctivitis.—*L. A. L. Day*.

—In the most severe cases of pneumonia don't yield to solicitation and allow a poultice on the chest; compromise on heated flannels if necessary. Don't poultice a mammary abscess—it hastens suppuration, which avoid.—*Allen*.

—Stand by the single dose. "Broken dose" is a misnomer; you can't break a dose. One powder dissolved in water and given by teaspoonful every hour or so makes three doses, *not* a broken dose.—*Tomhagen*.

—A youngster aged about five came into the dispensary the other day to have a

tooth pulled; he was relieved of a canine, but presented with an adult molar left by a previous patient. The boy suspected nothing, but each one of us would have sacrificed a square meal to see the face of that youth's mother when he showed her his mammoth prize.

Southern Homeopathic Medical College,
Baltimore.

—For liver troubles of children, with flabby tongue, clay-colored stools, stitches in the liver, etc., fld. ext. hydras. can. (colorless), 5 to 10 drops three times a day, will often relieve without the bad effects sometimes caused by the use of mercury.—*Price*.

—The pathogenesis of bell. does not show photophobia. Clinically it is a good remedy for this condition, other indications being present.—*Price*.

—The great sphere of veratrum vir. is in inflammation of the uterus and its appendages. It is useful in puerperal peritonitis. At the same time make a local application of bell.; one dram to a gill of water, hot as patient can bear.—*Price*.

—Cham.: children:: puls.: women.—*Price*.

—The Klebs-Loeffler bacillus of diphtheria may be destroyed by bichloride of mercury, $\frac{1}{1000}$, nitrate of silver, $\frac{1}{1000}$, chloride of lime, and a solution of alcohol, two parts, and one part each of ether and water.—*Janney*.

—Permanganate of potassa, iodine, and salicylic acid are not active, and carbolic acid only slightly.—*Janney*.

—The objects of local applications in diphtheria are, to relieve the fetor, dissolve the pseudo-membrane, and prevent septic abortion.—*Janney*.

—The following applications are useful in diphtheria: Kali perman., one gr. to the

oz. ; bichloride of merc., $\frac{1}{8000}$; chloride of lime, one teaspoonful to $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. water, and strain ; hydrogen peroxide.

Although diphtheria is primarily a local disease, from its malignancy it so quickly becomes constitutional that constitutional remedies are necessary from the beginning.—*Janney*.

—There will be no occiput posterior presentations, if, in the beginning of the first stage of labor, the os is drawn forward into the axis of the inferior strait.—*Custis*.

—Recently, in a breech presentation, used suspenders from husband's dress suit to make traction. Found them of such service, will hereafter add suspenders to obstetrical outfit.—*Custis*.

—Acute cerebro-spinal meningitis, commonly known as spotted fever, might be confounded with spinal meningitis, typhoid or typhus fevers, malignant measles, or malignant scarlet fever. The chief distinguishing symptoms are—Cerebro-spinal meningitis occurs in epidemics, sudden invasion, agonizing headache, myalgic pains in the back, opisthotonus, vomiting, of cerebral origin, appearing as one of the first symptoms, eruption appearing in thirty-six or forty-eight hours, and the encephalic cry.

Spinal meningitis does not occur as an epidemic, frequently caused by traumatism, has no eruption, and has not the intense headache.

Typhoid fever has a gradual invasion, and regular gradation of temperature.

Typhus fever, onset is also sudden, eruption appears in five or six days, dull headache, more active delirium, and little or no vomiting.

Malignant measles begin with catarrhal symptoms.

Malignant scarlet fever, vomiting precedes the eruption, and as a rule there is

none after its appearance, sore throat, and the glands about the jaws are swollen.—*Mifflin*.

Cleveland Medical College.

—The characteristics of arsenicum are prostration, emaciation, fever, thirst, burning, and restlessness.—*Baxter*.

—When a child emaciates in spite of good digestion look for tuberculosis.—*Merrick*.

—Boro-glyceride is especially useful as a local application in all cases of excoriating leucorrhœa.—*Wood*.

—Local treatment of gynecological diseases has been much abused, but the physician who ignores local treatment and examinations is most reprehensible.—*Wood*.

—Children affected by rickets or scrofula may be fat, but do not gain in chest girth.—*Merrick*.

—Peritonitis, cellulitis, and metritis cannot be differentiated by subjective symptoms.—*Wood*.

—All fractures of the forearm, with one exception, should be dressed in a position halfway between pronation and supination. The exception is fracture of the radius, just below the bicipital tuberosity, which should be dressed in a position of supination.—*Miller*.

—Lycopodium and carbo veg. are both marked by much flatulency ; but the flatulency of lycopodium is more in the stomach while that of carbo veg. is more in the bowels. Lycopodium also is more often indicated in constipation and carbo veg. in diarrhea.—*Baxter*.

—Arsenicum, tartar emetic and ipecac. have some stomach symptoms in common. Arsenicum produces an inflammation of the stomach so severe as to dry up the mucus and produce great thirst and burning ;

while the congestion that ipecac. may produce is due to its action on the nervous system.

Tartar emetic may produce a disagreeable feeling of warmth in the stomach, due to catarrhal inflammation, but nausea predominates.—*Baxter*.

—Professor Quay recently removed a quantity of adenoid tissues of the hard variety, from the posterior nares of a young lady, æt. sixteen. The patient was first anæsthetized with chloroform, and the tissue then removed by means of the curette.

Following this a boy, æt. nine, who was similarly affected, with the exception that the tissue was of the soft variety, was brought before the class and the operation repeated in the same manner.

The professor says that if you wish to depend on remedies for this condition, the iodides of lime will be found the most useful.

New York Med. College for Women.

—In examining for a deformed pelvis, it is more satisfactory and safer to make internal examination with the hand. Place patient upon back, thighs drawn up, relaxation of muscles. Lubricate hand. If it is difficult to reach the promontory of the sacrum and room enough to sweep finger around, you may feel quite sure of a roomy pelvis. It is better to anæsthetize patient to get full knowledge by careful internal examination.—*Wait*.

—Forcible reduction, under an anæsthetic, of the flexion in tuberculosis of the knee-joint not to be used in acute stages. Only to be used in later stages of the disease when ankylosis has occurred. Even then dangerous. There may be encapsulated in the joint tubercular material. You may rupture this cavity and then set up again the tubercular process.

Fibrous ankylosis is diagnosed from bony ankylosis by very slight motion under an anæsthetic.

Bony ankylosis cannot be broken up by force.—*Roberts*.

—Diagnosis of intestinal colic from peritonitis :

In peritonitis, there is fever and accelerated pulse.

In colic, no fever, slow pulse.

In peritonitis, pain aggravated by slightest motion or pressure.

In colic, patient tosses from side to side. Pressure relieves.

In peritonitis, pain constant.

In colic, pain paroxysmal.—*Dunlevy*.

—The eyes act as agents in the formation of character. Perfectly balanced eyes go hand in hand with the greatest attainments and highest advancement in every department of life, and well-rounded and balanced work is accomplished by persons with well-balanced eyes.—*Boynton*.

—One of the signs of death is the absence of blood at the surface. Make slight incision in arm with a scalpel and note whether there is any hemorrhage.

If the tissue is dead, the cut remains spread open and no blood is discovered until you get deep into the derma.

In the first layer of subdermal larger vessels, especially the veins, a small quantity of blood may be found.—*Storm White*.

—*Stannum*.—Colic in children when pain is better from hard pressure or by being carried on the shoulder.

Cypripedium.—Sleeplessness in children who awake at night and are unnaturally bright and playful, with no desire to go to sleep again. Such symptoms are preliminary of some brain affection.

Thuya.—Patient imagines he is made of glass and he walks very carefully for fear of being broken.—*McMichael*.

**Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri,
St. Louis.**

—Phosphorus is an admirable remedy in locomotor ataxia, where the disease is brought on by the loss of animal fluids.

—In cases of menorrhagia where the flow lasts two or three weeks, least exertion brings on flow. Large black clots, sabina.

—Bell. will cure nine out of ten cases catching cold from getting hair cut.

—For external burns apply weak solution of tincture cantharis.

—Cough, dry, tickling, teasing, in fauces, bell.

—Tickling in the suprasternal fossa, rumex.

—Tickling in bronchi, phos.

—Callosities on soles of feet, ant. crud.

—Wart on end of nose, lyco.

—Wart on wrist, nit. acid.

—Wart on palm of hand, nat. mur.

—In a great many cases where people complain of acidity of the stomach, headache, backache, constipation, insomnia, etc., you will find that it is due to over-indulgence in saccharine matter. More ailments come from this source than we have any idea of.—*Edmonds.*

—Three-fourths of the cases of blindness are due to ophthalmia neonatorum, which could have been saved had the physicians taken the necessary precautions. The eyes of the new-born should never be neglected, but carefully washed out with a boracic ac. solution 10 grs. to 1 oz.—*Campbell.*

—The success of a stump after amputation is due largely to the after-treatment. Bandage from above downward spirally, bringing tissues with it, thus making the stump conical and relieving tension over end of bone. In this way you are less likely to have the bone ulcerate through.—*Parsons.*

—Never press directly upon perineum during the expulsion of head in the attempt to support it to prevent rupture. You are more likely to cause than prevent it. Place fingers on either side and make pressure upward and inward.—*Richardson.*

University of Minnesota.

—The following are the causes of pruritis vulvæ.

I. Irritating discharges.

(1) Decomposed urine. (2) Sugar in urine. (3) Leucorrhœa. (4) Vaginal discharges. (5) Discharge from cancer. (6) Senile catarrhal discharge.

II. Neurotic.

(1) Degeneration. (2) Pregnancy. (3) Parasites.

Treatment must aim at cause. Use hot water locally for relief.—*Ogden.*

—Dr. Matchen took his class through a case of osteo-myelitis in the tibia of three years' standing: exciting cause, fracture. Operation: incision anteriorly; diseased bone scraped out; packed with iodoform gauze; dressed daily with calendula and repacked. In three weeks healing complete, but the leg is found to be one inch longer than its fellow.

**Cleveland University of Medicine and
Surgery.**

—Dangers in breech presentation: early rupture of bag of waters, then liable to have compression of cord, also, when contracts, goes down on placenta and shuts off respiration; also the delay caused by the breech not being so well adapted to the shape of the pelvis as the head. If the waters are broken early, *do not* allow patient to sit up. Sims' speculum excellent to hold back perineum if necessary, if delay in delivery of the head.—*J. C. Sanders.*

—*Cervical laceration.*—Preventive treatment: B. O. C. ointment, composed of bell.,

5 gr. ; opium, 10 gr. ; cosmoline, 1 oz. ; lubricate pledgets of wool and pack two to three times a week for one to two months before confinement, leave in twenty-four hours ; if cervix is torn, try giving calendula decoction (non-alcoholic) ; clear vagina with carbolic acid soon as child is born, then each day wash out with calendula ; at first use but *little* force with syringe, and increase slowly. Take one heaping teaspoon of calendula leaves, add one pint of water, let simmer to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.

If must operate, best time four to five days after menstruation. Use sound when removing plug ; leave no clot in and have edges smooth ; in sewing use something that douche will not harm, drainage-tube of iodoform gauze ; after operation douche with one per cent. carbolic acid, then each day for ten days calendula douche ; then use Sims' speculum in Sims' position to see if parts are united.—*Biggar*.

—*Uremia*.—Treatment. One good method is to sweat patient by means of a hot-air bath, cover him well with flannel blankets, give him hot drinks—make everything as hot for him as possible—and give *R* that will act on bowels and urinary organs ; may think of cantharis, apis, creosote, cannabis indica, croton oil, Rochelle salts ; let him have plenty of fresh air and pure water.

In nephritis give kidney rest, limit congestion, remove obstruction from renal tubules, guard against complications. Diet must be now nitrogenous—avoid meat and stimulants—drink much soft water, and give the indicated remedy.—*Waite*.

—If patient above forty years has pain in nares, look out for malignant troubles.

—*Syphilitic laryngitis*.—Prognosis good in secondary stage, though voice may be permanently altered.

Treatment is to build up system, no tobacco or stimulants, Turkish baths, outdoor exercise. In secondary case, apply

locally copper sulph. 5. grs. to oz. of glyc ; then may use mercurious iodide or sodium iodide if not ulcerated. In tertiary stage kali iodide is best. If ulcerated, cleanse with perox. hydrogen, and apply iodine for five to six days ; if this don't work, use zinc. chloride 15 gr. to 1 oz. water. Nitric acid where you have mercurial aggravations. Aurum met. where you have necrosis or caries of cartilages.—*Turrill*.

—Erysipelas ; acute infectious inflammation of lymphatic capillaries, due to presence of specific streptococcus. Symptoms constitutional ; usually starts at line of junction of two tissues, as mucus and skin, develops rapidly tendency to meningitis, may lessen pain by gentle pressure and excluding air either with collodion or something that evaporates, leaving a crust, as antiseptic dressing and doing up in rubber cloth.—*J. Kent Sanders*.

—Chelidonium has marked action on hepatic system, enlarged condition of liver, always pain in right side under shoulder blade, lungs seem to be affected sympathetically with liver, jaundiced complexion.—*Hinsdale*.

—Cinchona indicated in anæmias, especially if caused by loss of fluids, facial neuralgias, headache intense, worse from least motion, visual contact distresses him ; eyes prominent and glaring ; cold, yellow, cadaverous, odor about the body ; in fever thirst rare ; congested headache, wants to uncover but cold when uncovers. Sweats when sleeping, debilitated.—*Hinsdale*.

—Apis has no thirst. What arnica is to a fatigued muscular system, nux is to a fatigued mental system. Ignatia is sad and weeps. Nux is also sad, but is ugly about it.—*Hinsdale*.

Hahnemann of Philadelphia.

—Rumex follows bella. well in influenza where bella. has failed, and especially when

cough is worse from slight draughts of cold air, worse when going from warm room to cold room; cough is brought on by a tickling in throat; early morning diarrhea driving patient out of bed at 5 A. M., rumex is > in warm room and < in cold room.—*Chas. Mohr.*

—Allium cepa and phosphorus follow each other well. Phos. is used when cepa has failed in cases of recurring attacks of acute catarrh when there has been slight exposure to cold or stormy weather. Cepa has excoriating discharges from nose and a bland lachrymation, tickling in throat and larynx, larynx sore and as if would split.—*Mohr.*

—Secale cor. patient seems, from his blue color and coldness to touch as if he needed hot applications and warm covers, but he is worse from hot applications and covers; wants to be uncovered.—*Mohr.*

—Defects about anus: Absence of dimple, absence of rectal pouch, or both. Opening of anus in bladder, vagina, or membranous urethra. Better wait several days after birth until a swelling comes before making incision, and after formation of scar do not forget to make continued dilatation to allow for contraction of cicatrix.—*Van Lennep.*

—Sarcoma is one of the three: round celled, spindle celled, or myaloid (giant celled). Sarcoma seldom exists entirely as one kind, but cells of each variety may be present. In examining a spindle-celled sarcoma do not forget the possibility of bundles of cells being cut transversely, making it appear in a round-celled sarcoma.—*John E. James.*

—Dysmenorrhea consists of three forms: (1) Neuralgic, (2) obstructive, and (3) membranous. The membranous dysmenorrhea consists of a whole cast containing

its three openings and partial casts of pieces and shreds. This form must not be confused with the products of pregnancy.—*Betts.*

—Catarrhal pneumonia consists of a bronchitis primarily and a broncho-pneumonia secondarily. It attacks the lobules, and the bronchitis is of the capillary variety.—*Goodno.*

—Croupous pneumonia is one-sided and catarrhal pneumonia is two-sided.—*Goodno.*

—Catarrhal pneumonia is either simple or infective; the simple due to cold, etc., and the infective due to infective agents such as in measles, typhoid fever, whooping cough, etc.—*Goodno.*

—The most valuable remedies in catarrhal pneumonia are ferr., phos., and bryonia.—*Goodno.*

—It is important to remember that capillary bronchitis is primary to broncho-pneumonia and is very often so terminated.—*Goodno.*

—Atropine is contra-indicated in cyclitis and glaucoma because of its increasing the intra-ocular pressure.—*C. M. Thomas.*

—Treatment of glaucoma consists of myosis or iridectomy. Internal treatment should never be relied upon.—*C. M. Thomas.*

—Treatment of cataract: Cause an absorption of the soft variety by needling (discission), the removal of the hard variety, and iridectomy for the partial variety.—*C. M. Thomas.*

—Nitric acid is the opposite of nux vom.; lachesis of lycopodium; arsenicum of phosphorus; bryonia of rhus.

—In causticum the stool passes better when standing.

—Silicea is especially useful given internally to prevent returns of boils.

OUR PORTRAITS.



E. JEANETTE GOODING, M. D.,
Boston, Mass.
(B. U. S. M., 1877.)

GEOGRAPHY OF HEART DISEASE.

ACCORDING to Dr. E. M. Hale, in an interesting paper recently read by him on this subject, heart disease is more prevalent in New Jersey than in any other State in the Union. It kills more people there, in proportion to the population, than in any other State. Next to New Jersey comes New York in its rate of mortality from heart disease. In the States north of Mason and Dixon's line the mortality from heart disease far exceeds that in the South. Dr. Hale explains this fact by the difference in the weight of the atmosphere. In New Jersey the air is damp and heavy, and in the other States enumerated the same condition prevails. That this is a general law, the doctor said is proved by the fact that in West Virginia, in the cold and damp atmosphere of the mountains, heart disease is far more prevalent than in old Virginia, where the climate is more even.

HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE, PHILADELPHIA.

Examination 2.—Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

1. Describe in brief the sulphur patient.
2. Give the respiratory symptoms of hepar.
3. Name the halogens.
4. Give the cough symptoms of bromine.
5. What is phosphorus? What is the best preparation? What is the strength of a saturated solution in 95 per cent. alcohol?
6. Describe in brief the phosphorus patient.
7. Differentiate phosphorus, nux vomica, cepa, and rumex, in catarrhal affections of respiratory tract.

THE ERECT POSTURE FOR GYNECOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

THE following *résumé* of a very interesting paper by Dr. Wm. B. Dewes, read before the Mississippi Valley Association, appears in the *N. Y. Med. Jour.* of October 28, 1893.

"Digital examination *per vaginam*, with the patient in the erect posture, afforded one of the most positive means of diagnosis in gynecology. It was a well-established fact that respiration and the various movements and attitudes of the body, as well as pathological conditions, changed the conditions and environments of the viscera. Thus the importance of posturing the patient in making physical examinations in gynecological practice became evident, as most of the symptoms of diseases of the intrapelvic organs were more marked, and very many only manifested when the patient was standing; while certain conditions of descent, prolapse, or displacement might entirely disappear or change when the pressure or the superincumbent weight of the abdominal viscera

was removed by the patient being placed in the dorsal, semiprone, genu-pectoral, or high pelvic posture. Therefore, the erect posture was of paramount importance as an aid in diagnosis in this field of labor. The author emphasized the advantage and necessity of digital examination in the erect posture, more particularly in displacements of the uterus, vesical and rectal disorders, lack of perineal and vaginal support, ovarian and tubal disorders, abdominal and pelvic tumors, and vaginal tumors and pregnancy."

HEAVY BLOW TO CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

UTICA, N. Y., January 22.—The Oneida County grand jury reported regarding Christian Science treatment as follows: "We believe that the remedy for an evil of this kind can only be found by the enactment of legislation which will afford a better and stronger security to the theory and practice of medicine." The attention of the grand jury had been called to the death of Mrs. Sophie Canfield, late of Boonville. In the last few weeks of her life she was treated by Christian Scientists, and died without the attendance of a physician. The Coroner's jury severely denounced the scientists, and later the case was submitted to the grand jury. The jury reported this afternoon several indictments against Christian Science societies, and a series of resolutions criticising the practices indulged in by them.

A PRECAUTION IN THE USE OF COCAINE AS AN ANÆSTHETIC.

IN a recent number of the *Centralblatt für Chirurgie* we find an abstract of an article by Dr. Gauthier, published in the *Gazette des Hôpitaux*, on a means of preventing the unfavorable after-effects of cocaine when it is used as a local anæsthetic

by injection. This consists in the addition of one drop of a one-per-cent. solution of nitroglycerine to the injection. The author goes on to say that nitroglycerine dilates the blood vessels of the brain in the same way that amyl nitrite does; in the course of a few minutes after the injection of two or three drops of a one-per-cent. alcoholic solution the skin of the face is seen to grow red and hot, the conjunctiva becomes injected, and the patient complains that his head feels as if it were going to burst. M. Gauthier has taken advantage of this action, antagonistic to that of cocaine, for the last two years.

A CHERRY STONE IN THE NOSE.

MR. C. W. G., of Oxford, Ind., came to me on account of deafness and profuse purulent discharge from both ears. His constitution is frail. He is thirty-five years old. For fifteen years he has had catarrh in very marked form, and it has caused him much trouble financially and physically, without securing relief. He said that no one had ever looked in his nose, but everyone had doctored it empirically. Examining the nares, marked hypertrophic rhinitis was found. In the left nostril the probe clicked upon a hard substance posteriorly situated. I attempted its removal. Was unsuccessful then because my patient fainted. However, on October 12, 1893, its removal was again attempted—successfully then. It was impossible to dislodge it with a probe. I then introduced a heavy nasal duckbill forceps, and crushed it and brought some fragments out anteriorly. The remainder was so large as to be impossible to remove anteriorly, and so it was shoved into the pharynx and coughed out through the mouth. Cocaine was, of course, applied during the procedure. It proved a rhino-

lith, being three-quarters of an inch long in longest portion, half an inch wide in widest part, and nearly half an inch thick in the thickest portion. We scraped it and came across a very hard substance. We then broke it and found in its center a cherry stone. The surrounding material was calcareous. It is needless to add that his so-called catarrh is better, and that his middle-ear trouble is disappearing under proper treatment. I doubt not but that his middle-ear trouble was caused by the irritation which such a large foreign body would necessarily produce. He has no recollection of having put a cherry stone in his nose, but thinks he did when a very small boy as a boyish prank.—*Dr. G. F. Keiper in N. Y. Med. Jour.*

Literature.

THERAPEUTICS OF THE SERPENT POISONS.
JOHN H. CLARKE, M. D., Editor of (London) *Homeopathic World*, many times author, etc. London: The Homeopathic Publishing Co. 1893.

In this little pamphlet-book, Dr. Clarke presents what was originally prepared and delivered as a Post-Graduate Lecture, at the London Homeopathic Hospital on March 15, 1893, but was later passed through the pages of the *Hom. World*. It is a well-written paper, divided into six chapters, each thereof taking one or more serpent poisons and going thoroughly into their detail. The Introductory Chapter reviews the origin of the introduction of serpent venom into our materia medica. The serpents treated of are the following: Lachesis, crotalus horridus, naja, elaps, vipera, bothrops, toxicophis, cenchris contortrix, and other minor ophidians. Dr. Clarke has given the profession an interesting as well as instructive little book, on a theme which twenty years ago

would have had few readers, but which to-day is almost universally accepted and adopted—the value of serpent venom as a therapeutic agent. The chapter on lachesis is especially good because it treats that remedy in the true homeopathic fashion, with mental symptoms, temperament, ameliorations, and aggravations, and not simply glozing over the scientific pathogenesis. The other poisons are treated of in the same way.

—The Century Co., 33 East Seventeenth Street, New York, have just issued "Pudd'nhead Wilson's Calendar for 1894," containing humorous extracts from Mark Twain's latest story, "Pudd'nhead Wilson," now appearing in *The Century*. They offer to send a copy of the calendar free to anyone who will inclose them a stamp to pay postage. It is worth having.

Globules.

—Potatoes are most greedily devoured in Germany, where the people eat \$280,000,000 worth every year.

—The Hollanders are the greatest tea and coffee drinkers, using 240 ounces to the inhabitant every year.

—All drugs intended for internal use must be put up in round bottles, and those for external use be placed in hexagonal bottles. So says a recently enacted German law.

—In the census of the medical profession of Great Britain, midwives and nurses are included, making a total of over eighty-five thousand. The London directories class physicians among the tradesmen.

Indeed! So Mr. Ernest Hart is only a tradesman, not even a gentleman!

—It is said that one instrument-maker in this city sold within the past year six dozen special trusses for ventral hernia occurring after operations for appendicitis.

It would thus appear that this is not so trifling an affair as some describe it.—*N. Y. Med. Times.*

Ah, ha! here cometh an aftermath as usual.

—Professor N. Schneider, Cleveland, has been seriously ill recently, but is now reported as convalescent.

—A MEDICAL DIPLOMA ENTITLES A PHYSICIAN TO PRACTICE DENTISTRY.—Dr. O. L. Kean, of Wooster, O., indicted for practicing dentistry without having a certificate from the State Board of Dental Examiners, was discharged, after witnesses for the prosecution had been examined. The court held that Kean, having a diploma from a medical college, had the right to practice dentistry.

—A LITTLE VICTIM OF IMPURE VACCINE.—Blanche Elsey, aged ten, Van Wert, O., is dead from the effects of vaccination. She was vaccinated on the elbow nearly two months ago by a physician at Paulding. She suffered intense agony for several weeks. A great hole was eaten into the flesh about the elbow, and nearly all the muscles dropped out of her upper arm.

—TAPE-WORM INTELLECTUALITY.—Zimmerman, the eminent, Hanoverian physician, relates in his works the case of a wonderfully bright German boy, whose quick and penetrating intellect was the pride of his village, who lost all of his great mental gifts and soon relapsed into the stupidity of the average village lad of his surroundings on the removal of a tape-worm, which had for years inhabited his intestinal canal.—*Remondino.*

In our own country during slavery times, in many sections of the South, a negro with a tape-worm was considered an especially valuable chattel.

—ROUGH ON DOCTORS.—ED. CLEVELAND PRESS: Is it proper to say concerning an elevator accident: "Several doctors were called, but he will die," or, "Several doctors were called and he will die?"

HIGH SCHOOL.

It is always proper to say "Several

doctors were called and he will die"; that is, of course, if the doctors were really called in.

—Vegetarianism, says Lady Paget in *Pop. Sc. Monthly*, is often called a fad, but it is a healthy and an innocent one, and the natural reaction against the present state of things. It imparts lightness and elasticity to the body, brightness and clearness to the mind. The vegetarians I know are all unusually strong, active, and young-looking people for their age; one of them walked without stopping for thirty-four and another time twenty-seven hours, without a rest, while on an excursion in Norway, feats not easily equaled by the most inveterate beef-eater. Traveling, mountain-climbing, all seem easier and less fatiguing on this light and soothing diet; and why should it not give strength to the limbs and sinews, if one reflects that all the strongest animals who do the heaviest work in the world, like horses, oxen, and elephants, are entirely herbivorous?

"If I take a hungry horse, an entirely herbivorous animal," says Pat, "and put before him on the one hand the juiciest bit of sirloin steak, done to a T, flanked with roasted potatoes and gravy and a bottle of blue label to moisten his whistle withal, and on the other hand I put a bran mash and dry hay, which will that entirely herbivorous animal take? Doesn't that prove that if I want to have strength of limbs and sinews, and, in short, be like a horse, that I ought to eat like a horse—bran mash, corn, hay, clover, and grass—a purely vegetable diet?"

—Visitor: I am most grieved to learn of your mistress' illness. Nothing serious; no great cause for alarm, I trust?

The New French Maid: No, monsieur; nozzing beeg, nozzing grande. Somezing—what you call leetle, petite.

Visitor: What is it?

The New French Maid: Eet is what zey call ze little—small—smallpox.

—The American Institute Proceedings for the Chicago meeting lies before us. It is a handsome little volume and carefully reports the little work it was permitted to

do. We are informed that the Proceedings of the congress will appear in a separate volume and a little later, also published by the American Institute. There was no other way out of the woods except to pay all the congress expenses in order not to lose what was done by the Institute membership for the congress.

—We are advised that there was no cat-fight at Denver concerning the coming there of the Institute ; that it was nothing but a little disagreement which was quickly settled without much interference from the outside ; and that everything is working in harmony to give the Institute a wonderfully fine greeting when it comes there in June.

—The Fourth Annual Post-Graduate Course of the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College will open April 9, at 9 A. M. An unusually good programme is set out.

—The Nickel Plate railway is one of the finest and best equipped of modern railways, and is a most desirable route to take from any point in the far east to Chicago *en route* for the Denver meeting of the Institute. Bear this in mind.

—The Clinical Reporter (St. Louis) appears in a new dress with its January number. Very handsome, Bro. Foulon.

—Dr. MacDonald, Washington, D. C., is having good success with laughing gas as an anæsthetic in his surgical work.

—Annual meeting of the Denver Homeopathic Club resulted in the election of the following officers : President, Dr. J. Wylie Anderson ; vice president, Dr. C. W. Enos ; secretary, Dr. S. F. Shannon ; treasurer, Dr. S. S. Smythe ; censors, Drs. S. S. Kehr, J. B. Kinley, E. H. King ; delegate to the American Institute of Homeopathy, Dr. W. A. Burr.

—The Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital and Training School for nurses has substituted the following doctors on the staff for those formerly occupying that position: Drs. John L. Moffat, Clark Burnham, C.

L. Johnston, W. C. Latimer. W. H. Pier-son, W. S. Rink, O. S. Ritch, and D. Sim-mons. These changes were made in interests of unity and harmony, so it is an-nounced.

—Professor Geo. Royal, Des Moines, suggests the advisability of the teachers of homeopathic materia medica forming a club at the Denver Institute meeting. That is exactly what the materia medica section has had in view in its programme ; to bring together the best talent and to arrive at a better way of teaching materia medica. The meeting of the section at Denver will attempt to bring about this very desirable feature.

—COLOR BLINDNESS.—The *N. Y. Med. Times* says that the committee appointed by the council of the Royal Society have obtained some curious information. From an examination of five hundred individuals they found the red-green blindness most common—both colors being mistaken for white. Also that color blindness runs in a family less among women than men. Tobacco in excessive use has produced it ; alcohol never.

—CLAIRVOYANT HEALING.—Mrs. Al-fretta Stagg, a clairvoyant of Garnerville, Rockland County, N. Y., is likely to get herself into trouble for practicing medicine under peculiar circumstances. Oliver Scott of Rockland Lake was taken sick and the clairvoyant was called to attend. She went to sleep and said she could see the inside of the man and knew what was the matter with him. Notwithstanding this, however, Scott died and the coroner took charge of the case and held an inquest to-day. The testimony was placed in the hands of the district attorney, who will try to have the woman indicted for violation of the State laws regulating the practice of medicine.

—STARVED HERSELF.—Mrs. Fanny Landers of Bangor, Me., died Friday at the Brewer almshouse from starvation. She refused to take food for fifty-five days, during which time she drank only a little

water. Her husband died just before she began her fast and despondency probably caused her action. She was thirty years old.

Tanner's forty-day fast apparently eclipsed.

—MEDICAL TEACHING.—The day is not far remote when all great schools will give up all their so-called didactic teaching, and teach as we do by patients and demonstration. We consider that much of the time spent in listening to descriptions of typhoid fever and pleurisy is time wasted unless there is a patient there upon whom the symptoms can be pointed out in part, as enumerated. Text-books and recitations, under the direction of a practical man, are much better means of imparting this kind of learning, and the lecture ought to go. All that should remain to remind one of it is the paper read by an expert to experts in societies, where all having seen what the writer is talking about may understand him as he goes along, and talk about it afterward.

So says the *Post-Graduate*. And so say we all of us. The professor who is not sufficiently versed in his topic to be properly dubbed a specialist therein has no business in the forum. To cast the idea in a Mississippi River phrase, let us have more soup and less scenery in medical teaching.

—MECHANICAL ARREST OF WHOOPING COUGH AND KINDRED DISORDERS.—Seize the two greater cornua of the hyoid bone with both thumbs, and hold up the bone, together with the larynx, for from sixty to ninety seconds. Been proven efficacious; though why this should prove so the author, a Dr. Naegely, is unable to state, though inclined to think that it calls into play an inhibitory reflex.

—ALLOPATHIC DIAGNOSIS.—The *Medical Record* says: A case of chicken-pox was lately discussed and exhibited at the Vanderbilt Clinic. As a result of this exposure two young physicians attending the clinic have been stricken with smallpox. The query is, how the mistake occurred at

the hands of the educated physician in charge of said clinic. The class, however, had the satisfaction of seeing a real case of smallpox.

Yes, indeed, and (as one of our homeopathic exchanges intimates) if this had been a homeopathic college just fancy how the ghost would have walked!

ACUTE INVERSION OF THE UTERUS.—August 15 I was hurriedly called to see a young woman, aged twenty, who had just given birth to her first child. I arrived on the scene about an hour after delivery and found the patient in a state of great collapse and quite unconscious, the pulse being small and rapid, the skin cold and clammy, and the breath coming in gasps. The midwife informed me that it was a case of "false conception"; whatever she meant by the phrase I cannot say. On examination I found the uterus completely inverted and beyond the vulva, with the placenta still adherent. The uterus was quite flaccid, and there had been but a small quantity of blood lost. I stripped off the placenta, a matter of little difficulty, and replaced the uterus with ease. The patient, however, died some two minutes afterward, altogether about an hour after the accident. I think there can be no doubt as to the immediate cause of the accident. The woman had had a tiring day and was much fatigued when labor commenced. After the expulsion of the fetus the midwife—according to her own account and that of a bystander—pulled strongly on the cord, and almost simultaneously the uterus and its contents were protruded. Here the primary cause seemed mechanical, but as there was a strong expulsive effort on the part of the patient it was probably assisted by muscular contraction. I think I am safe in saying that the presence of a medical man would have prevented the occurrence of such an accident.—*W. R. Orr.*

—*Rhododendron*, where flushes alternate with a feeling of cold air blowing over the face.

—**RUPTURE OF FRÆNUM PREPUTII—HEMORRHAGE.**—A man aged twenty-seven stated that on the previous night he had coitus with his wife and immediately afterward fell asleep. When he woke at 7 A. M. the bedding was saturated with blood, and blood-clots were lodged between his legs. He applied cold-water bandages to his penis, and notwithstanding a feeling of faintness and nausea he dressed and attended to his business during the morning, but finding that the hemorrhage still continued, he came to me at 1.30 P. M. The patient was a tall, healthy-looking man, excessively blanched from loss of blood, hardly able to walk, and obviously on the verge of fainting. On examination the prepuce was found to be swollen and œdematous, and blood was slowly oozing from its orifice. It was retracted with difficulty and the frænium was found to be completely ruptured, the artery to the frænium being torn across; it was bleeding from both distal and proximal ends. These were readily seized with catch forceps and tied with chromicized gut. It was found necessary to keep him in bed for three days, when he was sufficiently recovered to be circumcised.—*Dr. Robt. J. Carter in The Lancet.*

—*Belladonna* grows in a limestone soil, so there should be some similarity to calcerea.

—The active medical properties of cod-liver oil are found in four times the quantity in cod-liver glycerine that they are in the best Norwegian cod-liver oil because none of its active properties are taken up in its manufacture. The nauseating, indigestible, and other deleterious properties that the oil and emulsions contain are not found in cod-liver glycerine; besides, it

mixes readily with water or any prescription and is a strong digestive stimulant.

—Getting worse in the morning: *Am. mur., nat. mur., nux vom., phos., rhodo., rhus,* and *scilla.*

—As to *antikamnia*, says Dr. Bostick of Galena: "I became dissatisfied some time since with the action, or rather non-action, of what I supposed to be *antikamnia*. I began to look into the matter and discovered the druggist had been substituting in my prescriptions. I then had him get me tablets which I felt quite sure he, with any appliances he had, could not imitate; since which time I have been entirely satisfied with its action. I am satisfied that much *stuff* is sold and palmed off as *antikamnia*, much to the detriment of your article, which has proven so very satisfactory to me. In many cases where quinine is indicated I cannot prescribe it on account of its action on the brain unless with *antikamnia*, which seems to remove the objectionable feature."

—*Baryta carb.* is suitable for old people, or worn-out, nervous persons. General debility of mind and body of aged people.

—**ECLECTIC POSOLOGY.**—Says the *Chicago Medical Times* (eclectic): Those of us who have had experience in direct prescribing know well that sometimes a single condition may have so much prominence that treating it alone and directly will relieve all other symptoms. Be sure and treat the most prominent and directest indications first, and don't treat too many at once.

That sounds remarkably like the doctrine of some of the "very high" prescribers in our own school who oftentimes prescribe an incompletely or poorly proven remedy on one leading symptom instead of taking the totality of the patient. True the "low" fellows do the same, but then they are not supposed to know any better.

henceforth be considered synonymous with cure, as Hahnemann said : " A remedy that is capable of quickly checking (curing) a disease in its outset must be its best preventive ;" or as Boeninghausen's " Aphorisms des Hippocrates " has it : " Experience has demonstrated that only that remedy will prevent a disease that possesses the power of curing the disease feared, and which can produce in the system reaction which is directly antagonistic to the disease and its influences."

So here we see experience bearing out conjecture, all perfectly coinciding, yet simply bearing out the assertions of the master prescriber and his Organon and the law of similars, and such we will soon find experience with arsenic and conjecture of its preventive properties, for comparatively speaking we will find arsenic is capable of quickly checking Asiatic cholera in its outset as well as preventing it in the properly arsenicized, because, according to Farrington, " arsenic excites intestinal disease which is almost identical with cholera ; even the morbid growths of cholera are found in the discharges from the arsenic proving," and because Virchow says : " Some cases of acute arsenical poisoning (unintentional arsenic proving) are not distinguishable by their symptomatology or morbid anatomy from cases of Asiatic cholera," for the more prominent, uncommon, and peculiar (characteristic) features of arsenic proving and Asiatic cholera are almost identical, being in either case the rice water discharges, the muscular cramps, the burning in the eyes, stomach, and abdomen, and more especially the stage of collapse, and for these and other reasons I proclaim arsenic the most perfect similimum to Asiatic cholera, or, as Hahnemann would put it, arsenic corresponds in similitude with the disease to be cured or prevented ; or as Dr. A. K. Craw-

ford puts it in the August, '93, *Century* : " The nearest approach to a picture of that disease (cholera) was found under *arsenic*."

Now Hahnemann says scarlatina is cured in its early stages by belladonna, and this drug is therefore its best preventive ; but his Organon also says, because this drug in its similitude of symptoms corresponds as closely as possible with the most prominent and peculiar stage of the disease, which in scarlet fever is the eruptive stage and the consequent throat complications.

So arsenic will prevent Asiatic cholera because its similitude of symptoms corresponds as closely as possible with the most prominent and peculiar stage of cholera, or the stage of collapse, and if properly given, and in time, will shorten the attack or check it. Yet it may be indicated at any future time ; as Raue has it, " arsenic may be indicated in all stages of the disease," and this we know also of belladonna in scarlet fever, as well as the more palpable fact that no preventive at all is a perfect similimum in every instance, or a perfect similar at all times, and hence will not always cure, check, or prevent all cases.

" As epidemic diseases attack many persons at the same time, they arise from the same cause and individual cases resemble each other ; and as the cases of disease are of like origin they are alike in their manifestations." So arsenic and belladonna provings always arise from the same cause ; they may " attack " many persons at the same time, and individual cases will resemble each other, and they are alike in their manifestations, every proving of either drug to any other proving of the same drug, and to their respective similimums, and as belladonna is always from the same source and its effects always similar, and it is always a preventive to

scarlet fever ; so arsenic provings always arising from the same cause, individual provings resemble each other and they are alike in their manifestations, and once a similimum to cholera asiatica always a similimum to that condition, and always "the nearest approach to a picture of that disease."

Now Hahnemann says : "Experience teaches that all drugs will unexceptionally cure diseases the symptoms of which are as similar as possible to those of the drugs," so arsenic will cure cholera and it will prevent cholera, and it is superior to any other prophylactic measures (such an inoculation with the cholera virus) ; first, because "it is within our power to regulate the dose," as in the prevention of scarlet fever with belladonna, and secondly because "extraneous, noxious agencies (such as inoculation) possess a subordinate and often extremely conditional power ; but drug potencies possess an absolute and unconditional power far superior in its ability to produce morbid discordancy," or prevent such or to remove such when present.

Materia Medica Miscellany.

Bacillinum IN LUPUS EXEDENS.—I had prescribed, says Dr. Wm. Lamb (Hom. World) for some time for an elderly lady suffering from lupus exedens over the left superior maxilla, with very unsatisfactory progress. I then advised bacillinum, which she had in the 201st potency. One drop of this caused such medicinal aggravation that she first thought of taking no more ; but after a few days (I think five) she ventured upon half a drop, which agreed, and two more doses healed the part up completely. Her general health has improved wonderfully.

Another instance is that of a boy, eleven

years old, who was reduced to the last extremity by tubercular ulceration of intestines. His disease had resisted three allopathic doctors before I saw him, and he was so very far through that the parents asked for a consultation with another doctor (allopathic), which I assented to. His verdict was to give the boy all the nourishment he could get, but that there was no hope for him. . . I decided to give bacillin. 200, mj every eighth day. His recovery took place steadily, and from being skin and bone, with constant abdominal pain and vexatious alvine discharges of blood, fæces, and pus, he has become well-nourished, and has lost his pains, etc., entirely.

Cyclamen IN TYPHUS.—Alg. Hom. Zeit.—E. S. was taken with typhus on January 10 ; she passed through it in due course, and during convalescence furuncles came on in different parts of the body, which disappeared by degrees. On February 19, she suffered from violent vertigo. On February 21 she received cyclamen 3x dil., and on the following day menstruation set in (which had been suppressed during the attack of typhus), the vertigo continued, and the medicine was stopped. On the 24th, the period came to an end, and cyclamen 3 was given again for the continued vertigo. On February 25 the vertigo left her, but she saw everything double, and her vision was dimmed. Cyclamen was discontinued. On the 26th she still had diplopia, on the 27th that had ceased, but her sight was still dimmed. On March 1 she left the institute in the best of health.

Calcarea Carb. IN REFLEX CONDITIONS.—Dr. Kafka, Translation in Hom. Rec.—G. U., ladies' maid, æt. forty, of weakly constitution and ashy complexion, consulted me for an irresistible drowsiness, which overpowers her while engaged at sewing, her usual occupation. She states

her nightly rest is much disturbed at times by voluptuous and again by frightening dreams; she lies awake a long time on account of amorous thoughts and phantasies. On arising, she feels exhausted; she is bloated after every meal, although appetite is not wanting; all functions are in order. Eyes are languid, sunken, and surrounded by blue rings; lips and gums are pale; her whole demeanor is shy, reserved, and timorous. Patient sits a good deal; if she has to do an errand to the city she is easily tired.

All the conditions mentioned pointed to *calcaria carb.*, but another important reason for the selection of this remedy was that the looks of the patient, the sexual erethism, the peculiar demeanor and the weakness of the extremities gave well-founded suspicion of masturbation.

I prescribed *calcaria carb.* 6, morning and evening, one dose, and gave the patient pointed, though covered, hints regarding her onanism, her deportment during sleep and before falling asleep, and directed her to wash with cold water whenever the drowsiness overcame her, and to drink copiously of fresh water.

After about three weeks there was a decided change for the better, and within two months she was cured, much to her satisfaction.

Rhus POISONING.—A Layman asks for space in *Hom. Physician* to say a few words upon the treatment of *rhus poisoning*. In the vesicular stage it readily yields to two or three doses of *sauginaria canadensis*⁹⁰⁰ (B. & T.). When it has been neglected, and has become pustular, *croton tig.*⁶⁰⁰ (B. T.) has never failed to cure. I have used this treatment for twelve years, and have found it invariably successful.

The Three Hepar.—L. P. Foster, *Minn. Hom. Mag.*—The term *hepar* means liver. In medicine it applies to the chemi-

cal union of sulphur with some other agent. In the U. S. pharmacopœia the union of sulphur with potash is termed *hepar sulph.* or the liver of sulphur, but Schuesler calls it *kali sulph.* Properly it should be called *hepar sulph. kali*, in contradistinction with Hahnemann's *hepar sulph. calcaria*, which is a compound of sulphur with lime from oyster shells. There is another similar compound of gypsum with sulphur. In medical practice these remedies are too often used interchangeably, when their physiological action is entirely different.

Hepar sulph. calc.—Acts upon the lymphatic glandular system, the skin, and the respiratory mucous membranes.

Calc. sulph.—In many ways resembles *hepar* but acts more deeply and is useful when *hepar* has exhausted itself or ceases to act. Hering says: "It acts chiefly on suppurations and inflammations."

Kali sulph.—Acts on the epidermis, the epithelium, and the mucous membranes. On the skin it has ailments accompanied by profuse desquamation of the epidermis. On the mucous membranes when there is a discharge of yellow mucus and on diseases caused by retrocession of eruptions.

Hyoscyamus IN *EROTOMANIA*.—C. M. Roger in *Hom. Phys.*—Was called to see Miss T., æt. fourteen, who had been under allopathic treatment for typhoid fever for three weeks. Found great restlessness, and an abject fear of being put to bed; constant endeavor to escape from the house; marching back and forth, requiring close attention of several persons to prevent her from running against any obstacle in her path; eyes wide open with dilated pupils, and accumulation of eye gum; now and then sinks for a moment into a chair and slumbers, with open eyes and balls rolled upward. She constantly endeavored to reach to the genitals, to expose them, or to carry the hands of her attendants to

them ; tries to climb up the walls, feeling all over them with trembling hands, as if in search of something she could not see ; picks at the tips of her fingers, frequently urging to pass a scanty stool, which resembled cornmeal and water ; urine retained, pulse 102°, temperature could not be taken on account of the great restlessness. This condition persisted for five days and nights and had resisted the administration of morphia and chloral by her allopathic physicians. She received at once one powder hyoscyamus³⁰⁰, dry on the tongue, to be repeated at 1 P. M. During the afternoon amelioration set in, at 11 P. M. she was asleep, and resting well, waking at 7 A. M. with no recollection of her previous condition. Her mind was now clear, and she rested well contented in bed. The improvement continued for two days, during which time she received sac. lac. Then pulmonary symptoms called for lachesis, of which she received two doses in five days. The last remedy cleared up all the cough symptoms, and her recovery was rapid. To-day she is the picture of health, in spite of the unfavorable prognosis of her former attendants.

Cicuta Vir. IN TETANUS.—Hoynes' Clin. Therap. Pac. Coast J. of H.—A child, æt. twelve years, a patient of Dr. Beckwith, exhibited : trismus ; legs and arms flexed and rigid ; abdomen distended and very rigid ; spasms every half-hour. On the eighth day after the attack, after deep cauterization and the administration of several remedies, without avail, the case was seen by Dr. Earnest, who prescribed cicuta vir. 3d. upon these indications : edges of the tongue covered with small ulcers, surrounded by a white deposit ; tonic spasms of esophagus ; *palleness of the face during the spasm* ; improvement followed in twelve hours, and continued until the boy was perfectly well.

Angustura IN TETANUS.—L. Hubbard (Med. Jour.)—A lady ran a pin into her foot. Two weeks after, she was taken with severe pain of tetanic character, striking from the point injured to the back of the heel, then up the limb and up the back. She had darting, spasmodic pains from the nape of the neck to the jaws, both sides ; jaws stiff, not closed ; the pains began to be terrific. Angustura 3d every half hour. In an hour the pains abated, and she gradually recovered in the space of four days. Dr. L. B. Bayliss reports following in Pac. Coast Jour. of Hom.—Traumatic, consequent upon wound over right supra-orbital nerve ; partial emprosthotonos and opisthotonos ; jaw could not be opened sufficiently to introduce a spoon ; nourished by beef-tea and other liquids. Angustura 200 cured in ten days. Another case from pistol shot in right chest. On third day after, the lower pectoral muscles became rigid. After the third dose of angustura, spasmodic symptoms checked. Complete subsidence, and no subsequent return.

College Notes.

New York Medical College for Women.

—*Gelsemium*.—Headache at base of brain extending up over head to eyes. Vertigo with blurred vision. Worse from excitement.—*A. R. McMichael*.

—*Sanguinaria*.—Pain commencing in occiput, extending up over head, but settling over right eye. Periodical sick headache. Worse from jar, noise. Better in dark room and sleep.—*A. R. McMichael*.

—*Silicea*.—Tearing in occiput extending upward and forward over sides of head to eyes, specially right. Periodical. Worse from noise, motion, light. Better from sleep. Scalp sore to touch.—*A. R. McMichael*.

—Bloody leucorrhœa is as characteristic of an endometritis as a rust-colored sputa is of pneumonia. All aggravated flexions in course of time will produce an endometritis. Prognosis favorable if near the menopause.—*M. B. Brown.*

—Herpes zoster usually occurs but once in a lifetime. The diagnosis is based upon the neuralgic pains, which are very acute, and the location of the vesicles over trunks or branches of sensory nerves.

In majority of cases the neuralgic pain disappears with outbreak of vesicles, except in the cases of debilitated, aged, and scrofulous persons.—*M. Dearborn.*

—Nephritis is a very common complication of diphtheria. The urine should be examined daily. Albumen may be found as early as the second day. Paralysis is also a serious complication and sequela of diphtheria. It generally appears when the membrane is dissolved and usually attacks the muscles of the face and throat.—*Louise Lannen.*

—In the treatment of mental and nervous diseases, the "Old school" has no drug to hinder or delay degeneration, or regenerate or influence nutrition of sick fibers in spinal cord or brain. Homeopathy, on the other hand, has remedies which will stop process of degeneration and hasten regeneration in peripheral nerves if cause be removed. Physical remedies, as massage, application of warmth, cold, and electricity are very useful, and also the "psychical" element is important.—*J. O'Connor.*

Hahnemann Med. College, Philadelphia.

—*Spigelia.* — Palpitation is associated with many symptoms of *spigelia*.—*Chas. Mohr.*

—Pericarditis has oftener excess of fibrin in exudate while pleurisy has oftener excess of serum in exudate.—*Goodno.*

—*Kali. carb.* and *bryonia* both have sticking pains. *Kali carb.*, short, darting, sticking pains not affected by motion. *Bryonia*, long, lasting, sticking pains worse from motion.—*Chas. Mohr.*

—The terms perimetritis and parametritis are often confused. Perimetritis is inflammation of tissues around uterus while parametritis is inflammation of tissues about but not closely connected with the uterus.—*Betts.*

—Tubal pregnancy is the most common of extra-uterine pregnancies and is caused by spasm, paralysis, stricture, sacculated dilatation or obstruction brought about by pressure. Its symptoms may be classed as those before rupture of tube and those after rupture of tube.—*Betts.*

—Lesions in mediastinum consist mainly of inflammatory changes and growths. Many symptoms are those from pressure on surrounding organs. Lesions here are comparatively rare and thus are overlooked. Students and physicians are not to dismiss these from their minds entirely.—*Goodno.*

—Syphilis of lung exists in forms of gumma, an interstitial pneumonia of a chronic type, and congenitally as a white pneumonia which is essentially same as the interstitial pneumonia.

The differential diagnosis of syphilis and tuberculosis of lungs is not always an easy matter.—*Goodno.*

—In contusions of eye apply cold rarely and moist heat later; beware of overlooking deeper injuries; examine ball for hyperæmia, laceration of iris, luxation of lens, and rupture of ball; *always* record vision.

Where foreign bodies are in eye, remember the great danger from general and sympathetic inflammation.—*Jessup.*

—*Iris vers.*—Often indicated in sick-headaches of students from too hard

studying. Headache is associated with blindness and at acme of pains sour vomiting. Vomiting of bitter matter associated with burning distress in stomach and diarrhea. Diarrhea consisting of stools that are copious, watery, yellowish green, having excess of bile and always associated with excoriation of anus. Diarrhea is < from 2 to 3 A. M.—*Chas. Mohr*.

—Puerperal convulsions occur before, during, or after labor. Uræmic poisoning of nerve centers is generally accepted as cause. Preventive treatment is best; therefore the importance of knowing the condition of the kidneys during pregnancy. Using the active purgation to rid system of poisonous matters should not be looked down upon by the homeopath no more than in poisoning from drugs. The after treatment is best done by the use of the homeopathic remedy.—*Mitchell*.

—Cysts may be classed as those depending on pre-existing cavities and those not depending on pre-existing cavities but those growing their own sac wall.

In first variety are those from retention, exudation, and extravasation. In second variety are those from degeneration as in tumors, and formation of sac around a foreign body.

The wen or sebaceous cyst is an example of retention cyst, the hydrocele of exudation, and hematocele of extravasation.—*James*.

Southern Homeopathic Medical College.

—Calc. phos. is the back-bone of society.—*Eldridge C. Price*.

—Arum tri. is to diphtheria as ailanthus is to scarlatina.—*Eldridge C. Price*.

—Do not treat uterine diseases locally during pregnancy.—*J. B. G. Custis*.

—Phosphorus is indicated for bad effects from excessive use of tea.—*C. H. Thomas*.

—When unable to find indications for other remedies in asthma, try blatta.—*C. H. Thomas*.

—There is no better remedy than sepia to cause absorption of pleuritic effusion.—*Eldridge C. Price*.

—For chills which accompany phthisis, recurring every day, nat. mur. is indicated.—*Eldridge C. Price*.

—We are forced to believe diphtheria a local disease, affecting the constitution secondarily.—*O. E. Janney*.

—Fresh air is the best means of diluting and rendering innocuous the specific poisons of scarlatina, measles, etc.—*O. E. Janney*.

—Kali. phos. is the remedy in cases of neurasthenia, where there is no apparent cause from the nervous irritability.—*Eldridge C. Price*.

—The calcareas, especially calc. iod., and calc. hypophos. (60 trit.) are among the best remedies for chlorosis due to pregnancy.—*J. B. G. Custis*.

—In diphtheria the membrane may appear on the exterior of the body, where the skin is chafed, and in such cases becomes very tough.—*O. E. Janney*.

—No disease is more treacherous than measles, and though not dangerous in itself, should be closely watched for complications and sequelæ, which are frequent and often serious.—*O. E. Janney*.

—Antipyrine is useful as a local application in painful eye troubles. Use one gr. to a dram of water, and drop into the eye. It may be combined with atropia, one gr. of each to the dram.—*H. F. Garey*.

—For stomach troubles, in case patients will not diet themselves, give a 4 gr. powder of the following preparation after each meal. Carbo veg. 3 ii, arg. nit. 3 i, ingluvin 3 i, sac. lac. 3 iv.—*C. H. Thomas*.

—Tampons of sterilized cotton are useful to hide hemorrhage from the uterus, when the flow is considerable, and relieve the minds of patient and friends. Let remain only twelve hours. No safer with, than without them.—*J. B. G. Custis.*

—Ferrum phos. and kali mur., in alternation, are useful in inflammatory condition where the stage of congestion merges into that of exudation. They frequently act well in dysentery, when other remedies are not indicated, or, when apparently indicated, fail to act.—*Eldridge C. Price.*

—Without the proper homeopathic medication, quinsy will return every spring. Do not try to facilitate suppuration, but prevent it if possible.

The use of ice is not indicated, as a rule, and serves to prolong the case.

Stiffness of the muscles of the back of the neck should arouse suspicion of a diphtheritic membrane.—*R. W. Mifflin.*

—*Luxations.*—Force is not necessary to reduce dislocations. Manipulation in the line of the least resistance is the simplest, easiest, and best method.

To make this manipulation the limb is carried in the direction of the deformity, thus increasing the deformity, and at the same time pressure is made on the head of the bone. This is easier said than done, but if the parts are properly manipulated the bones will readily slide into place.—*J. O. Barnood.*

—It is impossible to differentiate between simple acute vaginitis and specific vaginitis (gonorrhea), not even by the presence or absence of gonococci.

Never use injections, not even water, in treating specific vaginitis. Give the indicated remedy, usually cann. sat., keep the vagina perfectly clean, and pack with tampons of cotton saturated with glycerine, to which a small quantity of alum has been

added. Keep this up for twenty-four hours. Rest is essential.—*N. W. Kneass.*

Chironian Notes.

—People with fever do not take cold.—*Dowling.*

—Aching all over the body is the keynote for phytol.—*Shelton.*

—Fit pessary to the vagina; not the vagina to the pessary.—*Macy.*

—Bapt. in low types of fever, patient feeling as though scattered about the bed.—*Shelton.*

—Look out for rhus in malarial fever, where the chill commences with a teasing cough.—*Shelton.*

—In treatment of chancroid, silver nitrate is harmful; it is not strong enough to kill the virus.—*Doughty.*

—Remove a pessary after each menstruation, and never allow the patient reapply a hard rubber support.—*Macy.*

—In making excision of a large joint it is not necessary to remove all the bone that is soft and spongy.—*Wilcox.*

—Cough from a dry spot in the larynx, especially in old people (for whom it is particularly useful)—conium.—*Shelton.*

—An eye suffering from traumatic injury to ciliary zone is liable to exert injurious influence over the second.—*Boynton.*

—In reduction of hernia by taxis never use force; too much force is liable to produce a rupture of the intestine.—*Helmuth.*

—Phytol. in scarlet fever, with mahogany colored urine, sluggish rash, stupor, rheumatic pains, and great bodily aching, worse at night.—*Shelton.*

—Introduction of the whole hand into the rectum is dangerous. Not only liable to rupture mucous membrane, but the

patient is liable to die from the shock.—*Helmuth*.

—Dysmenorrhea after patient has menstruated painlessly for months, with a history of a fall, leads us to think of flexion after puberty.—*Macy*.

—The typhoid patient is too weak to ask for water, but needs it and drinks it eagerly when offered. Always offer it and plenty of it.—*Dowling*.

—In case of genu varum mechanical treatment should be commenced before the child is four years old. Most cases can be cured.—*Wilcox*.

—In typhoid we have intense weakness of the heart due to a degeneration of the muscle fibers. The walls are friable. The heart is generally dilated.—*Dowling*.

—Velpéau's dressing, which was originally used for fracture of the clavicle, is now used almost wholly for fracture of scapula and dislocation of the shoulder.—*Bishop*.

—To get healing by first intention you must have accurate suturing. Bad suturing causes puckering of the edges of the wound and prevents coaptation of the two sides.—*Wilcox*.

—In acute prolapsus use wool tampon—dry, if no inflammation; glycerine, if any inflammation. Replace uterus, then put patient in knee-chest position to insert tampon.—*Macy*.

—Epistaxis is one of the early symptoms of typhoid. Comes without any apparent cause. Is due to a changed condition of the blood allowing it to pass through the capillary walls.—*Dowling*.

—The diagnosis between spurious and real ankylosis is made by the fact that in spurious the patient has the power of contracting the muscles about the joint and in true ankylosis he has not.—*Wilcox*.

—During the first two or three days of

typhoid fever the bowels are constipated, but after this, have two or three loose stools per day. Do not try to relieve the constipation, as any interference may start up a diarrhea that would be serious in the later stages.—*Dowling*.

—In inflammation of the breasts, bry. is to be thought of in the early stages, with cutting pains, great heat, redness, and swelling; but in the later stages, when the pains radiate from the nipple over the whole body, and there is a great bodily aching, phytol. will be indicated.—*Shelton*.

—In order to perform taxis properly, the patient should be placed on his back, with a pillow under his hips. Patients should be thoroughly anesthetized. Thighs should be flexed and turned inward. Action of the fingers in the shape of a cone, should be in the direction of the ring—upward and inward.—*Helmuth*.

ANN ARBOR SCHOOL CLINICAL REPORTS.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.—SERVICE OF PROFESSOR EGGLESTON.

A YOUNG man came to the clinic with an inflammatory thickening and induration of the integument of the head and nose. Small pimples filled with serous fluid sometimes appeared on it. He was given apis 3x three times a day. About five weeks afterward he returned very much better. He was given apis 30x for a week and then allowed to go without medicine for a week, when it was resumed. He was passing large quantities of urine and the apis was given for its effect upon the kidney as well as directly upon the eruption.

GYNECOLOGY.—SERVICE OF PROFESSOR HUNT.

Mrs. A. appeared before the clinic on the 24th of January with a large rectocele

protruding from the vagina at times and causing her great pain. It had been diagnosed various things, cancer among the rest. The rectocele was caused by a lacerated perineum extending almost to the external os in the vagina.

Professor Hunt denuded the surface and sutured the parts, giving a firm vaginal wall. The sutures have not yet been removed but the patient is doing well.

OPHTHALMOLOGY.—SERVICE OF PROFESSOR MACLACHLAN.

A little girl came before the clinic with phlyctenular ceratitis, probably depending upon a tubercular diathesis. Her father died of consumption.

She was given calc. carb. and pulsatilla internally, and boracic acid and 2 gr. cocaine lotion. She returned two days afterward very much better, the boracic and cocaine were replaced by an atropine lotion 2 gr. to the dram and protoxide of hydrogen given. Yellow oxide of hydrogen was applied to the ulcer and a cure effected.

SURGERY.—SERVICE OF PROFESSOR OBETZ.

Mrs. K. came to clinic for treatment. Her right leg was covered up to the knee with ulcers which stubbornly refused to heal. An examination revealed the possibility of specific complications and laceration of the cervix uteri. A trachelorrhaphy was done and anti-syphilitic treatment given the patient, and the ulcers healed without the operation which it was first thought must be resorted to.

MATERIA MEDICA. — A FEW PRACTICAL POINTS FROM A LECTURE ON COLOCYNTHIS BY PROFESSOR MACK.

Colocynthis.—The following pathogenesis is taken from none but the most reliable provings of the drug :

Head, Mind, and Nervous System. — Delirium, convulsions.

Eyes.—Dimness of sight.

Alimentary Tract. — Drawing, tearing pains in the teeth. Used in treatment of patients with arthritic and rheumatic toothache; dryness of throat and intense thirst.

Therapy.—Angina faucium from arthritic metastasis; nausea and vomiting; watery, bloody stools, sometimes consisting of almost pure blood; intestinal hemorrhage, shreds of intestinal mucous membrane in stools. It is said to act mostly on the large intestines.

A PROVING OF JAGRINUM.

(Concluded.)

By a SENIOR STUDENT.

December 14, 1893, 1:00 P. M. Much thirst for stimulants; drinks often and much at a time. Disinclination for study.

3:00 P. M. Double vision; sees two professors on rostrum, both lecturing. Vertigo, with staggering gait; aisle seems too narrow. Obstacles suddenly appear in his path. Floor seems to rise up and strike him. Inability to collect thoughts. Articulation indistinct. Talks wildly through his hat.

8:00 P. M. Marked incapacity for mental exertion; even the thought of study is nauseating.

9:00 P. M. Great dryness of tongue and throat, temporarily > from cold beer.

10:00 P. M. Mental delusions; thinks he can play poker, of which he was formerly fond. Judgment impaired—bluffs on a small pair, followed by financial collapse. Thirst again temporarily > from spirituous drinks.

10:30 P. M. Flights of fancy—thinks he is a millionaire; tries to buy a saloon.

December 15, 12:01 A. M. Total loss of judgment and idea of distances—calls an athlete a liar, followed by optical illusions

in fancy colors with sensation of falling a great distance.

1:00 A. M. Thirst, temporarily > by strong drinks only. Loses himself in familiar streets; even forgets his own name. Holds disconnected conversation with cigar-store Indian.

2:00 A. M. Stuttering gait; interferes at every step. Failure of memory as to locus habitat—has to be taken home. Optical illusions grow worse. Room and contents seem to turn round. Impairment of reasoning faculties—winds watch with tongue depressor. Puts shoes on mantel as it comes his way. Nausea, violent retching and vomiting of much sour matter. Cold sweat on forehead—foul breath. Despairs of his salvation. Mistakes wood-box for the bed—stupor and total loss of consciousness.

11:00 A. M. Repetition and aggravation of symptoms of previous morning. Proving stopped by order of the dean; B Turkish bath and antidote.

Miscellaneous Medical.

Idleness a Disease.—Sir Andrew Clark said: "Half the diseases of the generation is due to people's idleness—idleness, the beginning of all evil. The mother of a darling of a daughter sends to me. The girl ails, no one knows why. I am to come and prescribe. I know, before I go, what is the matter with the girl. 'Go to your local medical man,' I say; 'he can manage the case very well.' But no, it must be Sir Andrew, the grumpy Scot, and Sir Andrew prescribes long walks and less rich food, and regular meals and early hours. And presently, when the young lady has regained her red cheeks and high spirits, they think I have performed a wonderful cure."

Abdominal Tumors.—Much may be determined of the patient's condition by a careful observation. Thus, if a patient enters your consultation room, having a large prominent abdomen, and a healthy appearance of the skin, you would possibly suppose her to be pregnant. If her face is anæmic, somewhat swollen and puffy, if she moves awkwardly and looks depressed, you would suspect her to have a deranged condition of the kidneys, and the distention to be due to ascites; or, if with a very prominent abdomen, the face is emacipated, thin, and drawn, you would ascribe it to what is known as facies ovarianæ, and suspect an ovarian cyst. These may be considered to be the indices of disease, but should not lead to hasty conclusions or determine absolutely your diagnosis until examination has been completed.

Wood Cakes.—A German scientist, Dr. King by name, claims to have invented a process for making eatable and nutritious cakes out of wood by changing the cellulose into grape sugar, and adding forty per cent. of ground wheat, oats, or rye. This is somewhat similar to the man who made "stone soup" by boiling cobble stones for an hour, and then adding meat, potatoes, rice, etc., for flavor.—Med. Current.

[Now add bread made with soap, as was recently reported from the same interesting and economical country, and the "hand" is full.]

Quinine as a Wound Dressing.—It has been found, according to an Italian authority, that non-infectious wounds heal rapidly, while infectious wounds are unaffected when treated with a 1 per cent. solution of quinine.

Swallowed a Wasp.—Says the Med. Press and Circular: A curious case has been reported from Huntingdonshire. A farmer

inadvertently swallowed a wasp while drinking a glass of ale. His throat began to swell immediately, and a tracheotomy had to be performed soon afterward in order to avert suffocation. The patient was saved with difficulty.

Petroleum in Alcoholism.—It is related by St. Petersburg (Russia) newspapers that an intoxicated laborer in his stupid condition drank heavily from an open barrel filled with petroleum (paraffin oil?), in consequence of which he was quickly restored to normal condition; the nausea, headache, and unsteadiness of gait disappeared as if by magic.

Cocaine and Nitroglycerin.—All danger of cocaine poisoning may be obviated, according to M. Riclus, by combining it with nitroglycerin. The patient should always be in a recumbent position when administering a hypodermic injection of cocaine.

Blindness from Electric Welding.—A writer in the British Medical Journal reports the following cases: A party of experts had been watching the process of electric welding for $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours. They were all affected in about the same manner, but in varying degrees. The first patient was in bed, suffering excruciating pain in the head and eyes. There was so much spasm that he could not open his eyes. The pupils were contracted and the conjunctiva injected. The treatment was instillation of a 10 per cent. solution of cocaine and a 3-grain solution of alum. He fell asleep in a short time and awoke entirely relieved, without any photophobia. All the other cases recovered without treatment. The ophthalmoscope showed no changes in the vessels. The cause of these attacks was watching the process with improperly arranged goggles. The best protection for the eyes is a shield made of wood, 10x12 inches in size. In

the center is a hole $5 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; in this hole are set a series of five sheets of ruby glass. The shield is held before the eyes with the left hand, and thoroughly protects them. It is better than any goggles yet patterned.

Aluminium Cooking Apparatus.—Aluminium is being tried in Germany as a material for cooking utensils, and an aluminium field-canteen for officers has been brought out by a firm under the supervision of a medical officer of the German army. The lightness of the metal is an important consideration from the army transport standpoint, and it is said—contrary to what might have been expected—that, from experimental trials in the German army, aluminium vessels have shown themselves to be durable and adapted to field service work, in addition to being easily cleaned, not liable to rust, and not giving rise to any product deleterious to health when used for cooking purposes. It is also stated that experiments made with cooking apparatus composed of this metal in the hygienic laboratory of Berlin have proved to be satisfactory.

Book Reviews.

ANATOMY, DESCRIPTIVE AND SURGICAL.
By HENRY GRAY, F. R. S., Lecturer on Anatomy at St. George's Hospital, London. New American from the thirteenth enlarged and improved English edition. Edited by T. PICKERING PICK, F. R. C. S., Examiner in Anatomy, Royal College of Surgeons of England. In one imperial octavo volume of 1100 pages, with 635 large engravings. Price with illustrations in colors: Cloth, \$7.00; leather, \$8.00. Price with illustrations in black: Cloth, \$6.00; leather, \$7.00. Philadelphia: Lea Brothers & Co., 1893.

A student in referring to this work said that to distinguish it from that other great work, Gray's "Elegy in a Country Church-

yard," this book should be called Gray's *Elegy in a Modern Bone-yard*. The idea, however crudely and irreverently expressed, was a good one, for Gray's "Anatomy" does surely hold to-day in the medical world as exalted a station and as immortal a place as Gray's "Elegy" does in the literary world. The study of medicine should be divided into the time before Gray's "Anatomy" and the time after Gray; there was a time, and not so very far back, when students of anatomy worked with books containing no illustrations and no pictures, simply the dry and dusty detail which this important but wearisome study naturally entails. But with the advent of Gray came a better time in the life of medical students; it was possible now to understand somewhat of the human body without first delving into the putrid mass on the dissecting table; and doubtlessly surgery took a turn for the better about this time; more interest was given to anatomy and its congener surgery, and better men entered the specialty. So that Gray has been instrumental in lifting the medical and surgical profession into a higher light and life than existed at the beginning of this century. This present edition which lies before us is edited by T. Pickering Pick, Surgeon to and Lecturer on Surgery at St. George's Hospital; Senior Surgeon, Victoria Hospital for Children; Member of the Court of Examiners, Royal College of Surgeons of England, and bears the imprint of Lea Brothers & Co., 1893. The present edition, which is a new American from the thirteenth English Edition, has been thoroughly revised; the splendid series of illustrations, so familiar to all later medical students, have been many of them re-engraved to bring out their minuter details more clearly, and in the edition before us colors have been added to show the course of the blood vessels, nerves, lymphatics, and so forth. Many new en-

gravings have been added where completeness seemed to demand it, or where the most recent advances in the study of anatomy had shown inaccuracies or demanded more careful delineation of old-time obscure points. The book is very handsome in its colored plates, its bright and lasting binding, and clear and distinct typography. It needs no recommendation at our hands; it recommends itself. It is a text-book which will outlive all text-books on anatomy; it is still the most important handbook to-day of the practical and experienced surgeon, as it is of the youngest apprentice in the school. It is usually the first book that is put into the hands of the student, and it is also the one book to which the recent graduate clings, when he sells his books and notes to his younger friends in the class. Homeopathy has a large and affectionate place for Gray's "Anatomy." It should go side by side with the Homeopathic Organon.

Globules.

—Senator Avery of Cleveland is father by proxy of a Medical Practice Act, which he is endeavoring to pass through the legislature at Columbus. The bill is the outgrowth of the coming together of the allopaths, who seem determined to have things their own way. It provides for the registering of all physicians, now practicing in the State, who have diplomas from a reputable college, or have been in the State in practice ten years or more. It is to be a single board of nine reputable physicians to be appointed by the Governor. But after the passage of the Act no one is to be admitted into Ohio, whether with diploma or without, unless first examined by the reputable nine. It is not an honest bill, and should not pass.

—Considerable difficulty having been experienced recently in two homeopathic colleges in the West because of the lack of

discipline in dispensary work, the question comes to the fore, Of what value is a dispensary to a homeopathic college, as the majority of these dispensaries are now being conducted? Someone, male or female, is put in charge, not necessarily because of greater ability to dispense medicine, but more often because of favoritism, or because no one else cares to spend valuable time in dishing out drugs without proper supervision. If the dispensary was made what it should be, the school of therapeutics, and a professor given charge of the work, with necessary assistants, then someone would have benefit from the work. As it is now it is a burlesque on the Art of Healing, and might as well be closed up.

—A correspondent insists that while the Obetz plan is not in existence at this time in the Ann Arbor school, that it did so exist before he was impeached. The plan of the Homeopathic Department of the University of Michigan has never been changed from the time of its beginning until now. It has been continued on the homeopathic plan. It is painfully true that the homeopathy was sometimes of a rather attenuated nature, varying with the several professors who occupied the chairs.

—Hydrocyanic acid is formed, according to Burls and Evans, in the manufacture of oxalic acid from sugar and nitric acid.

—In Switzerland a humbug medicine is sold guaranteed to hasten the gestation of cows. Analysis proves the power to be mainly borax.

—The Dead Sea has been found to be the home of innumerable species of micro-organisms. Animals inoculated die in a few days from blood-poisoning.

—The oatmeal eater is commonly a lycopodium patient; while the rye bread (Schwarz-brod) eater may need secale cornutum.

—Let Mr. Hart go in peace, and with our

blessing! And let us thank a kind Providence that he is not sufficiently familiar with that portion of our literature from which he could draw material likely, in the eyes of the unprejudiced, to substantiate a very large portion of his claim. Were he in a position to quote from the "provings" made and published of luna, [sol] potato-parings, snow, and other malignantly powerful substances, and allowed to be published without a general indignant protest by the entire school, the world at large would probably pay more attention to Mr. Hart than it will do under existing circumstances.—*Arndt*.

—Queer case that of an Eastern homeopathic surgeon who had every indication for operating for appendicitis, and when he did so operate found no appendix! In another case found adherent appendix in an infant less than a month old. Funny performance, that!

—*Life*, says R. B. Leach, is the assertive continuity of atomic contiguousness.

Health is exemplified perpetual motion in molecular changes in full accord.

Disease is the immaterial modification of our atomic integrity.

Death is the paramount subversion of molecular accord.

N. B.—Atomic and molecular are here used synonymously only for the sake of euphony.—*Hom. News*.

[N. B. 2.—The above lucid definitions are authentic.]

—It is impossible to commit suicide by holding one's breath.

—Where you are in doubt as to the diagnosis, examine the urine; and where you think you know, examine the urine.

—Blood makes a good glue for affixing labels, and the blood of a person dying from hydrocyanic poisoning makes a most excellent red ink, which will keep for years without the addition of any preservative fluid.

—Headaches due to eye strain are more often occipital than frontal or vertex.

—The Pope Manufacturing Co. of Boston have sent us one of their block calendars, which are very handsome this year. The first day of each month is illustrated with some *à propos* sketch, showing the value of their Columbia bicycles.

—The *Century* continues its good grist; this month it gives some interesting chapters on Pudd'nhead Wilson's story of thumbmarks. This promises to be an exciting and as well an interesting and instructive story. The February number is a Lincoln number and publishes a number of stories concerning this ever great American. Football has an apologist, and so has tramping. Stonewall Jackson is presented in a new light.

—The Chicago & Alton R. R. is arranging at its many points of contact with the membership of the Institute to transfer them rapidly and safely to the Denver meeting in June. A good and reliable road.

—The *Minneapolis Homeopathic Magazine* devotes its editorial space to a discussion of the chloroform question, as to its safety as an anæsthetic. Like the poor, the chloroform question we have with us always. We supposed the addresses made at the congress of Chicago doctors on this question would most effectually decide the value of chloroform over all; but here it comes up again in a new form and as persistent as ever. One writer argues that chloroform is harmless if given with plenty of air; another says the danger lies in prolonging the inhalations; that the way to give it is a few quick inhalations with full strength so as to overpower the resistance, and so it goes. Evidently we have not yet reached the truth of the safety point in this wonderful surgical adjunct.

—Dr. John H. Clarke of the (London) *Homeopathic World* has issued a little bound pamphlet containing the "Therapeutics of the Serpent Poisons." It is very well prepared and, being in handy form, appeals at once to the hurried practitioner. Dr. Clarke deserves much praise

for his excellent presentation of the subject. He has also given us a small book entitled: "A Bird's-eye View of Hahnemann's Organon." This book is in the author's usual happy vein, and carries conviction with it as we read its pages. It is given over to a descriptive paper, and prepares the reader for a clearer understanding of the Organon itself.

—Minnesota College of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery has adopted the four years' course of study, each year to consist of eight months; to begin with 1895. A good move. Carry the news to the English cavilers.

—President Diaz personally assisted in the opening exercises of the new homeopathic hospital in Mexico City. Ere long, it is reported, there will be a thoroughly equipped homeopathic medical college in that city.

—Dr. C. E. Fisher, *Medical Century*, wrote a long and interesting letter on the Ohio Medical Practice Act now pending before the Legislature, which was published in the *Cleveland Leader*. Dr. Fisher as usual takes issue with every form of legislation which attempts to negative the value of the diploma. Surround the diploma with more safeguards. Make it a penal offense—abrogation of charter—for a college to bestow a diploma upon an unworthy candidate.

—Foreigners, in battling with our language, often put their foot in it, although perhaps they can sometimes smile at us in return. A Frenchman turned Shakspeare's "to be or not to be" into "to was or not to am," and "out, brief candle," into "get out, you short candle." A German finished his first English letter with, "I beg to am," and another exclaimed, "Ach, mine frent, how did you wasn't."

—Dr. H. C. Allen's method of giving the vaccine virus internally as a prophylactic against smallpox seems to have drawn considerable fire upon himself and

associates who do as does Dr. Allen. The most unpleasant and uncharitable remarks are those made by a rival homeopathic professor. "Behold how good," etc.

—*The Medical Current* has added another editor in the person of Dr. Wesley A. Dunn. Dr. Dunn is doing some good work in the journalistic field, if this present number of the *Current* is any criterion. Dr. Smith is absent in Florida. The *They Say* page of the old *Era* has been revived in the *Current*, and is quite bright and newswy.

—A prominent senior of the American Institute of Homeopathy thanks us for hitting the nail squarely on the head in the Obetz case. Says he was present when the charges were preferred, and saw clearly the animus which was at work in the quarrel.

—The habit of too early rising, says Dr. Talcott, is one of the saddest and surest means by which insanity may be acquired. One of the most striking differences between civilization and savagery, between the environments of organized society and the freedom of the forest, is this enforced habit of too early rising on the part of the young. To this habit we may justly attribute many of the unfortunate experiences of youth, and many cases of early insanity, of resistive melancholy, of abject dementia, have arisen from this deplorable cause. The free and lazy subject gets up when he gets ready, and rarely or never becomes insane. The habit of early rising is enforced most vigorously among those who live in farming communities, and it is a well-known fact that farmers and farmers' wives become insane more readily and more numerously than do the members of any other class of the general population. While some have ascribed the prevalence of insanity among farmers to overwork, to anxiety, and to monotony of living, we think there is a possibility that this abnormal tendency to mental aberration among

those who live in rural districts, may be put down, in part at least, as a righteous retribution for robbing the boys of necessary sleep.

—In all diseases of the urinary organs where soothing mucilaginous drinks are indicated, where an increase of the flow of urine is desirable, and to soothe inflamed and congested mucous surfaces think of buttermilk.

—**DIED WITH HER PUSSY.**—Mrs. Allie Spencer of Stillwater was found dead in her house there, Saturday. It was at first supposed to be a case of suicide, but later developments show that it was the result of a strange accident. Mrs. Spencer had said she intended to chloroform an old house cat. The cat was found lying dead in a box, which also held a large sponge. The strong odor of chloroform in the room told the rest of the sad story. Mrs. Spencer, while chloroforming the cat, must have been overcome by the fumes of the volatile drug, and, having a chronic heart trouble, had expired there alone.—*Lewis-ton Journal*.

Silent be, it was the cat.

—The anæsthetist of St. George's Hospital (London) shuns the use of chloroform unless there is some good and sufficient reason to give the coroner in case of a catastrophe, although he considers the substance safe in the hands of a competent operator.

—In order to move baby's bowels a very happy expedient is to thoroughly apply heated castor oil to the abdomen.

—A Chicago bill collector pretends to be deaf, thus compelling the delinquent to yell his reason for not paying, so that it is heard by everyone in the vicinity.

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The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, MARCH 15, 1894.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

AS the springtime neareth the busy doctor looks forward with great longing and greater hope to the vernal breathing spell which ordinarily comes to him before his midsummer holiday. Despite the hard times, financially, the profession of medicine has had little complaint of lack of employment. Poverty and sickness are usually inseparable ; so the doctor has been busy throughout the very trying winter which has been his in many parts of our country. But large as the practice has been, collections have lagged and followed only with leaden foot—as in all other avenues for earning a livelihood. Soon, therefore, the doctors will be ready for a little vacation, to be followed later by the annual hegira hither and yon and to other places as well. The first break in the terrible monotony of listening to the ills and ails of human kind will be made by the various State societies, many of whom were so overawed last year, or the year preceding, with the promised greatness of the then forthcoming congress of Chicago doctors that they omitted the wonted annual session in their several States to meet in Chicago during the Fair time. The secretaries of these societies are already in the field with circular letters admonishing of duties and cautioning against delay or other remissness in the preparation of papers.

THE Missouri Institute of Homeopathy, a foremost body of active and energetic homeopaths, under the present leadership of President Dr. William P. Cutler of Kansas City, will hold its next session in St. Louis, beginning Tuesday, April 17, 1894. Printed matter to this purport already appears on the doctors' desks, signed by that indefatigable worker Dr. Henry J. Ravold of St. Joseph, the general secretary. From the programme outlined and from private advices the profession may be assured that the former excellence of standard reached under the masterly touch and efforts of its last president, Professor Dr. James A. Campbell of St. Louis, will not be lowered at the forthcoming session. The Missouri people have always had a number of enthusiastic workers, who have stinted nor time nor means in pushing their institute far along to the front of the homeopathic column. The Ohio State Society, which was to have met in Chicago last year on the call of its president, but did not meet, will hold its next session in Toledo in May. Other State societies are waking to the occasion, and a good feast of homeopathic papers may be expected for the spring equinox. The State organizations who omitted the session in their respective States in order to meet in Chicago have learned a lesson which they will not soon forget. And it

will be a long, long time before the membership of any such organization will again vote to act as an inconsiderable annex to some other doctors' big show.

* * *

THE most important of homeopathic societies of the world is the American Institute of Homeopathy, which is, or ought to be made, the annual midsummer outing of every homeopathic doctor of the United States. It is comprised of men and women devoted to the spread of honest homeopathy without regard to personal and private opinions, or sects, or fads, or potencies, or dilutions—a tolerant organization, founded on Hahnemann's famous precepts and teachings, yet not restrictive in any other sense; a tree of life, under whose far-spreading branches all classes of homeopaths may safely recline and fraternize. It is a body devoted to the alleviation of human misery in what form soever it appear, and with weapons chosen from the Hahnemannian quiver. It encourages free debates on all topics relating to homeopathic medicine and allied branches. It listens with respect to the views of every class of homeopaths. It is not dictatorial. There is room for all. Its sections are manned by practitioners of renown in that especial division, and presided over by such as are actively known in that particular class of work.

* * *

UNDER the wise changes made in the by-laws at the last session it is now possible for each specialty to have its own time for reading and discussing essays. The gag law has been removed, and every member present at such sectional meeting is certain of respectful hearing. The young doctor can make no better investment as he crosses the threshold of his alma mater than in joining the association and becoming identified with its workers.

The annual transactions, containing as they do the summation of the best that has been acquired in homeopathic practice up to that date, are invaluable to him as they are to the older physician.

* * *

THIS year the American Institute of Homeopathy goes to Denver, Col., its first session beginning at three o'clock of Thursday afternoon, June 14, 1894, to continue day to day until all the work is completed. This will be the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Institute, and it has been properly suggested, and the suggestion adopted, that it be called the semi-centennial jubilee. There seems to be no doubt among those who have the preparations for the Institute's entertainment that the Denver meet will be made a banner session, and that this golden wedding will be what the Germans call a Hochzeit—rather freely translated, a "high [old] time." In times past it was the custom to cast the annual meetings of this association in watering places or in one-hotel towns, in the mistaken notion that unless such precautions were taken to keep the members corraled, no quorum could be had in the Institute bureaus. Later experiences suggested by the journals have proven beyond a peradventure that the meetings in the larger cities have brought more doctors and visitors in attendance upon the sessions than ever before. The membership has been sensibly augmented since this departure from the old; it is evident that the poorer doctor—financially speaking—did not care to spend four or five days at a four-dollar hotel simply to hear the elderly fossils describe the peculiar homeopathy which at one time ruled the destinies; nor was he unduly interested in hearing what the Lord had done for them and their household. But the city, with its many

other opportunities of seeing and purchasing and visiting and living cheaply and independently, has brought the young man to the sessions, and with him his unpesimistic enthusiasm for homeopathy, his vim and energy, his later teachings and readings and discoveries; he has been a leaven to the loaf, and from it has sprung the *new* American Institute of Homeopathy. The sessions have never been so well attended as now since they have been cast in large cities.

* *

UNDER the very complete organization which has been formed by our brethren in Colorado for the reception, entertainment, and accommodation of the Institute the membership will have a gloriously good time. Dr. E. F. Storke of Denver, ex-editor of the *Medical Current*, has been made chairman of the local committee, with Dr. S. F. Shannon, also of Denver, as secretary. Two more worthy men and homeopaths could not have been found in a Sabbath day's journey. Both are well known as writers and speakers and good homeopaths. They are loyal Institute members, and no sharp trick will be repeated upon the exchequer of the Institute by or for their local committee under the plea of the baby act—that the money had given out. Denver will be an old-time host, and the hospitality will be of a kind rarely excelled by preceding entertainment committees. Truly, it will be a red-letter occasion. Some misinformation reached this office several weeks ago touching an apparent strife between the local profession at Denver. Unwittingly we published a "globule" to that effect. The real cause at issue was simply a misunderstanding as to the authority vested in the appointee of President McClelland. This rectified, everything at once became quiet and harmonious, and

no further loud talk has been indulged in. Among the chairmen of sub-committees is the name of Dr. A. Cuvier Jones, now of Cañon City, formerly president of the Missouri Institute of Homeopathy, who has charge of the "blue pencil"—that is to say, the press dispatches. No more efficient man could have been selected for this most important position, and it is safe to allege that the doings and sayings of the Institute at Denver will not be chronicled in the outer world by three or four lines mixed up with other irrelevant matter. Dr. Genevieve Tucker of Pueblo will take charge of the lady visitors. Dr. E. J. Clarke of Longmont will look out for a hall of meeting which will not be annexed to or be an appendix of a boiler factory or a locomotive stamping ground. Every possible detail is being studied in the earnest effort to make the Institute truly welcome. Railroad and hotel rates will be reduced and other concessions made. Excursions are being planned to charm the visitors and make a lasting impression on them. Do not fail to come.

Materia Medica Miscellany.

Spongia IN INFANTILE GRIP.—Boy three and a half years old. Pathogenetic symptoms: Loss of appetite, malaise; sore throat, referred to laryngeal region; tonsils swollen and bluish, pale in color; nose stopped up; quite deaf, complaining of buzzing and ringing in the ears.

Clinical symptoms: Child fretful, tired, wanting to be held; all symptoms worse toward evening; when fever came on one cheek would be pale and other red and hot. The stenosis, due to infiltration and swelling of the nasal membranes, was accompanied by the secretion of very tenacious mucus in the post-nasal space, extending

into the nasal chambers and eustachian tubes ; much pulling of the ears to "loosen them up." This condition interfered with his sleep ; he awakening frequently with a snort and a sound like the tearing of a piece of cotton cloth. He would then cry out with acute signs of fear. Following this would come a most peculiar long-drawn-out paroxysm of coughing. The cough started in the lower umbilical region and ran right up to his throat, and then choked him. It was like neither croup nor whooping cough, yet had features of both, and was evidently due to the tenacious mucus which he couldn't eject.

Spongia softened up the mucus, relieved the cough and deafness, gave rest and sleep and a rapid recovery.—N. A. Jour. Hom.

As to **Natrum Mur.**—In some parts of the North Country it is considered unlucky to put salt on another person's plate. Hence the couplet :

Help me to salt,
Help me to sorrow.

A second helping, however, is supposed to avert the ill luck, on the homeopathic principle that "like cures like." For salt to fall toward a person at table portends (in the west of England) coming dire disaster. The spilling of salt has for generations been counted unlucky in many parts of England and Germany. A curious picture of mediæval art on the subject of "The Last Supper" represents Judas Iscariot overturning the salt—a dark foreshadowing of an awful doom.

In the Isle of Man there is a lingering superstition that to carry salt in the pocket is a help to good fortune, and to exchange or accept salt is so good an omen that a beggar has been known to decline food unless salt was added to the gift.

Satan and the witches were believed once

on a time to hate salt with an inveterate hatred, and it was the custom to torment the arch-fiend by sprinkling salt in a coffin, and brewers drove away the witch tribe by throwing a handful of salt on the top of the mash.

In the polite society of to-day salt is metaphorically used as an aid to the digestion of "tall stories," particularly those of travelers, which usually require to be received *cum grano salis*.

College Notes.

The Hering, Chicago.

—We would like a verification of the following clinical symptom, reported by the chair of junior obstetrics last year: Patient had been sterile for years, but from one dose of borax, CM, and nothing else, became pregnant, and in due season was delivered of a healthy child.

—In "accidental hemorrhage" from the uterus during labor the flow is only between the pains ; in "unavoidable hemorrhage" (placenta prævia) the flow is during the pains and ceases between pains.—*Smiley*.

—Professor L. A. L. Day : "Name the extrinsic muscles of the auricle." Student (promptly) : "Attrahens aurem, retrahens aurem, and the subtrahens aurem." And *then* he didn't know why he was roasted.

—Leprosy in the West Indies had well nigh disappeared when vaccination was introduced, when it began to spread very rapidly, and spread only in those parts where vaccination was practiced.—*Sawyer*.

—Some writers classify sarcoma, with wens, among the non-malignant tumors, which is not correct. Some of them are very malignant and I have known sarcoma of the breast to return to same locality after removal. It is also stated that they are of

"moderately rapid growth." I don't know what the author in question means by "moderately rapid," but I have seen a sarcoma as large as a man's head grow in a few weeks.—*Sawyer.*

—In re-laceration of the cervix uteri in connection with conception, gestation, and childbirth I knew one woman who, while suffering from three quite severe lacerations, conceived and was delivered of a healthy child at full term, the prognostications of several eminent gynecologists to the contrary notwithstanding. This case was carefully watched during the period of gestation, and had the best of homeopathic treatment.—*Mary F. Taft.*

—One of the scribes of the Chicago *Times* states on February 2 that there is no longer any material difference between the practice of the homeopathic and allopathic schools of medicine, and in the course of his article displays an ignorance worthy of a criminal juror. He states that, while the old school still rails at "similia," and the Hahnemannian continues to accuse his allopathic brother of leeching and mercurializing, *they practice alike for the same pay*, and the homeop. keeps his "Like cures like" in a corner of a cupboard for state occasions and for show only. That this view is held by a presumably intelligent newspaper writer is abundant evidence that the Hering College appeared on the scene just in time, and if the practice of its graduates does not disprove the truth of the *Times'* statement there will remain no excuse for its existence.

—Varicose veins are most likely to appear in the left leg; always remember pulsatilla, thuja, and hamamelis in these cases. Don't be oversanguine in promising a speedy cure, for recovery is always slow and is generally retarded by the inability to obtain absolute rest for the limb,

as the patient generally insists upon using it for purposes of locomotion.—*Hoyne.*

—If you want to see the result of suppression plunge sweating feet into very cold water, and note how quickly you will see a case of diarrhea.—*Hoyne.*

—Professor L. A. L. Day is doing some beautiful work with the indicated remedy in keratitis; one case of total blindness from this cause now shows almost complete recovery of sight on a single dose of aurum (high), and another is making a gradual but uninterrupted recovery under "similar" treatment. No local applications go in this clinic. We have also seen polypus of the external ear disappear under his careful prescribing. This is the kind of work that clinches the student's faith in the indicated remedy and sends him into the world a Hahnemannian, not a mongrel.

—In cases of humid asthma of children, where there is an attack with every change to wet weather, or in sycotic pneumonia with same aggravation, you will find natrum sulf. invaluable. It is useful in fistulous abscess of years' standing; the pus will burrow persistently and frequently on the skin will show a blue line to mark the course of the pus track. The discharges of this remedy are greenish or yellowish green.—*Allen.*

—Pains from apex to base of heart, medorrhinum; pains from base to apex of heart, syphilinum; aggravation from daylight to sundown, medorrhinum; aggravation from darkness to daylight, syphilinum; mammæ intensely sore to touch during *intermenstrual* periods, medorr.; bubbling sensation in *right* kidney, medorr.; in *left* kidney, berberis; in *both*, thuja, lachnanthes, and terebinth.—*Allen.*

New York Medical College for Women.

—According to the "old school" there is no prophylactic treatment for scarlet

fever, but homeopaths have proven belladonna to be excellent in lessening the susceptibility to the disease.—*Louise Lannin*.

—In the treatment of chorea galvanism applied to the spine has met with considerable success.—*Louise Lannin*.

—After a fracture death may occur through an embolus. A small piece of bone or tissue being released is carried to the heart and patient dies of shock or dyspnoea, usually an early occurrence after the fracture.—*Wilcox*.

—In a fracture we may have a rupture of a large artery and as a result gangrene of the parts supplied by the artery. Sometimes septicæmia may follow. Tetanus frequently occurs in compound fractures which involve the hand.—*Wilcox*.

—If a hand presents at the outlet select the same hand as that of presenting child as though you were shaking hands. For instance: if right hand of child presents introduce your right hand, if left hand presents introduce your left hand.—*Phæbe Wait*.

—In determining which hand to introduce in performing internal version you would select the hand the palmar surface of which in semi-prone position would touch the anterior surface of the child. The position of child must be previously ascertained.—*Phæbe Wait*.

—The collapse of the lung in catarrhal pneumonia is because the mucus secreted in the bronchioles is drawn down on inspiration, plugging up and preventing the entrance of air into the vesicles. At each expiration a little air is forced out past the plug, but none enters, until finally there is no air left in the vesicle and collapse results.—*Williams*.

—In appendicitis McBurney's point may be considered pathognomonic. This is

situated on a line drawn from the anterior superior spine to the umbilicus and 2 inches, possibly $1\frac{1}{2}$, from spine. Firm pressure on this point with finger tip will always elicit extreme pain and tenderness, although in last stage tenderness may have disappeared.

Treatment.—Indicated remedy and cold applications, especially with coil on right iliac fossa, which may do much to check course. Laxatives and anodynes strictly avoided. Absolute rest to stomach. If at end of second day symptoms are not distinctly improved operation should be thought of.—*Rita Dunlevy*.

—*For spinal irritation — agaricus*.—Stitches, soreness, aching, deep-seated. Burning in spinal location, generally in upper dorsal region. Worse from walking in open air and touch. Better in bed.

Cimicifuga.—Drawing tensive pain at point of spinous processes of three upper dorsal and cervical vertebræ. Excessive nervousness often from reflex uterine troubles.

Hypericum.—Cervical vertebræ sensitive to touch. Paroxysm of terrible pain, especially after a fall on coccyx.

Phosphorus.—Dorsal spine sensitive to pressure. Burning between the scapulæ. Worse lying on left side. Great prostration.—*Arkell R. McMichael*.

Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery.

—Apis has dry tongue and fauces, urine scanty or suppressed.—*Baker*.

—For sweating feet sepia for women; sulphur and silicia for men.—*Biggar*.

—Lachesis: Patch on left tonsil, ecchymosis in spots about the body.—*Baker*.

—Phytolacca: Glandular swelling about the neck, moisture without much exudation, pseudo-membrane thin.—*Baker*.

—Soapy stool is characteristic of diseased

pancreas unless patient has been receiving a large amount of sweet oil.—*Biggar*.

—Chamomilla can't bear any pain it hurts him so, nervous, unquenchable thirst, hot sweat of head and scalp, neuralgias, especially about the face and neck, agony due to nerve irritation, toothache, but no particular tooth.—*Hinsdale*.

—A good rectal alimentation is as follows: Beef juice (from round steak), not heated, 4 3; hydrochloric acid, 10 m.; glycero-pepsin, 2 3; use this in one enema; if there be soreness add 10-20 gtt. of opium.—*Biggar*.

—Ferrum happy one day, despondent next; if quiet wan, earthy yellow, or greenish tinge about the face, but if anybody come in the room or excited deceptive vivacity, cheeks flushed, pulse full and rapid; has vertigo from sight of running water.—*Hinsdale*.

—Caulophyllum for rheumatism of small joints (but if calcareous deposit in joint lidum); of great use through entire pregnancy if the system is a little below par; good for abortive habit, false labor pains during pregnancy, especially if neuralgic or rheumatic.—*Hinsdale*.

—Cohosh troubles are all functional; has chorea usually in young girls entering womanhood, and from suppressed menses, tendency toward chlorosis, pain in muscles of the back, neck, and head, drawing down, pain; patient is melancholy, sleepless, suspicious; the will seems to have no control.—*Hinsdale*.

—Excellent remedies for hemorrhoids: *Æsculus hipp.* if severe pain in lumbar and sacral region, sensation of dryness, feeling as if rectum was filled with sticks, but they are not inclined to bleed. *Aloes*: Piles protrude and bleed freely, and constant tenesmus. *Hamamelis*: Varicosis and congestion, painful and bleeding. Cold water

applied to the parts once or twice a day is often beneficial.—*Wells*.

—The bronchitis patient should take special care of feet, keep them warm and dry; also keep the spine warm by an extra strip of flannel tacked inside clothes; must not make too sudden change of temperature; should look to throat and nasal chambers, also to the ears. If the cough ceases the termination is apt to be fatal. *Never* give a dose of morphine under any consideration, as it virtually stops everything.—*Turrill*.

—Corporeal endometritis has open patulous os, pain on passing sound, and when removed followed by blood and mucus, painful profuse menses. Preventive treatment: Don't hurry labor; if torn mend early; do not let her lie on her back too much. *℞ Lilium tig.*: Pain from side to side and want of breath; sexual instinct deranged. *Cimicifuga*: Despondent, pain in right eye, whole head feels pounded, brain feels too large. *Caulophyllum*: Pain from back of neck and settles over left eye, worse from stooping, eyelids heavy, menses apt to be suppressed and pale, laborlike pains.—*Canfield*.

—If you find a prolapse of the cord preserve integrity of waters; a large Barnes' dilator placed in vagina to just outside the circle of the os will avoid early rupture of membrane, but if waters broken and cord comes down put her on knees and chest and keep her so as long as she can stand it; if cord persists in coming out put in a cloth pocket and carry up with uterine sound and retain, or if won't stay up go for the feet and perform version, and then if it comes down deliver with forceps immediately; if cord is between thighs use large compress to keep them separate and deliver with all the haste possible.—*J. C. Sanders*.

OUR PORTRAITS.



WM. P. CUTLER, M. D.,
Kansas City, Mo.

President Missouri Institute of Homoeopathy.
(Pulte Medical College, 1881.)

PALLIATIVE OR CURATIVE: MELILOTUS ALBA.*

By G. W. BOWEN, M. D., Fort Wayne, Ind.

NEVER in the history of medicine was there such a tendency for the medical profession to seek for palliatives for the various sufferings incidental to disease. In fact it might almost be considered as an advertising craze which like a wave is passing over the profession. The idea seems to be entertained that those who bring the speediest relief must gain the greatest amount of esteem from the unreflecting masses.

Neurotics, hypnotics, anodynes, and palliatives of any and every form are sought and used regardless of all save their speedy action. Temporary relief is the only ques-

* Read before the Indiana Institute of Homoeopathy.

tion that seems to be considered. Suppress, suppress, seems to be the only objective point, and the hypodermic syringe has apparently become the principal accessory to a physician's armamenture.

Unfortunately many of our once professedly conservative school of materia medicists have been led away to serve the newly erected Baal, and to bow before its shrine.

This is to be regretted, and especially by those who retain the true faith, and realize that with our matchless methods of selecting the appropriate aid that may be needed, and from the large list of approximately specific medicines we possess, a more speedy and permanent effect can be secured and a future benefit be conferred at the same time. Palliation alone should not be the only motive; causes must be considered as a factor to be removed. If palliation and the removal of the cause can be effected by the same means and as speedily it should be preferred. That this can be done in a majority of cases a limited number of trials will convince the most incredulous. It can be done by our medicines given internally and in a shorter space of time than by any hypodermal process.

It has been my fortune to receive the most prompt action from one of our remedies but yet as little known, and the results obtained from its use has led me to place it at the head of all as yet known hypnotics, not alone from its promptness of action, but in its subsequent removal of causes that may conspire to render aid essential. Whether its action is primarily upon the nervous system or on the circulation is for future consideration. That it will relieve the irritability of the nerves and remove any local hyperæmia is evident. It will do both, and in a very few moments of time.

Whether local congestions are caused by a semi-paralytic condition of the capillaries, or the cessation of the action of the supplying nerves, is as yet with me an open question; but the results or conditions that may ensue are and can be almost immediately remedied by the use of this equilibrium-restoring drug or medicine. That its action seems to be primarily upon the nervous system would apparently be established by its promptness in the stopping of all forms of spasms, as evidenced in eclampsia, epilepsy, and all forms of infantile spasms caused by teething or worms. All of these have been stopped in less than a moment's time, and a return always prevented except in epilepsy.

That it acts on the capillaries and the blood vessels has been amply verified by its suspension and stopping of epistaxis in less than a moment; pulmonary hemorrhage has been by its use speedily arrested. That its best or chosen range of action is the brain appears evident from its effects there, especially in insanity and in all forms of spasms. It has cured many and apparently hopeless cases of headaches. That it will prove to be the most efficient remedy in insanity and epilepsy appears, from its past action, to be evident.

The only form that I ever used it in has been in pills medicated with the first centesimal, and it has proved to be my most reliable aid in all the forms of disease above specified for the last two decades of years.

The remedy I allude to is *melilotus alba*. It may be considered a specific for sick and oppressive headaches with congestion to head and heart, epistaxis, congestion of pleura, congestion to the spine, the lungs and ovaries, cramps in the stomach, spasms, menstrual colic, palpitation of the heart, and nervousness.

—*Sepia* has a morbid desire for vinegar.

"AND THERAPEUTICS."

By T. C. DUNCAN, M. D., Ph. D.,

President National Homeopathic Medical College,
Chicago, Ill.

FOR several years "and children" was the appendage to the chair of obstetrics and diseases of women in many medical colleges. Then it became obstetrics and diseases of children, after gynecology was recognized as a separate science. We contended for a separation of pedology into a bureau and chair while editor of the old *Medical Investigator*. At the Cleveland meeting of the American Institute the child and its diseases were given a recognition and pedology, or pediatrics, as the allopaths prefer to call it, has come to stay as a specialty.

I think it about time that therapeutics should be separated as a science from *materia medica*. Because these two horses are ridden at the same time is, I believe the reason that the mass of the profession are so poor horsemen. Drug action is not drug application. Medical material or drugs produce certain clearly defined effects. There is a drug pathology just as there is a disease pathology. A study of the latter does not help us to select the diet. A study of physiology does, however, help in the selection of diet, but it does not help in the selection of the remedy. We do but confuse the study of diet and bronchitis. Hygiene and pathology are not thought of conjointly. We study pathology of diseases in a comparative way—and so differentiate them. When called to a case we first diagnosticate the disease—separate it from all others. That is the way we study disease. Now if we would look upon drug effects, drug pathogenesis or symptomatology, as drug diseases, then we would fall into the habit of comparing them. I have often thought if the natural

history of drug effects were perused instead of the Chinese puzzle plan, without introduction or explanation, that we would soon all become experts in the study of *materia medica*. We would be looking up aconite, gels., and verat. in fevers comparative, etc., etc., and see how they compare.

Now all that has nothing to do with the study of therapeutics—the matching of medicine effects with disease effects, according to *similia*. If we should use the term “and therapeutics” it should have this sort of connection : Disease pathology, *materia medica*, and therapeutics.

It would seem that the sooner we recognize that there is a science of drug effects, drug pathogenesis, or *materia medica*, and also a separate science of therapeutics or drug selection, application, and succession, the sooner we will become enthusiastic students of both.

THE INSTITUTE'S JUBILEE.

THE Executive Committee of the American Institute of Homeopathy has named Thursday, June 14, 1894, as the time for the opening of the next annual session.

Physicians starting from the most distant points on Sunday evening can reach Denver by Thursday morning. The order of business is not yet arranged, but it has been suggested that the session open at 3 o'clock, P. M., that the afternoon be devoted to general routine business, and that the special jubilee exercises and the delivery of the president's address take place in the evening.

Under the new by-laws the duration of the session will be limited only by the needs of the business and the requirements of the sections, each of the latter being allowed all the time its members may desire

for the reading and discussion of all its papers. Essayists are thus assured that the papers will, in no instance, be denied a respectful hearing for want of time, and the specialists of the Institute can enjoy full opportunity for the consideration of the technical questions in which they may be interested.

Illustrations intended for publication in the *Transactions* should be artistically made, and on separate sheets for the use of the engraver. The Institute does not object to a reasonable expense, when necessary, in illustrating an essay. The value and interest of the scientific discussions will be greatly enhanced if each essayist will furnish copies of his paper, prior to the session, to those who are expected to lead in debating it.

Any physician having knowledge of the decease of an Institute member since June 1, 1893, will confer a favor by reporting full particulars to the necrologist, Dr. Henry M. Smith, Spuyten Duyvil, New York. Secretaries or other officers of all societies, clubs, hospitals, dispensaries, etc., and the physicians of all institutions of whatsoever kind employing homeopathic treatment, are earnestly requested to make full reports to Dr. T. Franklin Smith, chairman of the Committee on Organization, etc., 264 Lenox Avenue, New York City, who will furnish blanks for that purpose. The annual circulars, with full particulars as to hotels, railroad fares, programme, and other matters of interest, will be mailed in May to every homeopathic physician in the United States and Canada. Any physician failing to receive it by May 20 should notify the secretary. Each circular will contain a blank application for membership, with full directions for those desiring to become members. Societies and colleges wishing to canvass their membership for new members of the

Institute should apply at once for blanks, stating the number desired.

During the last six years the Institute membership has grown from 900 to 1613—about eighty per cent. It was suggested, at the last session that each member should celebrate the jubilee by securing at least one new member for the meeting at Denver.

PEMBERTON DUDLEY, M. D.,
General Secretary.

1405 NORTH SIXTEENTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE ABUSE OF AN EXCLUSIVE MILK DIET IN BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

IN a thoughtful paper published in the current number of the *Médecine Moderne* MM. Lecorché and Talamon call attention to the dangers attending the limitation of subjects of Bright's disease to a long-continued milk diet. Such a warning is, I am sure, not superfluous, for the routine condemnation of such patients to this monotonous regimen for long periods of time is much too common an occurrence. The idea is widely spread and implicitly believed in that so long as a patient has albumen in his urine so long should be kept alive exclusively on milk. The above-mentioned physicians point out the danger of inducing what they denominate *anémie lactée*, and they cite several cases in which a resumption of ordinary diet has brought about a marked improvement in the general health of such victims without necessarily causing the diminution or disappearance of the albumen. They reserve the exclusive milk diet for cases of acute nephritis, from whatever cause arising, and for the accidents apt to occur during the course of chronic Bright's disease (*poussées aiguës brightiques*), such as hematuria, uræmia, etc. Even here an average of from a week to a fortnight's milk diet gives all the good one

can reasonably expect; a gradual return to a normal mixed diet should then be begun. During the intervals between these acute attacks they condemn the exclusive use of milk. It certainly appears that persons suffering from Bright's disease can live for years while passing albumen. I cannot but think that the nitrogenous food should be permanently restricted. I am in the habit of recommending the liberal use of rice cooked in different ways, believing it to be highly nutritious without exciting any undue work from the damaged kidneys.

THE USE OF FRUITS.

EDIBLE fruits are not medicines; but they may be understandingly used to bring about remedial effects. They are invaluable adjuncts for the table, and should always be used in their ripe and perfect condition. They may be roughly classed as follows:

Laxatives.

Figs,	Tamarinds,	Mulberries,
Oranges,	Prunes,	Dates,
	Nectarines,	Plums.

Astringents.

Pomegranates,	Blackberries,	Dewberries,
Cranberries,	Sumac,	Raspberries,
Barberries,	Quinces,	Pears,
	Wild Cherries,	Medlars.

Diuretics.

Strawberries,	Grapes,	Peaches,
Prickly Pears,	Black Currants,	Melon Seeds,
	Whortleberries.	

Refrigerants and Sedatives.

Pumpkins,	Melons,	Limes,
Red and White Currants,	Lemons,	Apples.

Taken early in the morning, an orange acts very decidedly as a laxative, sometimes amounting to a purgative, and may generally be relied on.

Pomegranates are very astringent and relieve relaxed throat and uvula. The bark of the root, in the form of a decoc-

tion, is a good anthelmintic, especially obnoxious to tapeworm.

Figs, split open, form excellent poultices for boils and small abscesses. Strawberries and lemons locally applied are of some service in the removal of tartar from the teeth.

Apples are correctives useful in nausea. They immediately relieve the nausea due to smoking. Bitter almonds contain hydrocyanic acid, and are useful in simple cough; but they frequently produce a sort of urticaria or nettle rash.

ENGLISHMAN NO. 3.

STEAD SHOULD GO HOME.—After the exhibition of crankiness and impudence made by W. T. Stead, the London journalist and social agitator, at a meeting of women's clubs in Chicago, Wednesday afternoon, the opinion will be quite unanimous that the time has come for this Englishman to take his brazen tongue and his cure-all mind home and keep them out of America henceforth. Mr. Stead's assertion that some of the women before him—women, be it remembered, who were public-spirited enough to attend a meeting called to take measures for the relief of the poor—were worse and really more disreputable than the most abandoned outcasts of the streets, merely because they were in his opinion self-indulgent and neglectful of their opportunities to do good, was shamefully unfair and intemperate. Such abuse does not help any good cause. It defeats its own end by angering rather than arousing to beneficent activity the persons wantonly defamed. Mr. Stead has come from a country in which society is dominated by an aristocracy tainted with all kinds of vice and wickedness, and he has been accustomed to write and speak where moderate appeals have little or no effect

upon a profligate and indifferent upper class, but that is no reason why he should vilify American women who showed by their presence at the meeting which he disturbed that they were not careless of the welfare of their less fortunate sisters. Stead's judgment and temper are hopelessly unsteady. He should try some other part of the world, more phlegmatic than this country. America does not agree with him or he with America.—*Cleveland Leader*.

* *

W. T. Stead, the London editor who has been wine and dined and toadied to by the people of Chicago, repaid all their kindness Wednesday by openly insulting an assemblage of some of the most prominent ladies of the World's Fair city. The people of Chicago will learn in time, we hope, to exercise a little more discrimination in taking up and entertaining foreigners.—*Cleveland Leader*.

SEQUENCES VS. DISEASE.*

ALL physicians are reasonably skilled in treating diseases; in fact, the profession is now so thoroughly competent that comparatively few deaths are tabulated from well-marked cases of uncomplicated diseases. But complications and sequences go merrily on, getting in their work as it were, piling up the mortuary statistics, and it is easy to notice that we have not made the progress in treating complications and sequences that we have in treating diseases. This brings very forcibly to my mind the old story of the "quack doctor with a fit remedy" who, when called in emergency, stated that he did not understand the disease, but if they would give him something that would "throw the patient into fits" he

* Condensed from article by Dr. R. M. Kerley.

could cure him as he was "up on fits." From statistics, we can reasonably say, that if our complications and sequences were thrown into uncomplicated diseases, the death rate would be fully fifty per cent. lower than at present.

The point at which disease ceases to be and is gradually merged into sequences has never been, and likely never will be clearly settled. The majority of sequences may be termed a physical memory, or result of former disease, manifested by want of nutrition, either general or local. Nearly all chronic lung and bronchial diseases are, at some stage of their existence, a sequence of some prior disease; the same is true of muscular wasting from malnutrition, besides hundreds of other chronic conditions well known to every practitioner. Any disease that leaves the blood in an impoverished condition is liable to be followed by grave sequences, unless you rapidly enrich the blood and bring it back to its normal standard.

We are now in the throes of la grippe, a disease whose sequences bear about the same proportionate relation to the disease itself that the tail of a large comet does to its small nucleus. Where la grippe has carried away a few, its sequences have carried away thousands.

The end to be accomplished, to prevent or remedy the great majority of sequences, is to improve nutrition. A remedy which is most useful is cod-liver glycerine; besides, it combines uniformly with all medicines, and where I do not wish to use it alone, I combine it with the indicated remedy.

Under such treatment they gain weight, strength, and digestive powers, in a comparatively short time.

—*Iris versicolor* the great "American sick headache" remedy; also when the vomited matter tastes sweetish.

Book Reviews.

VERDI'S SPECIAL DIAGNOSIS and HOMEOPATHIC TREATMENT OF DISEASE, FOR POPULAR USE. TULLIO DE SUZZARA-VERDI, M. D., many times author, and member of many learned societies at home and abroad. Philadelphia: Boericke & Tafel, 1893.

The intention of this handsome book is good. Whether it will accomplish the end sought for, is a question. It seems to us to be altogether too large for popular use, and contains so vastly more than the lay public can follow that it may defeat its declared purpose. No fault can be found on the score of neglect of thoroughness of detail; it is very thorough. But for the title and the absence of the more finely shaded therapeutics, we should declare it to be a veritable text-book for the medical man of whatever year of graduation. By the bye, there is a wide open and unoccupied field for some practical author to come in and fill; we mean a book on homeopathic Theory and Practice. As it is, speaking of our own case first: when we have a young practitioner apply to us for aid in this direction, we are compelled from necessity to hand him Da Costa or Osler or Ringer or some other famous allopath, and then tell the student not to read the therapeutics, but come back to us and we will help him out. Leavitt's "Obstetrics" helped the homeopathic school over this difficulty in his special branch; but there is no work in general practice on our side of the medical fence that can compare for thoroughness with the allopathic authorities. Raue's book fills a very good place, but his abrupt dismissal of a pathological condition, or his summary statement that this condition may be found under a half dozen more or less remedies, without giving detail of same, is not satisfactory. It is a

good suggester to those who are familiar with the condition they are investigating ; but for a student or one seeking for instruction it is disappointing. Lilienthal's "Therapeutics" is nothing beyond what its title implies. It fills its own field to the uttermost. Arndt's "System of Medicine," a compilation of papers by different authors is also very well in its place. Gatchell's "Key Notes" are only what they say they are ; but the text-book, the primer, and first reader of homeopathic theory and practice, as it is taught from the thirteen or more chairs of the country, where is it? Verdi, therefore, comes very much nearer to this standard of text-book than any known author in our school to-day. He is not without faults, however. Some of his therapeutic measures are hardly in keeping with the strict application of the law. However he may practice with alternating of remedies and combinations of mixtures ; however much that may have been the vogue some fifteen or twenty years ago, before the American and English-speaking peoples had translations of Hahnemann's books and were able to judge of the law for themselves, and not through the poorly conveyed translations of enthusiasts—to-day the tendency of all homeopathic physicians is the single remedy, and in some form of dilution or potency. Again his almost slavish adherence to the lower potencies stamps his advice as of a limited kind ; a kind that will avail those who follow his personal directions, his immediate followers ; but not so good for the general homeopathic profession. Under "Labor" we find the usual recommendations for the young dry-goods store. We have before expressed ourselves as opposed to these ridiculous recommendations. A mother who can provide six cotton chemises, six cotton nightdresses, eight belly bands, four dozen diapers, and all the other paraphernalia, is not usually

the one who has a baby, or if she does she has no need of any book to tell her this nonsense ; the majority of baby-bearers, as the profession very well knows, is that class of our population which saves the baby clothes of the first-born for all the rest of the expected progeny ; and makes no more extensive preparation for the advent of the coming man or woman than they would for any other sure-to-happen event. One great defect of this book is its lavish use of the *italic* type. It is almost like a woman's letter, for frequency of underscoring. These remarks are not intended to criticise in any unfriendly way the work of Dr. Verdi, whom we hold in great regard, but only to point out the weaknesses of this book when tested by the square of the latter-day homeopathy—which is really the first-day homeopathy—and the advanced ideas in regard to therapeutics and accessory measures. And when the next edition is demanded we trust the author will consider the wants of the present generation more than the fashions of a decade or more ago.

Globules.

—The Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago has a class this term divided as follows : Third year class, 57 students ; second year, 72 students ; first year, 70 students ; total, 199 students.

—The *Conglomerate*, the Middletown (N. Y.) Asylum weekly, issued its holiday number in a becoming cover in three colors. It is filled with original stories, and plenty of cute doggerel by Fat Jim. We always read the *Conglomerate*.

—It is not pleasant to contemplate the bickerings of members of our own family ; but the wordiness and disagreements between the *Medical Century* and the *Southern Journal of Homeopathy* cause us to

smile just a little. 'Time was when we too had some interest in the quarrels of the latter journal.

—Dr. E. Lippincott of Memphis has removed his office to corner Second and Madison Streets.

—The Cleveland *Leader* prints an editorial on the nuisance created by patented medicine manufacturers in pushing their many times obscene literature into every house in the land. It is poked under the doors, put into the mail boxes, etc., so that it is sure to fall into the hands of innocent persons who would be better a thousand times without the knowledge which such dirty publications furnish. The *Leader* asks for legislative interference.

—Overdoses of chloral have carried off two illustrious patients thus far—Napoleon III. and Professor Tyndall—and how many more of less celebrity who knows?

—Candidates for the American Institute presidency are becoming numerous. Very good. Let us have a good handful to select from. So far the candidates are eminent men and good workers. Some are better homeopaths than politicians. The West is ambitious, and believes itself entitled to recognition, and with justice. But whether you have a "favorite son" for candidate or not, come to Denver and thoroughly enjoy your outing. The American Institute will be there in her own majesty and glory.

—The Missouri Institute of Homeopathy announces its next session to begin Tuesday, April 17, 1894, to continue three days, in St. Louis. An exceptionally good list of papers from distinguished physicians assures the usual first-class meeting. Address Dr. Henry J. Ravold, General Secretary, at St. Joseph, Mo.

—The Homeopathic Club of Denver held its annual meeting at the Brown Palace Hotel with President Kinley in the chair on January 22. There was an un-

usually large attendance owing to the fact that the principal business of the meeting was the reading of reports of the work done during the year and also the election of officers for 1894. The members of the club have done a large amount of charitable work during the time since the club was organized, and the reports read for last year show that they are still doing a large amount of work of this kind. Dr. W. A. Burr reported for the Deaconess' Home and Hospital committee. Dr. J. P. Willard did the same for the Haymarket Mission Dispensary. Dr. J. Wylie Anderson presented the condition of the Denver Orphans' Home, while Dr. S. F. Shannon reported for the Ladies' Relief Home. The W. C. T. U. day and night nursery was represented by Dr. Alexander. It is highly gratifying to state that these various institutions are under the care of homeopaths and in flourishing condition.

—From the San Francisco *Examiner* for February 13 it is learned that two of the Golden Gate's homeopathic physicians having become highly incensed at the conduct of certain parties in the Homeopathic College, have gone over to the allopathic camp breathing vengeance on their former companions and fraters. The particulars are not at hand. We trust this bit of information may be erroneous. The Pacific coast has had considerable of trouble with its college in times recently past, and it was hoped that unity of feeling had again been arranged. A college fight, as a rule, is a disastrous happening; yet college fights are staple products.

—After an attack of the grip the patient finds himself in a state of extreme weakness and prostration from which condition he is tediously brought to his former good health. Remedies which stimulate his exhausted nerves too vigorously do so at the expense of his general condition. Then comes the relapse. Syr. Hypophos. Comp. McArthur conveys to the tissues the

revivifying and vitalizing agent phosphorus in its most oxidizable and assimilable form. Thus the true vitality of the nerve structure is restored by renewing the nutrition of the tissues themselves.

—Much interest is being evoked by the claim of Dr. Moor of New York that permanganate of potash is an efficient antidote to morphine poisoning. Dr. Moor has given several semi-public exhibitions in which the ingestion of morphine by himself in poisonous doses was followed by no untoward symptoms or effects because of the taking of a little larger quantity of the kali perman. The first trials were made by the mouth, but later ones by the hypodermic needle. In all instances thus far Dr. Moor has seemingly triumphed. If this antidote can be established as a verity what a world of usefulness will be opened to it!

—The National Homeopathic Medical College of Chicago has inaugurated the very sensible plan of a preparatory year of study which the intending medical student may pursue at his home. The design is excellent and if carried out in full will bring a better class of applicants to the doors of our medical schools.

—Dr. W. B. Clarke of Indianapolis is earning for himself the reputation of a fearless opponent of vaccination. He has appeared before his local society and also in the daily press filled with anti-vaccination statistics. His points are well taken, especially that which avers that Hahnemann's dictum to the effect that the physician's highest and only calling is to cure the sick is being perverted into making the well sick.

—Dr. Timothy F. Allen was elected as trustee of the insane asylum at Middletown at the annual meeting in October.

—A medical correspondent in the *Builder and Woodworker* calls attention to the risks to householders resulting from the evaporation of water from traps, occurring during a period when the house is un-

occupied, and states that it has fallen to his lot to see more than one outbreak of sore throat, and probably of typhoid fever, which he believes is caused by this circumstance. It may be hoped that the usual house cleaning, which necessitates the occupation of the house immediately before the return of its owners, is for them a safeguard; but the subject is well worth the attention of householders, in the interest of the public as well as of themselves.

—Professor T. C. Duncan, M. D., Chicago, takes the very practical stand that materia medica should be divorced from therapeutics, and each given a chair. In the former time it was the fashion to announce the chair of obstetrics and diseases of children. Now diseases of children, *i. e.*, pedology, forms a very considerable chair of its own. So it should be with therapeutics. Professor Duncan says and truly that Hahnemann gave us the "Materia Medica Pura," and afterward the "Organon" and "Chronic Diseases," but that his followers many of them have mixed them up, until therapeutics to-day is no longer regarded except as an ornamental annex to the title of the materia medica professor.

—George Keil, 1715 Willington Street, Philadelphia, announces the early publication (third edition) of the "Medical and Dental Register-Directory and Intelligencer," for the States of Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, and Delaware. It will present not only a complete list of all medical and dental practitioners in the States named, with place and date of graduation, but also lists of professional education institutions, hospitals, societies, etc., etc., and will be of much practical value to all members of these professions.

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The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, MAY 1, 1894.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

FROM advices found in the public prints and in private correspondence it appears that the Hahnemann College of San Francisco has been compelled to go through its hair-pulling period in common with the other and older medical schools of the land. Several of its late professors have not only withdrawn from the college, but as well from the practice of homeopathy, and are using such influence as they wield in causing their students and friends to embrace the allopathic school of practice. This is the latest phase in the ever-with-us college fight. The right to retire from an unpleasant position, public or private, is conceded to everyone. Indeed a person holding to a place which was becoming manifestly injurious to himself would be regarded with but little commiseration by those familiar with him and the facts. But the right of secession from a college place does not carry with it the right to secede from the school of practice itself, nor to take up arms with a life-long enemy with the avowed purpose of turning such arms upon former friends and companions. In the eyes of the calm and reasoning medical profession, away from the scene of this conflict, that is the very best evidence of the personal issue which was at stake in the quarrel; that it was not a matter of teaching in the college from which the seceders seceded, but a personal fight, a fight as against some few men and one woman; and that in order to accomplish the downfall of these few persons every means, right or wrong, was called into requisition and adopted and prosecuted with the firmness born of personal malignity.

THESE California ex-homeopaths, who have been rending the public ear and offending the public eye with their newspaper interviews of the wrongs perpetrated upon them by a homeopathic college, are not worthy to remain in any homeopathic college, and by their subsequent conduct have proven themselves unfit even to remain in the ranks of homeopathic practitioners. Whatever may have been the true history of the quarrel which precipitated the trouble—and with which we do not now concern ourselves—there was not, and is not now, one iota of justification for their going over to the allopathic school. That means spitefulness. If it does not mean that, it does mean hypocrisy. How could any man teach homeopathy for a number of years, be a frequent contributor to homeopathic literature, be a worker along homeopathic lines and in homeopathic camps, be a member of societies fostered by homeopathy and for homeopathy's supremacy—how could such a man suddenly leave his school of teaching, and his school of practice, because two or more of his former comrades and professional brethren, and mayhap one sister, have been making things uncomfortable for him? A man may renounce homeopathy from conviction of its inefficacy in his hands; he may have struggled faithfully to overcome this apparent defect in his practice, and ultimately desert the homeopathic standard (as was done by another Californian, Dr. S. O. L. Potter), and beyond the bitterness felt over the desertion of any member from homeopathy's beauséant, the general medical sentiment, both allopathic and

homeopathic, will not fail of respect for that man's decision, and accord him the honor of having the courage of his convictions, even if he make himself unduly prominent and obnoxious to his former brethren by publishing long interviews in the daily press in extenuation of his course.

* *

BUT these present seceders have no such righteous cause for desertion. The inefficacy of homeopathy and homeopathic medicine and practice was not brought home to their knowledge until they failed to receive certain asked-for things of the college. When that was denied them, in whatsoever way it was brought about, then they suddenly discovered that the grapes were sour anyway, that they would not have eaten them if they could have reached them, but they would thenceforth labor to destroy the vine and the husbandmen who cultivated the vineyard. In short, the conduct of the seceders in the California fight is not only desertion but treason. They are entitled to no sympathy; and they will certainly be no more welcome to the right-thinking allopath, who may be familiar with the causes which caused this overripe spasm of virtue on the part of the new acquisitions, than homeopathy is pleased to be rid of them. It is pleasant to realize that they are out.

* *

ONE remark or statement promulgated by these recalcitrants in one of the many interviews published in the daily papers needs to be commented upon. It appears that one of these deserters has embraced allopathy because in that school there is more liberty to do as you please; that a professional man may adopt any means of cure which may suggest itself to his mind; and that no man is debarred fellowship if he takes up some new idea of his own or someone else's and cures his patient; and there is, therefore, no longer the constant menace of being churchd by his fellows, as there was so long as he remained in homeopathy. The man who made that statement, reflecting upon the liberality of homeopathy, was guilty of willful mendacity; if he knows aught about

his school of practice, and he ought, seeing that he was a teacher in its ranks for years—therefore cannot plead ignorance—he knows full well that homeopathy does not restrict a man in his medical freedom. It exacts no oath. It has no code of ethics beyond the golden rule. It permits him to consult with anyone he likes without let or hindrance. It teaches him certain principles lying at the foundation of homeopathy, and it hopes when these are fully and honestly grasped that no honest intelligence will need to reach out for the fleshpots of another school of practice. There is nothing in the application for membership in the American Institute of Homeopathy—the parent homeopathic organization—which forbids any of its members to use any medicine or means or measure with which he may be able to fulfill the requirements of the very first paragraph of the Organon: to restore health to the sick. This playing to the galleries by these Californian deserters was the only means at hand to pretend a little virtuous indignation, and in part to let themselves down in the minds of honest men for their very flagrant apostasy.

* *

A GAIN we revert to our regret of a former issue that there is not some tribunal before whom or before which such petty disagreements could be presented and adjudicated. Doctors will continue to make themselves supremely ridiculous by their public and private quarrels, until some committee or body of men and women are vested with authority to quell these disputes. Of course in a case such as this latest at San Francisco, no body of men in the school of homeopathy could have aught to say; that would be clearly out of the jurisdiction of any one-school committee. But the usual college quarrel eventuates in different fashion, and there it would be proper for plenary jurisdiction. No other profession is so often in the public eye with its baby-act fights and poutings and thumb-bitings and jangles as the medical. An occasional minister of the gospel creates a little breeze by a heresy trial which results in a whitewashing trial, a splitting up into two churches but a con-

tinued worshipping of the same meek and lowly Master who taught the doctrine of love and forgiveness ; it is the rarest of all occurrences to hear of the disbaring of a lawyer, or his flocking by himself because the other eleven jurymen are such obstinate fellows ; but it remains for medicine, that profession which of all others should be nearest the divine, to be in constant turmoil. Twenty lawyers will occupy a suite of rooms and live and prosper for years ; but two doctors of medicine are implacable enemies in a very few months if they inhabit, not the same room or building even, but, let us say, the same neighborhood.

* *

THERE is room for more and very much higher education in the profession of medicine. That education which will teach a doctor that it is not the proximity of a rival which cuts down his fees, but his own inferiority or other palpable defect. Even an iron-clad contract rarely keeps bounden two doctors ; the partnership will disrupt in a few years. And when that inevitable disruption draws apace it leaves life-long enemies, separate schools or colleges, separate hospitals, separate societies ; and no subsequent experience, financial or otherwise, seems ever capable of causing these ancient litigants to compromise on the price of the six-dollar calf and stop paying thousands of dollars to the lawyers and courts to decide the ownership. But, as we remarked at the outset, this San Francisco quarrel has taken on a new phase ; it is easily settled ; indeed, it is already settled ; it settled itself by the apostasy of the seceders. No new homeopathic college will now be founded in an unsavory neighborhood, in a moved-away-from neighborhood, in a neighborhood no longer considered fit for respectable commerce, or decent habitation ; with a long roster of newly created carpet knights, who will astonish the profession with their erudition as professors and lecturers, with long prosy lectures copied from convenient text-books, or purchased from ancient celebrities who are no longer before the public. No, the San Francisco muddle is already adjusted. Now if Cooper College

will reward these apostates from homeopathy each with a little professorship, then the similarity between them and Benedict Arnold both as to purpose and result will be strikingly parallel.

Materia Medica Miscellany.

Plumbum IN POLIOMYELITIS ANTERIOR.—Professor O'Connor (New York Medical College for Women) says : In the treatment of poliomyelitis anterior we can do more with plumbum than any other remedy. It seems to have the power of producing a disease like it, not of toxic origin. Galvanism should also be used.

Phytol. IN SCARLET FEVER, with mahogany colored urine, sluggish rash, stupor, rheumatic pains, and great bodily aching, worse at night.—Shelton.

Amalgam Fillings. Professor Chas. Taft (Hering College) has called our attention to a number of cases where the presence of amalgam fillings in the teeth prevented the cure of chronic diseases, which, however, gave way before the indicated remedy after the removal of the fillings. Careful observation, extending over several years, convinced him that there are many cases where the presence of amalgams (perhaps by their action upon a constitution peculiarly susceptible to mercury) have seriously retarded or entirely prevented the action of the most carefully selected remedies. He has, on this account, entirely discontinued the use of amalgam as a filling material.

While this idea is not accepted by the dental profession at large, and is regarded with skepticism by the great majority of homeopaths, it is probable that, with the former, it is the result of lack of information, while with the latter it is the ignorance of laziness in studying cases. The Hahnemannian goes deeper into cause and effect than any other practitioner, and if he follows the instructions of his Organon, will find plenty of clinical experience bearing on this point. The result of any observations bearing on this matter will be most gladly welcomed.—W. W. Stafford.

As to Tobacco. From lecture of H. C. Allen, M. D. Collated by W. W. Stafford, Hering, '94.

Vomiting caused by tobacco,	Ipecac.
Bad effects of chewing tobacco,	Arsenic.
Morning gastric trouble from smoking tobacco,	Nux Vom.
Palpitation and nervous heart troubles from tobacco,	Phosph : Crotalus.
Primary action causes hiccough,	Tabac.
Hiccough from tobacco,	(1st) Ignatia : Puls. 2d.
Toothache from tobacco,	Clematis Plant Majus
Neuralgia, mental or nervous effects,	Sepia.
Impotence, flatulence and cold sweat from smoking,	Lycopodium.
Headache aggravated by tobacco smoke,	Ignatia
To break up desire for tobacco,	Plant Majus

College Notes.

New York Medical College for Women.

—DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS.—Eclampsia and hysteria in anti-partum convulsions :

In eclampsia, entire absence of mind and memory. Convulsions followed by coma.

In hysteria, never an absolute loss of intellectual power, although convulsions acute.

Eclampsia, spasm of throat, whistling respiration and shutting down of larynx.

Hysteria, throat wide open and loud screams.

Eclampsia, frothing at mouth. Usually late in pregnancy.

Hysteria, no frothing at mouth. Early in pregnancy.—*Dr. Phoebe J. B. Wait.*

—MENSES DELAYED AND SCANTY.—*Pulsatilla*.—Menses delayed and scanty. Flow dark, flowing in fits and starts, with chilliness. Weeping mood. Flow during day and while walking. Very little at night.—*McMichael.*

—*Graphites*.—Menses delayed and scanty. Generally pale. Sometimes dark. Especially adapted to women who are inclined to get fat, with herpetic eruption on body. Constipated.—*McMichael.*

—*Nat. mur.*—Menses delayed and scanty. Short duration. Blood dark. Flowing day and night. Chlorosis in girls with delayed menses. Throbbing headache.—*McMichael.*

—Dr. Wilcox gives six important points to remember in treating fracture of surgical neck of the humerus :

1. Arm flexed.
2. Traction at elbow to prevent shortening of arm.
3. Shoulder-cap, to keep outer side straight.
4. Pad in axilla to hold lower fragment out.
5. Bandage.
6. Arm in sling.

—PLEURISY.—An acute attack of pleurisy can be relieved by treating it as you would a fracture of the ribs, by means of strips of adhesive plaster passed halfway around the body from midsternum to interscapular region, one strip overlapping two-thirds of the one above, like clapboards. Be careful not to draw one strip tighter than the preceding. Cover whole of affected side in this way.—*Wilcox.*

Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia.

—*Platinum* : Its mental conditions almost always alternate with some physical

pain. It acts markedly on female sexual organs, while aurum acts markedly on male organs. Sexual erethism runs all through the symptoms. Its mental symptoms are: thinks she is superior to all; much contempt; nothing good enough for her; weeping and sad spells alternating with laughing.

Pulsatilla cries because her feelings have been hurt while platinum cries because her pride has been taken down.—*C. Mohr*.

—*Bryonia and Alumina* are to be compared where there is dryness and sticking pains of mucous membranes. *Alumina*: Small stools, excoriation of anus, scarcely any thirst and anorexia. *Bryonia*: large stools, no excoriation of anus, thirst for large quantities of water at infrequent intervals and an appetite for small amounts at frequent intervals.—*Mohr*.

—*Stannum met.*: Has sense of emptiness of chest and emptiness of stomach associated with many symptoms.—*Mohr*.

—*Stan. met.*: Neuralgic pains coming and going gradually, while *bella*. has neuralgic pains coming and going quickly.—*Mohr*.

—*For early morning diarrhea look up*: Sulphur, rumex, podophyllum, kali bi, aloes, nabi. sulph., bryonia, dioscoria, elaterium. In selecting the remedy for diarrhea remember only a few remedies have painless diarrhea. Podophyllum has a painful or painless diarrhea.—*Mohr*.

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

—Burnett's preparation of Bacillinum was made from the walls of a cavity of a tubercular lung; taken from walls that surely represented tissue changes. This was triturated and potencies made from it. The same author has another book discussing the relation of ringworm to consumption. He thinks they are virtually the same.—*Eggleston*.

—*SYNOVITIS*.—In diseases of the joint it is a very difficult matter to make out the kind. It may be mistaken for hip disease, sacro-iliac disease, etc. Pus may form in seven days. Chronic cases may contain water in the joint which must be drained off occasionally. The papilla will float up on a bed of water, and when shrunk may lap against the condyles of the femur. In hip disease the pain is relieved by extension and the pain is in the knee. In sacro-iliac disease the pain is lessened by extension, but the pain is in the pelvis.—*Obetz*.

—The following symptoms are those which we know only to be absolutely pathogenetic of glonoine: Head and nervous system: Throbbing, pulsating headache, most frequent in forehead, most often in vertex, may be located in any part of the head, aggravated by motion, therapy, apoplexy, sunstroke, and other cases in which there would be congestion of the brain, feeling of stiffness in back of neck and muscles of face. Dizziness and giddiness probably due to disturbance of circulation. Flushing of face, later extreme pallor (not quite so powerful as that of amyl nitrite).—*Mack*.

—Psorinum is a good remedy for inflammatory conditions of the ear in the abjectly poor in large cities—where the ears are raw, red, and oozing; with scabs and "sore pains." Discharge watery, offensive, or purulent, pustules, and herpes form. Scurf may form, and yellow discharge from under scab. Itching intolerable.—*McLachlan*.

—Tellurium in cases where there is odor like fish brine. In conditions similar to those where phlyctenular conjunctivitis is present.—*McLachlan*.

Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery.

—In dysentery it is good to wash bowel out with warm water. Belladonna: feels

as if everything pushing down, throbbing carotid, stool greenish, mucus and tenesmus.

Colocynth: cutting pains in abdomen double him up, vomiting, slimy stool, pain due to nervous irritation.

Aloes: tenesmus, stool with blood, hungry while he has this terrible sickness, prolapsus of rectum.

Ipecac.: loathes idea of food, constant nausea and vomiting, feels as if stomach was bagging down, chilly sensations now and then.

Merc. cor.; tenesmus before and after stools, and all time, bloody strangury of bladder.

Nitric ac.: profuse hemorrhage.

Nux. vom.: distress of stomach.

Plumbum: intense long lasting agonizing pain after stool.—*W. B. Hinsdale.*

—If you have a case of puerperal convulsions don't empty the womb the first thing, for that is seldom the cause; look to the condition of the bowels, bladder, skin, and previous state of the mind, for there is where the trouble is apt to be.—*J. C. Sanders.*

—In ENDOCARDITIS.—Aconite: cutting pain, violent beating, sensation as if boiling water pouring in chest, pulse full.

Aurum met.: pain makes him sit straight up; is anxious, great melancholy; pulse intermitting and irregular.

Cactus: pain sharp with dyspnoea, palpitation only when walking, constricted feeling, > when walking or lying on left side.—*G. E. Turrill.*

—In SCARLET FEVER.—Calcarea carb. may be indicated in protracted cases and scrofulous children with swollen, indurated glands.

Cuprum: when eruption quickly disappears and then follow convulsions, rubbing of eyes, distortions of face and mouth.

Gelsemium: in virulent forms, convul-

sions or chills alternating with fever, eruption develops incompletely.

Sulphur: eruption rapidly develops; bright red, then dark; throat very red and when other seemingly well chosen remedies fail.

Helleborus: late stages tendency to meningeal troubles.

Apis mel.: if it takes on typhoid character.

Look upon convulsions in late stages with suspicion.—*De Forest Baker.*

—Kali bichromicum is good in diphtheria when pseudo-membrane extends up to nares, and in croup when it extends down; sometimes good to give strong enough to cause vomiting.—*Baker.*

—In BRONCHITIS.—Belladonna has quick spasmodic cough, head full, feels as if it would split, throat feels narrow.

Carbo veg.: has violent cough; throat feels cold to them but warm to you; stitching pain between scapulæ, burning in chest, voice hoarse.

Kali. bich.: cough loose but don't come up; tickling in throat with every breath; burning in trachea and bronchi, goes through to scapulæ; ropy phlegm; voice hoarse in evening.

Lachesis: hacking cough, throat painful to touch, voice hoarse.

Phosphorus: exhausting cough; pain in larynx; worse on left side; rust-colored sputa; voice entirely gone in the morning.

Veratrum vir.: burning around heart, heavy load in chest.—*G. E. Turrill.*

—For hemorrhage during lying-in period use hot water from 115-118 degrees; hold womb down; or common vinegar used *hot* is good.

Aconite: excited; apprehension of death; afraid to turn over in bed.

Apocynum: blood in large clots; faints easily, irritable stomach.

Arg. nit.: hemorrhage with great mental confusion; time, nurse, and everything go too slow.

Calc. carb.: subject to hemorrhage; vertigo the moment she stoops, also when she rises.

Caulophyllum: atony of womb; everything flabby; hurried labors, babe born with one pain.

China: dark clots of blood; coldness and pallor of entire body; loss of sight and hearing.

Crocus: blood black, stringy; rattling and rumbling in stomach and abdomen, like a hammer striking.—*J. C. Sanders.*

**Homeopathic Medical Department,
Minneapolis, Minn.**

—In all cases of injury to the cornea, the first step is to put the eye at rest. To do this use atropine or castor oil, and cold cloths or bandages over both eyes.—*Strickler.*

—Sulphur is probably the most ancient of drugs, being mentioned frequently in the Old Testament.—*Leonard.*

—The statement of the patient that her first labor was an easy one, is no proof that a flat pelvis does not exist and is no excuse for not making a thorough examination.—*Wilcox.*

—Sulphur forms an integral part of all cell protoplasm and so, as a drug, it acts on all tissues.—*Leonard.*

New York Homeopathic College.

—In the bilious colic of diosc. the pain is mostly in umbilical region, and is more continuous than in coloc. The patient bends back, which relieves (reverse of coloc.); pains are griping. Gastralgia.—*Shelton.*

—**Lycop.** to be remembered in pneumonia of old people which does not clear up as it should, with oppression of chest; hard, dry cough day and night; fanlike

alæ, and the characteristic abdominal symptoms.—*Shelton.*

—If mortar gets in the eye, do not use water. Use dilute vinegar, then olive oil or milk. If gunpowder should get in the eye, take out particles easily removed, then poultice for twenty-four hours to loosen up balance.—*Boynton.*

—Cellulitis of the orbit is well controlled by the ice bag and rhus, low—even the tincture.—*Boynton.*

—Introduction of the whole hand into the rectum is dangerous. Not only liable to rupture mucous membrane, but the patient is liable to die from the shock.—*Helmuth.*

—In acute prolapsus use wool tampon—dry, if no inflammation; glycerine, if any inflammation. Replace uterus, then put patient in knee-chest position to insert tampon.—*Macy.*

—An apathetic, exhausted, low-down, feeble condition, both physically and mentally, with no thirst (except in gastric inflammation) and a tendency to slight bleeding, presents a fair picture of phos.—*Allen.*

—Sulphur has a great variety of skin eruptions, but they all have these common characteristics, viz., they all burn after scratching, they are all worse by application of water, and they are all worse at night.—*Allen.*

—A burning between the scapulæ, associated with general weakness and lassitude, is a prime indication for phos.; sulphate of quinine also has a hot spot in the spine, but has the peculiar head symptoms of quinine.—*Allen.*

—If internal hemorrhoids protrude and are not put back immediately, the sphincters contract upon them, strangulation takes place, and sloughing follows. Some-

times the spontaneous cure takes place in this way.—*Helmuth*.

—Temperature does not kill. It is only an indication of the amount of poison and severity of the disease. Do not give antipyretics. They reduce the temperature and thereby take away the most important symptom.—*Smith*.

—If the bladder is emptied within three to four hours after birth of child there will probably be no retention, therefore avoiding the catheter.—*Danforth*.

—Differential diagnosis between acute yellow atrophy of liver and yellow fever :

In acute yellow atrophy the liver is smaller than normal ; spleen enlarged ; no chill ; yellow stool ; temperature 100–101° F. May be subnormal. No remission.

In yellow fever the liver is enlarged ; spleen not enlarged ; begins by series of rigors ; constipated ; temperature 104° F. ; marked remission.—*Dowling*.

—Reaction of degeneration indicates that the peculiar influence over the muscles and nerves exerted by the gray nucleus of the anterior columns of the cord is shut off.—*King*.

—If a normal muscular fiber is destroyed by electricity it will return ; not so with abnormal fibers. This is to be borne in mind in treating subinvolution of uterus.—*King*.

"THE PHYSICIAN'S WIFE"

And the Things that Pertain to Her Life. By Ellen M. Firebaugh. Illustrated with Forty-four Photo-Engravings of Sketches from Life. Philadelphia : The F. A. Davis Company. 1894.

Remarks by Mrs. FRANK KRAFT.

IN a neatly bound little book of 180 pages Mrs. Firebaugh has graphically portrayed many experiences that will be read

with interest and afford much food both for reflection and entertainment, as well as amusement, to the profession—and his wife ; and, if read extensively by the laity, may put the poor doctor's wife in a better light. The author's pleasant face, which graces the front page as well as her preface, creates a good impression ; while the book, when read, gives rise to the thought that if she is as she alleges, "a novice in literary work," it can be only in book-making, for her apt quotations show her familiar with the class of writers and thinkers that will live forever.

At least one physician's wife would have gladly supplied her with some of the data she was too modest to ask for. Though the book is cast in the first person, it in no way proves tiresome. It may not be amiss, while calling attention to many of the good points made by Mrs. Firebaugh, to add a few details from the experience of another woman who has been a country doctor's wife long enough to be able to testify to the truthfulness of the pictures painted by the author ; the experience of one who has had the compound experience of being the wife of an editor, college professor, and city doctor. Not a case of bigamy by any means ; and it may not be of such interest as those things which pertain to the life of the physician only ; but when it is remembered that a successful medical editor and college professor must be a practical physician as well, it will be seen that naturally an occasional woman may be called upon to hold this trifold position, and to her, truly, there is little of her husband's time that can pertain to her life. When the last patient has left the office for the night, and there remains only the probability of an outing before morning, the tired-out physician must respond to the call for "more copy," or prepare a lecture to impress and instruct to-morrow's class at the college ; and instead of sitting down for a quiet

chat, or to listen to the reading of some favorite book, now that the cares of the day are beginning to fold their tents, the equally tired wife feels that she must keep alert for the doorbell and 'phone, lest some unsympathetic messenger should interrupt the clickety-click of the typewriter, whose peculiar rattle informs her experienced ear that the inspiration has descended, and that now is the accepted time for her husband to write that editorial or lecture.

Mrs. Firebaugh finds that all the earlier medical men were either bachelors or else their wives shared the oblivion of the other women of those ages. She calls attention to the fact that Xantippe is almost the only wife whose history has come down to us, and is sure that Socrates was not a physician because "no one ever knew of his doing or saying anything profane or unholy." William Harvey had a wife, but she queries whether his biographer mentions her for her own sake or because she was the daughter of a distinguished physician. Jenner was very happy with his wife, and no doubt her sympathy and faith helped him complete his experiments and make himself world renowned. Had Mrs. F. been the wife of a homeopath instead of a "regular," she would not fail to have recorded that Hahnemann had a young wife in his later life, whose tact and learning and wise help in his medical work did much to put his ideas before the world. She would also have known a great deal more of the spiciness that never comes to a regular's wife. For from the day since the Carpenter's Son was persecuted and executed for promulgating a doctrine that was not orthodox, there have never been wanting plenty to cry "crucify him" to every reformer and his followers. But when the reform has taken such deep root that the gibes and flings must be jokes at the expense of those long-suffering "little

pills," or the probability of that "glass of water doing any good," then the ludicrous appears, enchanced and varied according to the intelligence or ignorance of the joker. Mrs. Firebaugh finds that a physician's wife has abundant opportunity to become learned, for she may not only stand and gaze at all that array of bound-up knowledge, but she can take down a book and read a few chapters. Physicians' wives from necessity have adopted the motto "watch and wait." She gives some very realistic pictures of warmed over, re-warmed over, and yet untasted meals, of broken social engagements, and the many other things which must come into her life. She also pays her tribute to the class who know more than the doctor, by quoting the woman who has buried three husbands and six children and did all the doctoring herself. But the egotism of this unchanced murderess must be bliss to the attending physician, when compared with the officiousness of that other cultivated lady in one's own neighborhood who has such faith in "Hood's Sarsaparilla" and "Pond's Extract," that she treats all cases of sickness in her own family with them for a few days before calling the doctor; she always knows more than the doctor after he is called, and follows out her own ideas to such an extent as to render his work almost useless. As an amateur grandmother she knows everything; she stops the baby's medicine because she can detect the smell of belladonna in its vomited matter, though the child has taken no belladonna—not even homeopathically. It is much easier to dispose of a "clover-huller" than to even criticise a neighbor whose conduct must arise more from ignorance than intention, but which is none the less exasperating.

Night at the doctor's house with its variations is well described. Every doctor—

certainly if he has ever made country practice a stepping-stone—will recognize "Josh Boyles" and the genial gentleman who calls on "Doc" to make a long trip into the country in the "wee sma' hours ayant the twal," to see his wife, who "is all swelling up." This genial party has a long unpaid bill—long in both senses—or would have, if it had ever been made up.

Mrs. Firebaugh has learned that the physician's wife should not be over-curious, but should remember that the business of the office is not her business; and that while she may know something of the doctor's *cases*, she should never know—especially aloud—anything of the doctor's *patients*. The description of the doctor trying to be both patient and medical director at the same time will provoke a smile of recognition from almost any physician's wife who has had her husband for an invalid. And her treatment of the *right* of a physician and his wife to get sick and continue sick, if necessary, will be of interest to those who have had that chestnut, "I should think a doctor's wife need never be sick," or that other "requisition," "Physician, heal thyself" and thy wife, to dispose of. The danger of the doctor, from having to be autocratic so much of the time, growing to want to be "autocrat of the breakfast table, dinner table, and tea table—and the time between tables," is well pointed out.

Examples of the queer visitors and their sayings, and the varied things that the physician's wife must know and yet not know; the cheerful and courteous and polite manner in which all these must be disposed of, without any reference to the undoing of the wife's own personal or household affairs, were written, without doubt, by "one who knows." The paying of the bills is admirably handled. Her idea that the doctor's toilet should not suffer from

lack of funds, even if the wife's must, has more in it than is apparent at first. The doctor's appearance is his only way of advertising; his clothes are one of his signs, and he should ever be dressed as a gentleman, not as a dude, and in spite of "fortune's frowns" keep up a brave and pleasing appearance. It matters not so much about the wife, because the tailor makes the man—not the woman.

A good point is made in speaking of bills that it would be better for a physician to make a charge for all cases and let the patient know the amount of his bill, in order to show that the doctor values his own service, and thus tend to lessen the too frequent visits of those who never expect to pay, especially that class who cannot be referred "to the Supervisor for an order"; for every physician must have realized that "Josh Boyles" and "Bill Meechim" are easier to endure than those people in his own social circle who call him frequently and send him many new patients, are always friendly and kind, and yet never mention the long unpaid bill, and ignore it when presented. To offend such people is impolitic; to work for nothing year after year is undesirable, and it is difficult to know where to draw the line. Some telling points are scored in the description of the man who will give the doctor a thousand dollars if he will save his child and then grumbles on an ordinary sized bill; also the unique experiences of those who take a large part of their pay in commodities instead of cash; also the happy hit at those who lend their faces to be pictured in medical advertisements. The closing pages of the book treat of a pathetic incident showing that, however strongly determined the doctor may be to do no more charity work for the dead beats of his earlier practice, it is difficult for him to break loose when apparently duty taps at

his door. The instance given reads very real, and was doubtless an actual occurrence in the doctor's own life, or some other doctor's.

The book abounds in striking quotations and equally fine illustrations, and leaves the pleasant impression that the writer is a well read, broad minded, and very capable, practical physician's wife, and that her book is not simply a literary venture, but really the outpouring of her heart's experiences. It must be read to be thoroughly appreciated. She has the happy faculty of seeing things in a humorous vein and also in depicting them in that light, so that the reader is never tired out, but turns the pages in search of other salient remarks and witty statements.

A MODEL EXAMINATION PAPER.

THE following list of materia medica examination questions are published because of the original idea used in their arrangement. Thus it was possible to arrange enough combinations of ten questions, to give each applicant for graduation a set of ten different from every other ten. It is apparent at a glance that no "pony" could be employed, and that the answers given were bona fide. Taken as a whole, however, the questions pretty much cover the whole range of practical homeopathic materia medica:

CLEVELAND MEDICAL COLLEGE. EXAMINATION IN MATERIA MEDICA, MARCH 13, 1894. PROFESSOR H. H. BAXTER, M. D.

N. B.—Each Candidate will be expected to answer ten questions.

M will be required to give answers to Nos.

1. What do you understand by the phrase "Similia similibus curantur"?

2. What is a tincture? An alkaloid? A fluid extract?

3. What vehicles are used in making attenuations, and why? How many scales of attenuations are used, and what are they?

4. What is the sphere of action of aconite? Give indications for its use in fevers.

5. What is the sphere of action of gelsemium? To what class of fevers is it adapted, and give symptomatic indications for its use?

6. Give characteristic eye and nasal symptoms of euphrasia.

7. What effect has hydrastis upon mucous surfaces? Give indications for its use in affections of the nose and pharynx.

8. Give the six leading characteristic general symptoms of arsenicum. What are its most characteristic skin symptoms?

9. Give characteristic indications for calcarea carb. in diseases of children.

10. What is the sphere of action of nux vomica? What is its effect upon the spinal cord?

11. Give characteristic indications for phosphorus in disease of respiratory organs.

12. What is cannabis sativa? Give its chief characteristic genito-urinary symptoms.

13. Give the various names of actea racemosa, and its chief characteristic nervous symptoms?

14. What is the sphere of action of ipecac, and the general character of its action? Give the characteristic indications for its use in bowel affections.

15. What is the sphere of action of antimonium tartaricum? Give the characteristic indications for its use in pulmonary diseases.

16. Upon what tissues does bryonia act? Give indications for its use in diseases of the respiratory organs.

17. Give symptomatic indications for rhus tox. in typhoid fever.

18. What are the names for mercurius? What are some of its most characteristic general symptoms? What form of mercurius affects the mouth most readily?

19. Give the characteristic throat symptoms of merc. bin.; the characteristic bowel symptoms of merc. cor.

20. Give some of the various names for pulsatilla. What is its effect upon the menstrual function?

21. What is the principal sphere of action of belladonna? What is its effect upon the pelvic organs?

22. What is the general character of the pains of colocynth?

23. What is china? Quinine? What are its characteristic head symptoms?

24. Describe the pulse of digitalis. What is its effect upon the kidneys?

25. Give indications of podophyllum in bowel affections.

26. What effect has lycopodium upon mucous surfaces? Give its characteristic gastric symptoms.

27. What is opium? Describe the effect of a single moderate dose. What is morphine?

28. Describe the effect of kali bich. upon the nose. Give the characteristic respiratory symptoms of kali carb.

29. What is sepia? What is its effect upon the uterus and menstrual function?

30. What is leading characteristic of veratrum album?

OUR PORTRAITS.



CHAS. S. MACK, M. D.,
Ann Arbor, Mich.

(College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1893.)

TREATMENT OF APPENDICITIS—NON-SURGICAL.

SAYS O. W. Carlson, M. D., in the *Clinique*: About a year ago I was called to visit C., twenty-three years old. He was suffering with great pain in the right abdomen and had been for a number of days. I located the trouble in the appendix and told him so, but began the treatment by filling him up with warm soap-suds from a fountain syringe, and flooding the bowel until he cried with pain. The water passed away and he felt easier. He was then given *nux vomica* 3, and a large flaxseed poultice was applied over the abdomen. Just as I was leaving he asked if it would be necessary to have an operation. "I want to tell you the truth now," said he, "for Dr. F. has been attending me for five days, and has now gone for Dr. S., the surgeon, to come here and

operate." But I said, "Why did you not tell me this before?" He replied, "I really wanted to know if it was necessary that I should be cut." "Well," I said, "you will lose nothing by waiting until to-morrow, and if you wish me to continue the case in a medical way, you may send the others word to that effect." On the next morning I repeated the injection and he was soon quite well. Since then he has occasionally had slight and temporary pains in that region, but no severe attack, and is now in excellent health. There was no discharge of pus from the bowel, the bladder, or from any other source.

VENTILATION.

DURING the night, or when it is not advisable to ventilate the sick room, place a shallow basin full of pure fresh water in the room. The water will absorb the poisonous gas and help to keep the air pure. Therefore, water that has stood any length of time in a sick room or bedroom is not fit to drink.

DIET AFTER LAPAROTOMY.

AN important point is the diet of the patient. Give no food whatever for twenty-four hours, so as to avoid the chances of vomiting. There is very frequently a distressing craving for a drink of water, which, if allowed, is likely to produce vomiting. To relieve this the use of one or two ounces of warm water with a very small quantity of common salt, injected into the rectum every three or four hours, answers admirably.

CHEAP TOOTHBRUSHES.

CHEAP toothbrushes," remarked an Albany surgeon, "are responsible for many obscure throat, stomach, and intestinal ailments. The bristles are only glued on, and come off by the half dozen when wet and brought in contact with the teeth."

BENEFICIAL EFFECTS OF HEAT.

BY the use of our domestic animals the good effects of animal heat could be made use of in these times. A cat or a dog would be of value in this respect. I have lately had under my care a lady who had one or two large cats sleep on her bed during her illness from la grippe. Several physicians of my acquaintance have brought Newfoundland or other large puppies and placed them in the beds or cribs of their infant children for the sake of the animal heat they might impart. I have heard of using lambs for the purpose when children have been weak or sickly. For the same reason it is not right to allow healthy young people to sleep with old people. A young lady patient reported to me that an old woman wished to employ her simply to sleep with her. The old-fashioned "bed-warmer" was useful, and could be made useful in modern times to take away the deadly chill so often found in beds, more particularly in country houses. We find our American houses either heated to suffocation or as chilly as vaults. An even temperature day and night in the house, and good warm clothing, conduce to longevity. The morning bath in a comfortable room, and warm living rooms and hot food, are valuable in the maintenance of health. We will find that these attentions to details will pay in the long run. In the treatment of shock the value of warmth is generally well known. A tumbler of hot milk at midnight and at three o'clock in the morning has, I believe, in my own practice more than once caused the tide to turn in favor of the patient. Warmth is the symbol of life, and cold is often the chill of death. The regulation of heat supply, with an abundance of pure air, is one of the most important problems in the sanitation of our homes, and of equally great importance in the manage-

ment of our hospitals.—*W. Thornton Parker, M. D.*

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

DATE of Commencement of Hering College of Homeopathy was April 10, the anniversary of the birth of the founder of our school. It was the pleasure of Hering College to introduce to the world its second crop of graduates, filled to overflowing with Hahnemannian enthusiasm, ready to follow in the footsteps of their illustrious pathfinder, and as well equipped for combating and overcoming disease as any class ever graduated. They were drawn from colleges in Chicago, Ann Arbor, Boston, St. Louis, Canada, and Philadelphia; all knew why they came and are glad they did come. They made no fight on the potency question, but rely, with a faith born of clinical experience, on the single remedy in potentized form. They will make no compromise with allopathy or mongrelism, being firm in the belief that the virtues of the homeopathic law of cure are best obtained and demonstrated by an unswerving adherence thereto. They may not develop from their midst a Hering or a Dunham, but they hope to "obliterate disease in the shortest, most reliable, and safest manner, according to clearly intelligible reason."—*Stafford.*

TO PREVENT DROWNING.

IF you are in danger of drowning throw yourself on your back in the water, clasp your hands together in the back, throw your head back so that your nose and mouth may be above the water. You cannot sink in that position, and may float for hours.

—*Ipecac.* for vomiting and purging, the direct result of eating green or unripe fruit.



GRACE HOSPITAL, DETROIT, MICH.



OPERATING ROOM.

GRACE HOSPITAL OF DETROIT, MICH.

WE present an illustration of the Hospital. It is a creditable monument to homeopathy both in appearance and in its almost perfect adaptation to the end for which it was constructed. The building contains seven wards for adults and two children's wards, all of which are provided with every convenience that medical and sanitary science has approved.

Globules.

—Dr. Scott E. Parsons, our correspondent at St. Louis, was married on April 2 to Miss Mae Frances Claphamson of St. Louis. The AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST extends hearty congratulations.

—Dr. W. B. Clarke, Indianapolis, speaks of vaccination as the generation of disease.

—Dr. Ad. Lippe used to say that for jealousy apis was a sovereign remedy because of the intense jealousy of the insect.

—The training school for nurses of the Huron Street Hospital, Cleveland, graduated its current class in cream-colored Oxford gowns and mortar boards.

—At last the legislative committee of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Ohio has been aroused to the danger of the pending Medical Practice Act before the Columbus legislature, and has sent out a circular letter to the doctors, each committeeman remaining safely at home attending to his practice. The allopaths, on the contrary, have sent delegation after delegation to Columbus to work for the bill.

—*The New York Medical Journal* of recent date publishes a letter from an irate medical man (allopath) because his daughter attending school in an Ohio college town was treated by a homeopathic physician, who afterward sent a bill for services to the allopathic father. With this "Mad Doc's" remonstrance against the employment of a homeopath for his daughter, which she did unwittingly, the doctor having been recommended to her as a leading physician, we have naught to do; it is easy enough to understand that the allopathic doctor did not relish a homeopathic cure; but what we do object to is the fact, if it be a fact, that a homeopathic doctor charged another doctor's daughter a bill for service rendered in the line of his profession. This contemptible meanness on his part ought to be shown up.

Here was an opportunity to do missionary work for our beloved cause; instead of that, this Ohio representative of homeopathy makes an exhibition of his supreme selfishness and hoggishness. It is true that homeopathy has no iron-clad rules of conduct as between physicians—the code being all taken up by the other class of physicians—but every doctor of whatever school knows that he is in courtesy bound, if not in honor, to attend another physician's family without expense, surgery and obstetrics alone barred. Let this renegade homeopath be shown up and dealt with.

—Professor Chas. Mack, University of Michigan, has so far recovered from his recent very severe illness as to again appear in the lecture room. On dit that there is other cause, also, for rejoicing in his household.

—Sr. Ignazio Catranza of Mexico City under date of February 19 last writes this editor that there are no homeopathic schools in his country, and that the Government does not recognize homeopathy as a science, except in so far as to collecting taxes from homeopathic doctors. For three years past a homeopathic physician cannot give a death certificate. There are notwithstanding many homeopathic doctors in Mexico, but in case a patient dies they must get an allopathic physician to sign the death certificate. Not a very bright outlook for homeopathy in that benighted country.

—P. Blakiston, Son & Co. are issuing a very handy blank for anatomists to record their anatomy cases upon, to be used in dissections, autopsies, etc. It is the device of Dr. A. Hewson of Philadelphia and appears to be a very praiseworthy affair. The proper recording of the anatomic peculiarities occurring in the thousands of dissections made in the country would eventually result in interesting and valuable scientific lessons.

—*Belladonna* will relieve more cases of neuralgia than any other remedy.

—Sensation of pressure of vertex improved by external pressure: veratum, menyanthes, cactus.

—The pain of phosphorus goes to the side on which he lies, causing patient to turn frequently, while bryonia is generally relieved by lying on the painful side.

—Better lying on the right side: apis, acon., bryonia, lycop., and phos.

—Better lying on the left side: mercury, palladium.

—The twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Indiana Institute of Homeopathy will be held at the State House, Indianapolis, May 17 and 18, 1894. The indefatigable secretary, Dr. W. B. Clarke, has been in the notification field for some weeks past stirring up the bureaus, and the circular now on our table, giving the long list of contributors, promises the usual good assortment of valuable papers. Now if Brer Clarke will assist in abrogating that miserable relic of the long ago, of reading an absentee's paper by title only he will confer a favor. There may be some lingering bit of justice or, better, of punishment in pursuing this pitiable course with a resident member's paper—for a member ought to have enough loyalty and ambition to attend his State society; but when contributions are solicited from distant physicians, who it is not expected can be present, it is the height of ingratitude to class their valuable productions among the "read by title" kind.

—The *Medical Current*, in speaking of the Denver Jubilee meeting of the Institute, speaks more than kindly for the press committee. In this we most cordially coincide, for, as we have frequently contended, the newspaper reports of our meetings are the essential points with our patients. However well the medical journals report the meetings, still our money-paying and homeopathy-employing patrons do not see them. The telegraphic reports reach

every breakfast table. Dr. A. Cuvier Jones, who has charge of the press reports, will see to it that the Chicago indifference and fiasco are not repeated. By the by, who did have charge of the press reports for the alleged Chicago Congress of Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons?

—EPILEPSY—APOPLEXY: Epilepsy:—heart has tumultuous action.

Apoplexy:—heart beats seldom, but violently.

Epilepsy:—respiration hissing.

Apoplexy:—breathing stertorous, and cheeks blown out on expiration and drawn in on inspiration.

Epilepsy:—no paralysis of the uvula or muscles of buccal cavity.

Apoplexy:—paralysis of these muscles almost constant (note breathing).—*Stafford*.

—When it comes to sweat on that side of the body on which the patient lies then cinch. seems to have a lead-pipe cinch.

—When there is much pruritus during pregnancy, without sign of eruption, then think of dolichos, or tabacum.

—For locomotor ataxia three symptoms are very necessary to establish diagnosis:

(1) The Argyll-Robertson pupil (failure of pupil to respond to the stimulus of light does not change size when covered and uncovered. It responds, though, when attention is directed to seeing, so power is not lost).

(2) Westphal's sign: *i. e.*, loss of patellar reflex.

(3) Sharp lightning-like pains in various parts of the body.—*Gray*.

—She said that in earlier life she used to take a great deal of "absolom salts."

—To homeopathy and Professor I. T. Talbot belongs the credit of performing the *first* successful tracheotomy in this country. The date was 1855.

—A good suspensory bandage is the best thing for this hanging down of the testicles.

—There are at the present moment 131 ladies registered as students at the seven French medical faculties. Of this number 95 are Russians, 25 French, 4 Roumanians, 2 Bulgarians, 2 Servians, 1 German, 1 Turk, and only 1 English. No one who has studied in Paris can avoid remarking the preponderance of the Muscovite element among these fair aspirants for medical honors. The movement in favor of lady practitioners does not appear to find much support among the French. French lady practitioners who establish themselves in Paris become mostly absorbed into the ranks of midwives.

—Bacteriologists have lately been inclined to blame that buzzing pest, the mosquito, for helping to spread that common malady of new countries known as fever and ague, the chills, or intermittent fever. They are supposed to carry the malarial germs from their swampy homes and plant them in the blood of their victims when feasting on the same. This theory certainly explains in a remarkable manner many facts bearing on the spread of that disease. Whoever, therefore, has endured the agony of having his teeth chatter and his body shake with cold, during abnormally warm days, will be delighted to learn that Mr. L. O. Howard has presented a simple means of extinguishing at once the mosquito and any disease it may happen to be the bearer of. In a late number of *Insect Life* he tells how, at a cost of only one dollar and seventy cents, a Washington (D. C.) family had almost immunity from them for the entire season, and how others on Long Island who have tried his plan have been equally blessed. The method is quite simple and consists merely in spraying the surrounding ponds and marshes, in May or June, with crude petroleum. If farmers should adopt this plan and it should invariably prove as successful as in the cases already tried, it would add materially to

their comfort and the comfort of their families and visiting friends. The petroleum is believed to do its work by killing off the insects as fast as hatched.

—A German physician named Pfeiffer, in conjunction with the now well-known Japanese bacteriologist, Kitasato, claims to have discovered the specific bacillus of influenza. Dr. Pfeiffer says that he is convinced that all the earlier investigators had seen this organism, which they described as a diplococcus or streptococcus, because of faulty staining. In our article on *la grippe* in last month's issue, we gave reproductions of photographs of the latter. He says the new bacilli, when properly stained, are rod-shaped instead of round, have about the same thickness as the bacilli of mouse septicæmia, but are only half as long. The two ends take the stain much better than the center, making them look like diplococci.

—According to the *Bacteriological World*, vaccine virus, as ordinarily supplied to physicians, is a rather complex combination of microbes. Not only harmless, but many pathogenic forms are found in it at various times. Septic germs, the germs of gangrene, pus-forming germs, and the like have been seen. This emphasizes the fact that eternal vigilance is the price of life and health, and that a doctor who is careless of the source of supply of such an article is criminally negligent in his duty to his patients. Sometimes he cannot possibly tell its source, nor yet secure a supply from a known source. In trying to guard his patient against the menace of smallpox he has then to choose what he deems the least of two evils.

—One thousand little hammers pounding in rectum an indication for lachesis; the same number more or less of hammers in the head call for natrum mur.

—PENNSYLVANIA EXAMINING BOARD.—The State of Pennsylvania has finally fallen into line with New York regarding

separate medical examination boards. The Governor has appointed for the homeopathic board the following well-known physicians: C. S. Middleton, Philadelphia, three years; Hugh Pitcairn, Harrisburg, three years; Isaac G. Smedley, Philadelphia, three years; Edward Cranch, Erie, two years; C. F. Bingamen, Pittsburg, two years; Augustus Korndorfer, Philadelphia, one year; J. F. Cooper, Allegheny, one year.

The first meeting of the examining boards will be held on the first Tuesday in April.

—THE WINDSOR.—This first-class hotel of Denver is so well known to the general traveling public that as to them but little would need to be said concerning its value. But medical men are not often on the road, and when they go once a year to some distant point they are apt to be so innocent of the value and virtue of hotels, and other necessary conveniences and comforts of a traveler so that a word in point may not be taken amiss. The Windsor is one of the hotels of Denver where all the conveniences of modern travel may be had and at reduced rates. The rates are within the pocket of any doctor who goes to Denver; the table is of the best; and the rooms, with or without bath as the traveler may elect, are fine and commodious. Rooms may be had *en suite* or singly. The writer of this notice, the editor of this journal, spent a number of weeks at this hotel, and speaks from personal knowledge of its excellencies. Its location is central to almost all points of interest. It is exclusively on the American plan, with rates from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per day. We take pleasure in recommending this famous house. Send a postal card at once and secure your rooms.

—RAILWAY TRAVEL TO DENVER.—There seems to be no good reason why any member of the Institute from the East—the very far East—should take any other route than one which will carry him through Chicago. One such road, and

a first-class road it is too, is the Nickel Plate from Buffalo, and the Fitchburg and Hoosac Tunnel route from Boston and intermediate points to Buffalo. From Chicago there is no question at all in the minds of the traveling public that the Chicago and Alton line and its connections will make the best time and best rates to Denver. Parties are already forming in Pittsburg and other points so as to go in a body, and enjoy the trip as well as the visit in Denver.

—Cases of mumps: Man catches cold, goes to testicles—puls., clem., rhod.; woman catches cold, goes to breasts—bry., phytol., conium.

—In any amputation always allow for retraction of skin. Rule: average contraction of skin is one-third the length of any given part.—*Tuttle*.

—Diet is a very important factor in gastro-intestinal disorders. If food be an assisting cause of the trouble it must be changed at once.—*Deschere*.

—Bry. is especially useful in early summer, during the first warm nights; dulc. during the cooler nights of fall, and lach. in the spring.—*Deschere*.

—In cholera infantum the surface of body may be cold and at the same time the temperature taken in the rectum may be very high.—*Deschere*.

—In true cholera infantum, unless remedies begin to show a beneficial effect by the second day, there is very little hope of recovery.—*Deschere*.

—Arn. in bruised wounds; rhus in sprains; calend. in incised wounds; hyper. in morbid nervous conditions remaining after wounds.—*Shelton*.

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This Journal is published for its subscribers only, and has no free list. Sample copies are never sent. Subscriptions are not discontinued until so ordered. What is not right will always be made right cheerfully and without question.

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The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, MAY 15, 1894.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

POST-GRADUATE COURSES.—Isn't there a good deal of nonsense about these ten day post-graduate courses affected by a few of our homeopathic schools?

* *

If the ten days were given to some one specialty there might some benefit be derived; but to give a continuation of the usual winter's term and hope to make any very lasting impression, seems somewhat far fetched. The value of post-graduate school rests mainly in its adherence to a few very practical specialties, and continuing in session a sufficiently long time to give the practitioner some idea of his subject.

* *

THE better plan would be to graft a post-graduate course upon the undergraduate course, instead of filling the latter with theoretical chairs and impractical themes, long-winded book lectures by men who, before their call, have never shown any special aptitude for the chair they now encumber.

* *

THE coming medical college will be a practical one with only a few chairs—all the ornamental fads being eschewed—a specialist in each such chair, and each specialist paid a salary sufficient to make him fairly independent of his practice;

though no medical teacher should be permitted to teach from books only. He must be in practice to be truly successful. The spring term of the medical school, the post-graduate term of school, the possible summer term of school, and the regular winter term, will soon make it necessary for a teacher to be in the traces all the time. Then some of these carpet knights will tire of the monotony and withdraw. Better a rigid term of nine months with salaried teachers.

* *

PLUCKING OF STUDENTS.—That there are unworthy applicants for the honor of the medical degree goes almost without saying. It goes almost with as much certainty that a college which fails to examine a student on applying for his matriculation, but permits him to spend three years in its halls only to pluck him at the end of the term, is a shameful bit of injustice and ought not to be tolerated. It shows that the ordinary idea of honor has no place in that faculty. We shall continue to say that a medical college, being a private corporation, has no right to have a final voice in the passing or plucking of students. There should be a higher tribunal, where all proceedings shall be open to the public. Then there would be no danger of a narrow-minded specialist trying deliberately to slaughter one of the

graduates because of the similarity of their occupations when the student issues from the college. Then, also, it will be impossible for incompetent men to be passed because they happen to possess the favor of a few of the professors. In fact, the final examination, as now conducted in many of the medical schools, is an exquisite farce, one which has been worn threadbare and should be relegated to the lumber room with other worthless properties. A man, or woman, who toils hard three winters to follow all the mushroom carpet knights, yclept professors, have copied from convenient text-books and read off to him, is not in a fit mental condition at the close of this inquisition to appear before the rhadamanthine tribunal and stand a very good examination, unless he has a tar-bucket memory. The better class of schools, literary and professional, have discarded the final examination, and in place have instituted a weekly or a monthly review of the lessons gone over. Then if it is discovered that the student is not keeping up his necessary average in any one or several chairs, he is notified that he must make it up or fail to pass to the next step. These schools do not wait until the last hour of the last day and then punish and disgrace him, having in the meantime used his money and caused him much expense for tuition and board. Away with the farcical final examinations; or at least put them in the hands of absolutely disinterested examiners!

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ANOTHER COLLEGE WAR.—This time the hair pulling is at Kansas City, Mo. It is somewhat difficult to arrive at the truth in the matter, both sides being equally firm in their denunciations and allegations. Dr. Cartlich resigned his chair and published his resignation in one of the daily

journals, which latter was not a very wise thing to do. His letter was filled with charges and attacks upon the college and its homeopathy, which if true should not have been paraded in the public eye. It is never prudent to publish broadcast a private scandal. It harms a college but little if any, but it lowers the tone of homeopathic practice among the people. There is perhaps no doubt that the Kansas City school failed to reach the merit which Dr. Cartlich desired; any college almost anywhere would lie under the same charge if the retiring professor was to have his inning undisputed. Dr. Cartlich, whom we know personally, is a fine exponent of the better homeopathy taught by the closer prescribers of our school; he is one who cannot brook to see what he has been taught to believe to be sacrilege to his master; he therefore finds that his surroundings are uncongenial, and that the trend of the school is against true homeopathy. Dr. Cartlich, however, is not alone in some of his charges. It seems that there was trouble here a little over a year ago, when some of the best men of Kansas City withdrew and left the school in the hands of the present faculty. Why such an exodus was permitted at that time is not known to the writer, the withdrawing professors having preferred to remain silent rather than decry homeopathy. We do not uphold Dr. Cartlich in his public resignation, nor do we uphold the Kansas City school in making things so unpleasant that such men as Two Decade Hudson, M. T. Runnels, and President W. P. Cutler found it advisable to withdraw. A school to be successful must enlist the best talent not alone in the profession elsewhere, but as well in its own city and vicinity. The Kansas City college is before the homeopathic profession, and must purge itself of the charges made by Cartlich and by others. A simple counter allegation against Cartlich, an attempt to belittle him and his teaching, will not restore confidence in the school.

Minutes from Missouri Institute Papers.

Homeopathic Babies.—Dr. Lizzie Gray Gutherz says: Charges are often brought by the uninformed and misinformed that in the homeopathic school there have been no books written on the treatment of the ailments of children. To these we would point to our Edmunds, Duncan, Verdi, Rodman, and Teste; and say, drink deep and long of the pure waters of information flowing therefrom; and ere long Drs. Fisher, Deschere, and Tooker will have works on the diseases of children ready for the press, and Dr. Duncan is preparing a fourth edition of his book of twenty years' standing. . . Many a case of weak ankles, curvature of the spine, softening of bones, etc., has been cured by the calcareas, silicea, sulphur, and kindred remedies without steel, buckle, and strap, or the inevitable plaster-jacket.

Vesical Troubles of Childhood.—F. D. Canfield, M. D., says: *Coccus cacti* seems to have had a good proving, but I know of no recorded cases of cures made by it, nor have I had any personal experience in its use. It is most promising in urinary symptoms, *e. g.*, nephritic colic, spasmodic pains in kidneys, pressing pain from kidneys to bladder along ureters. Hemorrhage from kidney. Alternation of cramps, coldness and heat in bladder. Pain in bladder with fruitless desire to urinate at night. Renal and vesical troubles with pulmonary disease. Whooping cough with vomiting of clear ropy albuminous mucus, worse in the morning.

Shall the Uterus be Removed along with Diseased Appendages?—Dr. Sheldon Leavitt says: There is no denying that this is a surgical decade. We all aspire to surgical skill and renown. The thing has become a craze—a fad—and

we will be fortunate indeed if we do not live to deplore many an act, which, though intended for good, entailed physical suffering, mental anguish, and untimely death. We need to be reminded that they are not all surgeons who cut. . . For some years we have been tumbling over one another, knife in hand, in our fanatical chase after what too often proved to be an *ignis fatuus*, and now it is high time for us to stop a moment to determine where we are, and whither we are tending. . . Dr. Joseph Price . . . called attention to the fact that much discomfort frequently accompanies the natural menopause, and suggests that we could scarcely expect an artificial one to be exempt therefrom. "In but few cases operated upon is the uterus responsible for the unsatisfactory result; the mischief resides at other points." This well expresses my own views. It is not fair to charge up all untoward symptoms to the remaining organ, and upon such presumption advise its removal. We have no right to infer that the uterus, because emasculated, is therefore useless, . . . but even if useless we cannot in that fact find adequate excuse for removal . . . it may be useless so far as reproduction is concerned, but may it not serve many a good purpose not apparent to superficial view, and may it not contribute much to the harmony of existence and the prolongation of life? . . . Life expectancy is materially diminished by loss of a leg, and may we not justly infer that loss of the uterus should have a like effect? . . . I would not have you infer from what I have said that the uterus should never be removed along with diseased adnexa. The organ is sometimes in a coexistent pathological condition from which it is not likely to recover under any form of conservative treatment.

Recollections of an Accoucheur.—

Dr. Geo. B. Peck says : On the second street south of the Rhode Island Hospital stands a six-room tenement house, which in the summer of 1886 contained four women awaiting confinement. Two of these had engaged my services : Mrs. H., whom I had previously attended, and her friend, Mrs. M., both Swedes. The latter had appointed an earlier day than her neighbor, but fortunately for me and for her own peace of mind, Mrs. H. anticipated her, summoning me at 3 A. M., August 26. Her third labor had been more severe than her second, although both were more tolerable than the first. . . . On this occasion I deemed it advisable to administer ether four hours ; my forceps slipped three times . . . the boy's head entered the world one hour before his body ; of course he was stillborn. Between eleven and twelve o'clock I telephoned all available doctors for assistance, but found none at home. The birth was completed at 2.30 P. M. . . . The mother made a satisfactory recovery. On the morning of September 2 I was summoned to attend Mrs. M. Labor proceeded normally until the middle of the afternoon, when instrumental assistance seemed advisable. My Elliott's forceps were again failing me, and about seven o'clock I telephoned Dr. Waldo H. Stone to come to my assistance. He used my forceps with as little success as myself, and then substituted a pair of Simpson's ; but with similar result. The child was then turned. Body delivered without difficulty, but neither style of forceps could extricate the head. Nothing remained but destruction of the fetus. Did craniotomy. When Dr. Stone left me at half past eleven he said, "If you keep your patient alive until seven o'clock, you will carry her through all right." She made a satisfactory recovery. The third

woman in that house decided that the reason these two ladies were unfortunate was because they had a homeopath ; she would employ an allopath. She did. She had three doctors in attendance, and lost her child. The fourth woman said that the trouble with the other three was that they employed men doctors ; she would have a woman. She was promptly, safely, and pleasantly delivered of a living child.

Ergot.—Dr. W. A. Edmonds said that until recently very divergent extreme views as to the use of this article obtained : one extreme advocating its free use ; the other ignoring it altogether. The profession seems gradually to be settling down to a conservative middle ground on the subject. Not long since was called in consultation where the attending physician had tried for two hours to apply the forceps with the os undilated and barely within the upper strait of the pelvis. . . . I desire in this place to make an especial point against its protracted use in any case. Whatever help is expected from its use in childbirth is effected at once or not at all. I should say that perseverance in its use beyond thirty minutes will be likely to result in harm either to the mother or the child or to both. We propose to defend its use under two conditions ; namely inertia uteri in the second stage of labor, and for *post-partum* hemorrhage. . . . If I have a case of labor with the os and cervix dilated with safe relative proportions between the presenting part and the uterine strait, and a total cessation of uterine effort, I do not hesitate to give a teaspoonful dose of fluid extract of ergot every twenty minutes for two or three doses, and so complete the labor by or before the last dose. If the third dose does not do the work, I consult the patient and family for authority to use the forceps. Should there be a show of *post-partum* hemorrhage I believe all are

agreed that the ergot is one of the corrective agents.

The Proper Way to Study the Homeopathic Materia Medica.—Dr. H. N. Keener, recommending Hull's "Yahr" (edited by Snelling and published by Wm. Radde), says that the prefaces are remarkably full and explicit and the style charming and clear as that of a novel. One feels on reading it that they tell you all they knew of it. When three such scholarly, solid, and eminent homeopaths have given up all their treasures of information as are to be found in this volume, then the student has no just cause for complaint. . . It is contended by many that this is too laborious a way to study; life is too short to do it. May we not here give the answer to the oft-repeated inquiry, why are not the homeopaths of to-day as successful as those who studied this way? Is it any harder for the medical student to follow this plan than the literary student to sit, dictionary in hand, digging out the Latin and Greek roots?

Retinitis Albuminuria.—Dr. S. C. Delap. All tissues are subject to inflammatory change. The retina is no exception. . . Frerichs found retinitis albuminuria in about thirteen per cent of the cases of Bright's disease. . . others say that the retina may be involved in as many as a third of the cases. . . Bright's disease was first described in 1827; in 1850 retinitis albuminuria was recognized. . . In July, 1893, there came to my office, after a long trip, a patient who is a sister of one of our ex-presidents of this Institute. She was so exceedingly nervous that it was with great difficulty that she could detail symptoms. In fact the answers were confined to direct questions. She gave her age as forty, married, and the mother of several children. On July 4, two weeks previous after a sleep of

half an hour, succeeding a nervous attack, she awoke and found herself blind of the left eye. She was sure the sight was all right before she went to sleep. She also discovered a paralysis of left side of face and left arm. Thought it all came on at the moment of waking. The paralytic condition passed off in a few hours. Next day she could see light from left eye, and in three days large objects. For months she had experienced much numbness over whole body; limbs would go to sleep easily. During the preceding April she had felt an irritation of the eyes, and on a visit to the city she called upon an optician in one of our large business houses, that seeks to gather all there is of merchandise under one roof, even including in its remorseless grasp the most delicate organ of a most complex organism . . . myopic astigmatism was recognized. Glasses were purchased and worn for three months till hemorrhage occurred, when an oculist was consulted. Examination of the urine showed an abundance of albumen. There was hyperæmia of the retina of the right eye, but no other pathological conditions. . . She stated that she was always nervous on awaking, would always waken with a start and often almost throw herself from bed. Always worse after sleep. Suffered from headache and gastric irritation. Sleep never seemed to do her any good. Lachesis 6x given, with instruction to return without fail in a month. When she reported, was much improved. Retinal hemorrhage totally disappeared, but little yellow spots, as well as dottings of the previous examination were plentifully distributed over the retina. In October reported that the nervous spells had wholly disappeared. Amount of albumen in urine greatly diminished, though still much micturition during night. Continued lachesis. In January saw her

last. Only the merest trace of albumen. No casts. The dotting of the retina still continues, but many of the spots have disappeared. . . I feel that the facts demonstrate that lachesis cured this case.

Education First; Legislation Afterward, if Ever.—Dr. T. H. Hudson says: "One [plan] is the forming of a tract association composed of all physicians of our school in the State, to which each member contributes a sum of money, not large, but which in the aggregate shall be sufficient to defray all necessary expense. Then let us cull our literature and publish in convenient tract form such gems as shall further our purpose, paying, if need be, for reprints of such paper from journals throughout the country. Another is the establishment of a State journal in one of our cities, with a competent corps of editors from all over the State, who shall agree to furnish editorials each month sufficient for the journal's use. In this journal no matter should be allowed except such as looks to the one purpose—the conversion of the laity to homeopathy. Each and every article should be free of technicalities, and so plainly written that "he who runs may read" and he who reads may understand. The law, the truth, the way, should be made so plain that the "wayfarer, though a fool, may not err therein." Another plan still, and possibly a better one, is a journal devoted to science, art, literature, poetry, and fiction, but with our idea ever prominent, ever dominant, from cover to cover. It is said that people judge by results. . . it is equally true that they must be made acquainted with results. Their attention must be called to results, before their judgment can become trustworthy."

Galvano-Cautery in Eye Diseases.—Dr. Jas. A. Campbell says: For

the past ten or fifteen years galvano-cautery has had a recognized place in ophthalmic therapeutics. It has been recommended and applied in almost every form of external inflammatory process involving the eye and its appendages. . . The list of disease complications in which it has been used includes all forms of corneal ulceration, neoplasms, and tumors of the eye and eyelids. A few months ago Miss K. B. came to me with the following brief history: About three years before, both eyes became weak, were red and ran water. These symptoms gradually grew worse and worse, and, after varied treatments, she had placed herself under one of our best known old-school specialists about seven months before I saw her, and during all this time had received daily treatments. The eyes grew steadily worse until the vision was much involved and the pain excessive, almost preventing sleep for some days preceding the time of her visit to me. The left eye was the more involved. . . It was in short a phlyctenular disease involving both the conjunctiva and the cornea. The patient was of a marked scrofulous diathesis, with enlarged cervical glands. . . After a week's unavailing treatment, fearing a large perforation and loss of the eye, I resolved to use the electro-cautery in the case. Under a four per cent. solution of cocaine mur. the ulcer and neighboring parts were touched with a bulbous pointed eye electrode brought to a dull red heat. No pain of any consequence was experienced. In less than two days the ulcer had closed in on all sides, being scarcely visible, and the surrounding and tributary meshes of blood vessels had almost entirely disappeared. In one week the eye was practically about well, and in a very short time all evidences of trouble had vanished.

Cholera Infantum and Enterocolitis.—Dr. I. D. Foulon gives, as a form of treatment, rectal irrigation : Irrigations of the bowel are best given through a flexible catheter introduced as far as possible and fed from a fountain syringe kept at a height of about two feet above the

patient. . . Temperature of the water used may be varied to suit the condition of the patient at the time, hot injections being, of course, better when an algid condition supervenes. Dr. Vaughn recommends for this purpose plain water to which has been added a teaspoonful of salt per quart.



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We have used with excellent results water to which had been added Marchand's peroxide of hydrogen, or katharmon in the proportion of 1-8. A somewhat similar procedure is recommended by Dr. McConnell. He reports saving a child by giving it as a last resort all the hot water it could take through a nursing bottle during twenty-four hours.

Diphtheria.—Dr. J. T. Thatcher says : In a case of tracheotomy performed for a diphtheritic child the little patient died within twenty-four hours. This case of tracheotomy settled in my mind that the operation is a failure in diphtheritic croup as late as it was performed upon my patient, and in a record of over eight hundred cases operated on by the best surgeons in this country and Europe this procedure seems generally to have been a failure. In fact it seems that the cases saved by an operation were not diphtheritic but simply membranous croup. . . I first used dilute alcohol, next permanganate of potash, and last peroxide of hydrogen, which has given me better results than any gargle I ever used. It dissolves the diphtheritic deposit and prevents the accumulation of new formations of the same. Since using it I have had no case of diphtheria run into the croupous stage.

NEW METHOD OF ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION FOR THE NEWBORN.*

DR. J. HARVIE DEW described before the New York Academy of Medicine a method of artificial respiration in cases of asphyxia in the newborn, a method which he has employed for more than twenty years, and which is strongly endorsed by Lusk, Grandin, and other eminent New York physicians. The following brief description, with the accom-

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panying cuts, will make clear this new method, which impresses us as being superior to the methods generally employed :

"My directions for its practice are : To grasp the infant with the left hand, allowing the neck to rise between the thumb and forefinger, the head falling far over backward, straightening the mouth, with the larynx and trachea, thereby serving to



FIG. 1.

raise and hold open the epiglottis. The upper portion of the back and scapulæ rest in the palm of the hand, the other three fingers are inserted in the axilla of the baby's left arm, raising it upward and outward. (See Fig. 1.)

"Then with the right hand, if the baby is large and heavy, grasp the knees in such a way as to hold them with the right knee resting between the thumb and forefinger, the left between the fore and middle fingers. The position will allow the back of the thighs to rest in the palm of the operator's hand. If the infant is small and light, it will be found to be more con-

venient and easier to hold it in the same way by the ankles instead of the knees, allowing the calves instead of the thighs to rest in the palm of the hand.

"The next step is to depress the pelvis and lower extremities, so as to allow the abdominal organs to drag the diaphragm downward, and with the left hand to gently bend the dorsal region of the spine backward. This enlarges the thoracic cavity and produces inspiration. (See Fig. 2.)

"Then to excite expiration, reverse the

accomplish it without shock and render it as gentle as he pleases."



FIG. 2.

movement, bring the head, shoulders, and chest forward, closing the ribs upon each other, and at the same moment bring forward the thighs, resting them upon the abdomen. This movement arches the lumbar region backward, and so bends the child upon itself as to crowd together the contents of the thoracic and abdominal cavities, resulting in a most complete and forcible expiration. (See Fig. 3.)

"While this movement is a powerful one, the operator can, by his manipulations,



FIG. 3.

Fig. 4 shows the method by which the mucus may be expelled from the throat by



FIG. 4.

elevating the buttocks and depressing the head and shoulders.

HOMEOPATHIC THERAPEUTICS.

By JOHN MILLER, M. D., Minneapolis, Kan.

THE application of two remedies at the same time is not homeopathy; it is allopathy with some few variations. The excuse sometimes offered is that when we find a condition producing the symptoms of two or more remedies, we must give them in alternation or in combination. But this is not true; Hahnemann nowhere teaches that. Some of our so-called homeopathic pharmacies are in the market with their combinations of several drugs condensed in tablet form, and good for everything from cough to consumption. Whither are we drifting, and will we not certainly strand upon the rocks of mongrelism? And the good ship—is it not loaded with homeopathic physicians? Is it not time to cry halt to this debasing and unhomeopathic poly-pharmacy?

Educate a student in such pseudo homeopathy, and soon he will forget what little he knew of the principles of homeopathy's rule and guide, viz.: The Organon. This book should be the first work to be studied and its principles thoroughly understood and appreciated before he is permitted to study or even read any other branch of the everwidening scope of medical science. And when a student has been once thoroughly indoctrinated in the principles of the Organon, he will not only be a good prescriber, but will be educated also in pathology and diagnosis, the multitude of defamers to the contrary notwithstanding.

Hahnemann was not ignorant of the great responsibility which rests upon every physician, for he said, "when we have to do with an art whose end is the saving of human life, any neglect to make ourselves masters of it becomes a crime." This should stimulate every homeopath

throughout the land from the student in the office to the professor in the college. This grand and inspiring thought should alone be sufficient to cause us to exert greater effort in this great branch of the healing art, by going through a complete course of materia medica similar to our post-graduate courses.

A further good idea would be for the annual meetings of our State societies to adopt a course of three lectures a day of one hour each with blackboard exercises; these lectures to take the place of the long-winded papers usually read in the bureau of materia medica; they would prove as effective as the post-graduate course study of our remedies.

The question is often asked, Why do so many of our graduates practice alternation and combination of remedies? The answer could be made thus, first from an imperfect knowledge of the principles of homeopathy—the same not being thoroughly taught in all our schools; and, second, from a loose construction of such few paragraphs of the Organon as they may have picked up at random. It is a lamentable fact that our colleges do not devote enough attention to this important study. It is pre-eminently the masterpiece of our practice of medicine; it makes sharp the line of demarcation which separates us from all other schools. Therefore, it should become a special study, as materia medica is not only the keystone of the stupendous arch, but the entire structure resting on that arch as well.

SOME MAMMARY REMEDIES.

Collated by W. W. STAFFORD, Hering '94.

TUMEFIED breasts neither heal nor suppurate; are of purplish hue and almost of stony hardness. Pains start from the nipple and radiate over the whole

body ; nipples sore and fissured, *Phytolacca*.

Pains from the nipple radiate over the mammary gland like rays of an aurora, *Belladonna*.

Pain from nipple runs through to inferior angle of the scapula when child nurses, *Croton Tig.*

Every time the baby nurses labor pain comes on, *Silicea*.

Mammæ intensely sore to touch during the intermenstrual periods, think of *Medorrhinum*.

Swelling and induration of the mammæ during menses. Nipples crack, usually about the base (*Sepia* across the crown) ; or for hard cicatrices remaining after mammary abscesses, *Graphites*.

Soreness and induration of mammæ, a few days before menses ; stony hard, or with hard internal nodules, *Conium*.

Engorgement of mammæ a few days before menses (see *Con.* ; *Kalibrom* ; *Sep.*) and so extremely sore that she must support them when going up stairs, *Lac Caninum*.

Steady pain in left inframammary region goes through chest to inferior angle of scapula, cough and deep inspiration, *Sanguinaria*.

Pain in the inframammary region but don't go through, *Act. Rac.*

H. C. Allen, M. D.

AN INTERESTING EXPERIENCE.

By HOWARD CRUTCHER, M. D., Chicago, Professor of Surgical Anatomy and the Principles of Surgery in Hering Medical College ; Member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, etc.

THE following case is given as an interesting contribution to the subject of medical jurisprudence.

On the evening of March 10, 1894, I was among the passengers of a limited express train that left Chicago at six o'clock.

At a point about a hundred miles from the city there is a coaling and watering station where the limited is generally compelled to stop for something like five minutes. I had eaten heartily about half-past seven o'clock and concluded that a little exercise upon the station platform would be enjoyable. With this idea in view I walked through the train until I reached the forward end of the first chair car, which abutted the baggage car. As we approached the station I started to go into the vestibule, but stood aside to allow a young woman to precede me. She carried in her right hand a medium-sized traveling bag, and walked down to and stood upon the bottom step of the chair car. I stood in the vestibule immediately in front of the open door.

When within about two car lengths of a stop, I was amazed to see her half step, half leap toward the platform. She fell headlong and sprawling, her belongings being scattered promiscuously over the platform. When the train stopped, I saw that she was on her feet surrounded by a collection of lanterns and trainmen. There being no apparent need of surgical services, I contented myself with watching the engineer oil the joints of the iron horse, and when the train pulled out I went back to resume my seat.

The train conductor, who knew me well, came to me at once and asked me, as the only witness to the occurrence, to forward a written statement at once to the general superintendent of the road. He then told me that the young woman said that I had pushed her off the train. After listening for a time to a more or less correct flow of English as it is not spoken in pious circles, I was laughingly informed that the leaping maiden had denied the charge *in toto*. If the falsehood had not been denied I should have prosecuted her

at all hazards for criminal slander. Of course I laughed the matter aside.

But note: Suppose the woman had, after having made so grave a charge against an entire stranger, become suddenly unconscious from intra-cranial hemorrhage, or had died, before making a retraction, from some serious lesion of the nervous system, what would my chances have been in the hands of an impromptu gathering of her friends? In the absence of a conceivable motive upon my part for the commission of such a senseless crime, my chances would have been better in a court of law, but even there I would have been involved in a costly and thankless muddle and smirched beyond hope in the minds of many people.

The explanation of her conduct, of course, is apparent. She was terribly mortified at the unhappy outcome of the crazy freak, and in a fit of chagrin told an outrageous lie upon a total stranger to break the force of whatever criticism might be aimed at her. It was fortunate for me that she was not injured beyond some slight bruises.

Eve's case teaches us that women can lie; but will they lie? That depends, as in the case of man, entirely upon the woman.

College Notes.

New York Medical College for Women.

—**ABSCESSSES.** *Hepar.*—Threatening suppurations with great soreness. Sharp splinter-like pains with extreme sensitiveness to touch. Pains worse from exposure to cold air. Profuse sour sweat and chills.

Mercurius.—Slowly suppurating abscesses. Glands enlarged with emaciation. Scrofulous and syphilitic, damp, clammy feeling of skin. Give after pus forms to evacuate.

Belladonna.—Abscess hot, with burning, stinging, and scarlet redness. Sensitive to cold air. Indicated in early stage before active suppuration.

Silica.—Abscess after matter has been discharged. Pus is copious or scanty. Any color. Promotes granulation and cicatrization.—*McMichael.*

—Electricity as a diagnostic agent: If relief is permanent after treating uterine disorders with the faradic current, it indicates neuralgia. Never inflammatory or organic trouble.—*King.*

—If a galvanic current of 100 miliamperes, is applied to interior of uterus, and if no fever or other bad results follow within the next three hours, you may conclude that the fallopian tubes are not diseased. If, however, fever should supervene, it indicates disease, and if temperature rises as high as 102° or 103°, always look out for pus in the tubes or ovaries.—*King.*

—Black eyes are usually much weaker than blue or gray. Because the pigmentation is much less in the black eye than in the other varieties, thus allowing the black background of the retina and choroid to shine through.—*Storm White.*

—**DIAGNOSTIC SYMPTOMS OF PUERPERAL FEVER.**—Chill second or third day after confinement; nausea and vomiting; fluctuating temperature 101° to 104°; tongue large and flabby with imprint of teeth; pulse rapid and soft; pain over uterine region; anxious countenance; tympanitic abdomen; disappearance of lochia and milk; diarrhea; profuse sweating.—*Phoebe J. B. Wait.*

—A physician should not visit another obstetrical case after a puerperal case under three weeks and then only after careful disinfection of person and entire change of clothing.—*Phoebe J. B. Wait.*

—Differentiation between hemorrhage from the lungs and hemorrhage from the stomach: In the former, the blood coughed up is bright red, frothy, alkaline in reaction and preceded by a sensation of pain, constriction, or burning in the chest. In the latter, the blood vomited up is dark, clotted, nearly always mingled with food, and its reaction is acid.—*Williams*.

—A good story is told of the late Dr. Bischoff of Berlin.

While lecturing one day to his classes, he endeavored to prove the mental inferiority of women by stating that the average brain of woman weighed but 1350 grammes, while that of a man weighed 1450 grammes.

When he died an autopsy was made and his brain was found to weigh only 1345 grammes.—*Williams*.

Chironian Notes.

—After delivery a binder for abdomen should not be employed if there is a tendency to hemorrhage, but if retraction is normal the bandage is a great comfort to the patient.—*Danforth*.

—In a recent operation upon the leg by Professor Helmuth, when the ends of the bone had failed to untie after fracture, a new method of applying the dressings was introduced. After the ends of the bones had been united by silver wire, and everything was ready for the dressings, the professor placed the sutures in position, then packed the wound with iodoform gauze and tied the sutures over this in bowknots, thus burying the gauze. This was done to stop the oozing of blood from the bones. In a few days the gauze was to be removed and the sutures tight-

ened, bringing the edges of the wound in apposition.

—Internal puncture of fibroids :

The tumor must be able to be reached. Never puncture one anterior to uterus, as it is liable to affect the bladder. Find point for puncture by finger. Introduce a rubber tube as director and insulator. Inject 10-15 minims of cocaine. Introduce needle and give from 75 to 100 milliampères for five minutes.

There are two forms of puncture : open and buried. In buried form the whole needle is inserted so there is no destruction on the surface ; not so in open form. In open form wound is exposed so there is danger of poisoning. In buried puncture there is no opening. Always use negative pole.—*King*.

—If you are called to a case of burn, the first thing to be done is to remove all clothing from the burned surface. If clothing adheres cut away with the scissors. As soon as the parts are free, bathe with a solution of cantharis 1-6. Puncture the vesicles and extrude all serum. Pick up the dead epidermis and cut away if ragged. Then cleanse with carbolic 1-1000.

After treatment of burns : Dirt or clay mixed with water is a very good thing. Excludes air and germs and relieves pain. Especially useful in the country when other means not procurable. Thick molasses also used. Before the second stage, the best treatment is as follows : After washing parts with canth., mix white lead and carbolized oil to the consistency of cream and paint the whole surface of burn ; oiled silk then applied. Then place over this absorbent cotton saturated with boracic acid ; then the proper bandage and leave till suppuration sets in. After suppurative stage has commenced use calendula 1-4.—*Helmuth*.

TREATMENT OF TYPHOID FEVER BY COLD BATHS.

HOWEVER various have been and may be still the treatments of typhoid fever the cold bath continues to obtain the greater number of votes, and physicians will do well to use it whenever possible.

An ordinary bath tub is naturally the best means for giving the baths, but still this can be replaced by a half barrel or any other receptacle. Whatever be used, it must be arranged in such a way that water can be added to it without its overflowing, as cold water has to be poured over the head during the bath, and as the patient has to be immersed up to the neck.

The water should be as clear as possible, and should be renewed whenever soiled. The temperature in ordinary circumstances should be 18° Centigrade. When the patient is very timid, and when it is desirable to test his resistance to the process of refrigeration, the first baths should be given at a temperature of 22°, and each successive one at 1° less, so that a temperature of 18° be reached in twenty-four hours.

When everything is ready the patient should be carried to the bath, or should walk there himself whenever he can. As soon as he is in the bath cold water should be poured on his head, a towel having been wound around his forehead to prevent the water going into the eyes and nose. The cold water should be poured on for two minutes at the beginning, in the middle and at the end of the bath. In simple cases water taken from the bath is enough, and it should be poured on the nape of the neck from only a slight height; if a more powerful action is desired water at 8° or 10° Centigrade should be used.

During the bath the body should be rubbed with a sponge or brush, excepting the abdomen, and as soon as the cold water has been poured on the head the

patient should drink a little cold water, lemonade, or wine.

The bath begins to take effect when the patient has a severe chill, which usually happens between the ninth and twelfth minutes. The length of the bath at 18° should be from ten to fifteen minutes at the beginning of the illness, but toward the end of the case its action is much more rapid.

As soon as the patient leaves the water the body should be dried, a garment put on, and he should be put to bed without too much covering, as a portion of the good effect of the treatment is in this way lost; a blanket placed over the feet will be enough, and a hot water bottle should only be used when the rigor is very long. In about half an hour the patient feels a sensation of great relief. A little milk or bouillon should then be given, the temperature taken and the patient allowed to go quietly to sleep.

The bath at 18° should be repeated every three hours if the patient's temperature is 39°. The temperature should be taken every three hours, before the bath, and again ten minutes after it, making sixteen times in twenty-four hours.

In the country the best way to do is to give eight baths a day for four or five days, and on the sixth to omit one or two of the baths of the morning. When no thermometer is used a flushed and warm cheek is a sign of high fever.

As a general thing it is not the temperature alone that ought to guide the physician, as the condition of the pulse and nervous system are of equal importance. The bath should lower the temperature 1°, and when it does not the temperature of the water should be lowered to 15°. A light case requires from fifteen to thirty baths and an average case from forty to sixty.

Cold baths should be used as early as

possible in all cases of typhoid fever, and they should never be stopped too soon. At the end of a case, when the temperature, although not reaching 39° is still above 38.5° , baths at 20° should be given for five minutes. The baths should only be discontinued when the temperature does not exceed 38.5° at any time during the day.—*Foreign Correspondence of New York Herald.*

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMEOPATHY— OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE Transportation Committee of the American Institute of Homeopathy take pleasure in announcing that it has made unusually satisfactory arrangements with the railroads whereby members attending the Denver Meeting, June 14-22, can reach that city and enjoy a vacation in the Rocky Mountains at a minimum of expense and with unusual pleasure and comfort.

From the Atlantic seaboard the Trunk Line Association tender the usual fare and a third for the round trip to the Eastern termini of the Western Passenger Association's territory, St. Louis and Chicago. This may yet be reduced to one fare.

For those who are fond of a trip by sea we can confidently say that no pleasanter one can be found than by the Mallory line of steamships. Their route is to Galveston; then by the Sante Fé line to Denver. The steamers are all large and full-powered, the staterooms light and well ventilated, and in every respect first-class. Special rates are granted to physicians. The trip from New York to Galveston would occupy from six to seven days. The sailings are every Saturday at 3 P. M. A short stop, say three or four hours, is made at Key West.

From Chicago and St. Louis the com-

mittee has contracted with the Chicago and Alton-Union Pacific combination to take us to Denver in an "American Institute of Homeopathy Special," composed of the finest passenger-car and sleeping-car service running out of those cities. This line, the best leading from Chicago and St. Louis to Denver, and the most direct from those cities, has made for the occasion a thirty-day ticket, that we may have the pleasure of a summer vacation in the Rocky Mountains, and a one-fare rate for the round trip. They further give to all who hold tickets over this official line, a complimentary excursion to Silver Plume Mountain and return, compassing the world-famed Georgetown Loop, and their experienced agents will attend to all the railway business of the convention, thus avoiding dissatisfaction and annoyances. The official line also saves the Institute several hundred dollars by printing at its own expense the very handsome official circular of this Committee, of which ten thousand copies are being sent to physicians whose names have been furnished by us.

In consideration of these facts it is the desire of your committee that all who contemplate attendance upon the Denver Convention shall reciprocate the courtesies extended the Institute by the line selected by journeying in a solid railway caravan "Across the Plains." The itinerary embraces a start from Chicago on the evening of June 12, Tuesday, at six o'clock, in a magnificent "American Institute of Homeopathy Special." This train will arrive at Kansas City Wednesday morning, and will there be joined by the delegations who find it more convenient to go *via* St. Louis. The start from that city will also be made on Tuesday evening at 8.40. The parties will unite at Kansas City on the morning of Wednesday and will journey

together through Kansas by daylight, arriving at Denver on the morning of Thursday, June 14. The railway service is to be of the very best in every particular, with special dining cars. The itinerary takes us through the most delightful part of Kansas, and early in the afternoon the climb of the high prairies of the western part of the State begins.

Since the announcement of a one-fare rate by the Alton and Union Pacific, other lines leading to Denver have fallen into line, so that members living along them all will have the benefit of the reduced fare. But the line selected has made the rate for us, gives us the very best that is to be had in the way of train service, accommodations, time, and side trips in the Rockies, and the pleasure of journeying in a family caravan, making the trip a fraternal one.

A special party is forming in New York under the management of Dr. A. B. Norton, 16 West 45th St., to travel over the Pennsylvania line to St. Louis, there to take the Chicago and Alton, journeying thence to Kansas City, where it will join the official train from Chicago on the morning of Wednesday. Another party is forming under the management of Dr. W. A. Dewey, 170 West 54th St., New York, to journey from the northern part of that State and New England *via* the Michigan Central to Chicago; here to join the official train on the evening of Tuesday, June 12. Applications for sleeping-car accommodations in these parties should be made early to Dr. Norton or Dr. Dewey. At Philadelphia, Dr. W. W. Van Baun, 419 Pine St., representing the committee as its member for that city, will receive applications for sleeping-car accommodations over any of the lines leading to Chicago and St. Louis, and at Pittsburg Dr. L. H. Willard, Allegheny, member of the committee for these cities, will perform like service for members

applying to him. At Denver Dr. J. M. Walker, of the committee, will serve members living in the West, and at San Francisco Dr. George H. Martin will perform like service for the Pacific Coast. Applications for accommodations from Chicago or St. Louis should be made the undersigned at 31 Washington Street, Chicago.

In Colorado a number of excursions is in contemplation. The Colorado and Utah lines all tender a one-fare rate and fifteen-day ticket, with stop-over privileges in each direction, and Yellowstone Park tickets are on sale at Denver. For those who contemplate a visit to the Pacific Coast nothing better can be had than the regular Mid-winter Fair ticket, on sale everywhere. In purchasing these, members should see to it that their tickets read *via* the Chicago & Alton and Union Pacific from St. Louis or Chicago, in order to have the pleasure of traveling with their fellow members and of enjoying the side trips of the official line.

From Omaha, members living in Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, and adjoining States will find the one-fare rate of the Union Pacific to Denver advantageous, and only holders of tickets over that line will be tendered the pleasures of the complimentary side trips of the "Official Route."

C. E. FISHER, M. D.

Chairman Transportation Committee.

31 WASHINGTON STREET, CHICAGO.

Correspondence.

Editor HOMEOPATHIST :

I notice in your issue of April 1, an extract from the New York *Polyclinic* calling attention to the dangers attendant upon operations in the Tredelenburg position. If the patient, after the operation is completed, is returned to the horizontal posi-

tion before the abdominal wound is closed, all the small bleeding vessels can be picked up, torsioned or tied, and all danger of secondary hemorrhage obviated. In all cases where this position is used, the patient should be restored to the prone position before the external wound is closed, in order that the abdominal viscera may be inspected and seen to be in their proper place, no twists or kinks being in the intestines.

The impediment to respiration by the weight of the abdominal viscera is considerable in some cases, but the advantage of having the patient's head low more than counterbalances that. Except in very fleshy subjects the advantage obtained by being able to work with everything in sight, thus shortening the time of the operation—an important matter in abdominal work—more than offsets any disadvantage arising from the position.

A. PERRY BOWMAN, M. D.

SIOUX CITY, IA.

Obituary.

DR. HERBERT M. DAYFOOT, a leading practitioner of our school at Rochester, N. Y., died at the Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia, April 23, death following a surgical operation upon his foot.



HENRY M. DAYFOOT, M. D.

was born in Georgetown, Canada, in 1846, and was highly esteemed by his many friends.

Globules.

—The Annual Meeting of the Wisconsin Society will take place at Milwaukee, May 29-31.

In order to make the Bureau of Materia Medica especially interesting, the Chairman has selected the following important questions for discussion :

1. What Method of studying the Materia Medica would you consider the most profitable to the student or the busy doctor?

2. By which method may the appropriate remedy be selected most quickly and accurately: by the study of the general drug effects, or by that of the characteristic symptoms?

3. Is it proper, and will it hasten the cure, to alternate remedies?

A. R. F. GROB, M. D., Chairman.

—Theo. Engelbach, the homeopathic pharmacist of New Orleans, La., has just graduated from the medical department of the Tulare University.

—We learn that a fourth edition of Duncan's "Diseases of Children," a popular work, is in course of preparation, and that the author will be assisted by a number of physicians interested in diseases of children. Dr. T. C. Duncan for years was the most enthusiastic pedologist in our ranks. To the old saying, "Homeopathy will do for children," we might add, "Yes, and the children belong to homeopathy," and we cannot have too many good works on this branch.

—The Homeopathic Medical Society of Ohio held its annual meeting in Toledo, May 8 and 9.

—A recent advertisement in a country newspaper reads thus: "For sale, a bull-terrier dog, two years old. Will eat anything; very fond of children. Apply at this office."

—The ptosis so common to gels, is from a diseased condition of the nerve centers; while the ptosis that comes with rhus is of rheumatic origin.—*Shelton*.

—Professor Howard Crutcher, M. D., with offices in the Columbus Memorial Building, Chicago, has removed his residence to 6036 Oglesby Avenue, with telephone, 356 Oakland. Dr. Crutcher aims first to be a true Hahnemannian physician and next a first-class surgeon.

—In old syphilitic cases where point of nose is red think of nitric acid.

—A new Chilian product called chekan, highly recommended by Dr. William Murrell of London for coughs, especially those of elderly people, is being pushed by Parke, Davis & Co. Dr. Naphey declares it to be "a tonic expectorant with diuretic qualities." Bronchitis is another form of trouble for which Dr. Dessaur of Valparaiso extols it most highly.

—Deafness better from riding in a carriage calls for *nitric acid*.

—The Hahnemann Hospital of New York has now one of the most complete operating rooms in the city. The suite consists of an anæsthetizing room, a surgeons' dressing room, and the operating room proper. The latter is a large room with a northern exposure, all of which is glass, and with asphalt floors. There are no angles in the room, and the whole can be cleansed thoroughly with a hose, with which the room is provided.

The operating room was constructed according to the plans of Dr. Homer I. Ostrom, the surgeon of the hospital, whose knowledge of architecture, and familiarity with hospitals both here and in Europe, eminently fitted him for the work, and entirely furnished by him at his own expense. The furniture is perfect, being composed wholly of glass and iron, and much of it

fashioned after designs of the doctor himself. Some of the arrangements are quite unique, especially that for keeping at an even temperature the flasks for the sterilized salt solution, used in abdominal operations.

The operating room and its appointments are a credit to any hospital, and Dr. Ostrom has the thanks of the homeopaths, not only for this additional proof of his thorough familiarity with the requirements of modern surgery, and of his generosity toward the profession he adorns, but also for his very brilliant and successful operations which have placed him among the foremost abdominal surgeons of our school.

—Tobacco still holds its own as a bactericide. A Johns Hopkins physician at work in that laboratory had always had in his buccal secretions the diplococcus pneumoniae; afterward he began chewing tobacco. That was the end of Mr. Diplo. Pneum.

—After a clean cut, surgical operations, shaving, etc., *staphisgria*.

—Nitric acid, chelidonium, and fluoric acid great remedies for fistulæ lachrymalis.

—In *stramonium* the patient makes graceful motions, gestures, etc.

—The least change in air brings on a cough is a prominent indication for *rumex*.

—*Chelidonium* has ticking like a watch in the right temple.

—"A young woman had great burning on top of head, and her hair was turning gray; she had all calcarea symptoms. This remedy was given and in less than two months her hair turned black." [Subscribed and sworn to before me, etc., etc.]

The American Homeopathist, Issued Twice a Month.

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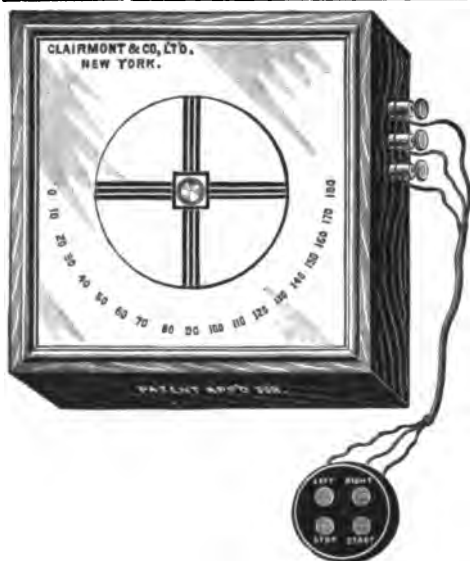
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The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, JULY 1, 1894.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

IN appointing Dr. William Tod Helmuth of New York, Dr. Horace M. Paine of Albany, and Dr. Lewis Soule of Collins, managers of the Collins Farm, an homeopathic institution for the insane, the Governor has made appointments which seem to give satisfaction.

* *

DR. HELMUTH is a zealous supporter of all projects having for their purpose the promotion of homeopathic interests, and his appointment to the responsible management of the new homeopathic hospital for the insane will bring to that institution, particularly in its early and formative stages, the benefit of his ripened judgment and rare executive ability.

* *

DR. H. M. Paine has had long experience in the work of providing homeopathic care and treatment for those of the insane for whom such care and treatment are desired; having twenty-three or twenty-four years ago actively aided the movement for establishing the Margaretville Asylum for the insane, which plan was subsequently superseded by the present Middletown Homeopathic Hospital in Orange County. He was appointed to membership in its first board of trustees, and for years assisted in developing the wise and liberal management which in

later years has made it one of the most popular, useful, and successful institutions for the insane in this country.

In fact, the movement, begun two years ago, for providing adequately for the homeopathic treatment of the insane in the western part of the State, has largely, through his efforts, finally culminated in securing for the benefit of the homeopathic school a valuable property, embracing five hundred acres, on which there can be established in the near future an institution second to none in importance and influence.

* *

WE are personally acquainted with Drs. Helmuth and Paine and know of none more worthy to fill the places of responsibility and trust to which they have been assigned by Governor Flower. Both are prominent figures in the homeopathic profession, the former for his brilliant operations as a surgeon and for his textbook on that subject and his many equally brilliant poems; the latter because of his persistent but always consistent defense of the State Examination Board, and his untiring efforts to extend the same system of examination to other States of the Union. We congratulate these gentlemen as well as the homeopathic profession; for the interests of homeopathy are well guarded in the hands of such managers.



ILLINOIS HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OFFICERS FOR 1894.

Materia Medica Miscellany.

Rhus Tox. IN PERIPHERAL PARALYSIS.—Dr. William Younan of Calcutta (*Journal of Medicine*) reports the following: In 1885 I was called to see a ship-captain who was reported to be suffering from paralysis of the lower limbs. Two years before was exposed to wet and heavy weather at sea and suffered in exactly the same way, and was under the care of a well-known hospital physician, who, in addition to much internal medication, blistered him freely and used the battery for three months, at the end of which time he was well enough to return to work. The present attack was also the result of wetting at sea in bad weather, and the patient's lower limbs were powerless to such an extent that he could not stand, and the soles of the feet felt padded. Voluntary motion of the limbs in bed was not affected, but sensation was deficient. There was no affection of the sphincters. The patient was well in other respects, and was a big strong man, addicted, however, to alcohol. This form of paralysis is known as "peripheral paralysis," and is due to neuritis of the peripheral nerves. Cold, especially damp cold, is a frequent factor in its production, and the alcoholic habit is a predisponent. For there is recognized an alcoholic form of peripheral neuritis. I procured some of the crude tincture of *rhus* and gave drop doses, three or four times a day; at the end of three weeks the patient was well enough to return to work. The sequel of this case is most interesting and unique: Two months ago I was called to see the same patient suffering in almost the same way, with the additional symptom of double vision with both eyes and single vision with each eye. This diplopia, due no doubt to paralysis of the

muscular adjustment requisite for binocular vision, was a very characteristic symptom. The patient had kept up his alcoholic habit, and had taken ill from plunging into a cold bath instead of his usual daily warm bath. The day after his immersion he felt his legs weak and double vision set in. I put him again upon *rhus* the 200th a single dose with *sac. lac.* Two days afterward I found some difference in the muscular power, but no change in vision. On the sixth day he informed me that his vision was better. Continued with *sac. lac.*, and on the twelfth day this patient was able to return to his work.

Rhus Tox. IN RHEUMATISM.—(N. Y. *Medical Times*.) The patient, a lad seventeen years old, was three years previously in the woods helping his father to load wood. While warm and perspiring there came up a rainstorm on the way home by which he was wetted to the skin. On reaching home the right leg and hip were stiff and painful. Although every manner of means was used for relief, there was no improvement, and, indeed, it became aggravated as the time went on. When he presented himself for treatment there was a drawing pain in the hip joint with crepitation in the same joint. Pain increased when rising from a seat after remaining seated for some length of time; it was also aggravated by cold and by any change of weather. The pain was relieved when sitting near a warm stove or in the sun, and by making continuous gentle motion of the leg. The leg and hip were so lame that he was obliged to take hold of the leg of his trousers so that the limb could be lifted and advanced when he desired to walk. The knee joint was flexed, and any attempt to move it caused pain, and it was impossible to make complete extension of the leg. *Rhus tox.* was prescribed and a complete recovery followed.

The next case is that of a man, forty-seven years of age, a carpenter, who was much exposed to drafts of wind. Some eight years previous he had erysipelas, followed by numbness in his left hip. This numbness crept on gradually, and was felt mostly on going to bed at night. There was also a pain commencing in the left foot, passing up that side of the body to the hip and then crossing over to the left hip. This pain was sometimes of the most intense character. He had become a wreck bodily and mentally under the long continuance of his condition. The pains had always been relieved by gentle motion, they were easier in dry, clear weather, and were always worse just before a storm, so much so that he knew two or three days before of its coming. *Rhus tox.* was administered and a steady improvement set in, which continued until there was perfect recovery.

Pulsatilla FOR SUPPRESSED VAGINAL DISCHARGE.—(N. Y. Medical Times.) A girl, five years of age, the subject of abnormal vaginal discharges, had an attack in which the discharges, mucous at first, at a later period became purulent. At the same time there were redness and swelling of the genitalia. At this time she took cold and the discharge was suppressed. A violent chill took place which was followed by high fever. Accompanying this was headache, nausea, and vomiting of sour, bilious liquid. Twenty-four hours later there were intense heat of the head and dryness of the skin, and the patient was unable to hold up her head.

The urine was scanty, and there was constant drowsiness, together with frequent starting of the limbs. The vaginal mucous membrane was dry, swollen, red, and excoriated, and the patient constantly kept her hands upon the labia. The *pulsatilla* was given and the suppressed vaginal dis-

charge was re-established, after which the patient soon recovered.

Belladonna IN CEREBRAL HYPER-ÆMIA.—Dr. Chas. H. Evans tells the following in the Clinique: A man, twenty-nine years old, weight 185 pounds, full-blooded, a high liver, and of active disposition, who had for some time been under high mental tension. Headaches increased and finally culminated one afternoon; face was puffed and of deep uniform redness; the conjunctivæ deeply congested and very brilliant; pupils dilated; carotids visibly pulsating. Skin hot and dry; head thrown backward, and hands clasped from time to time across forehead. Alternating with violence were moans forced from him by the severity of the pain in his head; bowels constipated; urine dark and scanty. *Belladonna* was given at short intervals. In an hour's time patient became quiet and there was less moaning, and he steadily progressed toward complete recovery.

INCIPIENT INSANITY IN A WOMAN CURED WITH **Belladonna**.—(C. H. Evans in N. Y. Med. Times.) A married woman, about twenty-eight years old, was to be confined in a mad-house. I was called in to give the certificate of lunacy. Her screams and shrieks had for three days and nights excited the wondering awe of the neighbors. The woman was perfectly naked, she having repeatedly torn off all clothing that had been placed upon her. The torn fragments of a sheet that had been thrown over her an hour before were scattered over the floor. Her hands were bound together at the wrists, and her legs at the knees and ankles, and yet in this helpless condition it required the strength of a muscular man to restrain her within bounds, as, rolling, twisting, turning, and biting with her teeth, she kept in incessant motion, while a torrent of rav-

ing, screaming oaths and foul language poured continuously from her lips. I prepared some belladonna in water, and with the consent of the relatives the first teaspoonful was given but immediately spat into the face of the attendant. Her nose was held for another dose and her jaws forcibly closed together compelled her to swallow it. All this time she was writhing and struggling, and her ravings sounded the more horrible for being muffled. After two hours' time, during which the remedy was repeated frequently, the patient became less violent, though strong restraint was still necessary, and later on there were intervals when it could be relaxed. Improvement continued, until in seven hours it became possible to put her to bed, put a night dress upon her, and cover her with bedclothing. Entire recovery followed.

THREE CASES OF DIARRHEA CURED WITH Croton Tig. AND Pulsatilla.—Dr. Chaudhuri, in Calcutta Journal of Medicine, reports the three following cases :

S., aged about forty-five, was suffering from diarrhea for the last four or five days. The stools were yellow, liquid, and used to spurt out with gurgling sound in the abdomen. He could not account for this disease by any irregularity of diet. Though he had these stools for the last four or five days, yet there was no exhaustion. He was taking his usual vegetable diet.

August 24, 1893. Croton t. 6. The medicine had no effect.

27th. Puls. 6. This arrested the diarrhea, though he was taking his usual diet all along.

N., a Hindoo girl, aged sixteen, was suffering from diarrhea off and on for the last three months. The stools were hot, liquid, yellow, and came out with great force, generally in the daytime, scarcely at night. The aggravation of the diarrhea was noticed

after taking food. December 27, 1893. Croton t. 6.

28th. The ejection with force as well as the hot character of the stools have disappeared; the stools have become a little more consistent; there was no further improvement. Puls. 6.

The subsequent report was that she was much better after puls. The medicine was continued, with ultimate recovery.

S., a Mohammedan woman, aged about thirty, was suffering from diarrhea. The stools were hot, yellow, liquid, and expelled with great force. She used to pass four or five stools during day and as many during night. February 4, 1894. Croton t. 6.

February 6. She was not doing well, and the diarrhea continued as before. Puls 6.

8th. The stools were much less in number and of a better character; two or three stools she passed only in the daytime. Puls. 6 continued.

10th. Much better than before. Puls 6.

12th. Diarrhea stopped.

15th. The diarrhea reappeared after taking Musur dal (Lens esculenta—the lentil). The stools were neither hot nor expelled with great force. Puls. 6.

17th. Much better. Puls. 6.

20th. Doing well. No medicine.

These three cases illustrate the uncertain action of croton tiglium. The three symptoms, yellow liquid stools, expulsion with force, and aggravation from food, were present in the second case. There it only removed some of these symptoms, but the diarrhea remained almost the same. The hot character of the stool also disappeared after the administration of this medicine. In the other two cases there were the same symptoms without aggravation after food. In all these cases puls. 6 fared better and even removed the hot character of the stools. In the last case puls. was efficacious in aggravation of the diarrhea from a vegetable diet.

OUR PORTRAITS.



R. E. DUDGEON, M. D.,
London, Eng.

HOW TO TEACH MATERIA MEDICA.*

By R. E. DUDGEON, M. D., London.

I. I have never had occasion to advise a student concerning the *materia medica*, and should think that, during his year's preliminary study, he had best give his whole attention to the subjects required for this preliminary study, and leave the *materia medica* alone till he has mastered them.

II. The best mode of acquiring a knowledge of the action of medicines on the human body, *i. e.*, of *materia medica*, is to study their pathogenetic effects as shown by individual provings and poisonings in such

* Read before the American Institute of Homeopathy, Denver, June 15, 1894.

a work as the *Cyclopaedia of Drug Pathogenesis*; and compare them with their therapeutic effects as detailed in some work like Hughes' *Pharmacodynamics*.

III. The discovery of similarity between medicinal effects on the healthy and diseased symptoms constitutes homeopathic therapeutics. The perfection of homeopathic therapeutics would be a pathological similarity between medicine and disease, *i. e.*, the employment for a case of natural disease of a drug which is known to cause a pathological condition—in other words, a morbid change in functions, sensations, and organic structure—resembling the change effected in those spheres by the disease. But as it is obvious that, in the present state of our pathological knowledge, it is too often the case that we cannot find the thorough resemblance, we are forced to be content to infer such a resemblance from a similarity of the symptoms, objective and subjective—sometimes, indeed, only subjective—of drug and disease. Under such circumstances we should endeavor if possible to find a medicine whose ascertained pathogenetic effects show a similarity to all—or the greatest possible number—of the symptoms of the disease. The treatment by what are called “keynote symptoms,” *i. e.*, the fancied resemblance of one more or less trivial disease symptom to some symptom recorded in the proving or observed during the clinical use of a medicine, is to be deprecated as an *ignis fatuus* which must certainly lead the practitioner away from his proper object, namely, discovering a pathological similitude betwixt drug and disease. There is yet another therapeutic method, which, though recommended by Hahnemann, cannot strictly be termed homeopathic. I refer to his employment of camphor in the first stage of cholera in very considerable doses, the effect of which is, he says, to kill

the microbes which cause the cholera. Hahnemann's occasional approval of allopathic or palliative therapeutics is instanced in this same camphor, which he recommends in influenza as a "palliative, but an invaluable palliative." In these two cases, and probably there are many more, the homeopathic therapeutics are temporarily abandoned for methods that cannot be brought within the range of homeopathy. I would remark, however, that large doses of camphor cause symptoms bearing a striking resemblance to the algid state of cholera; but then, if it were to be used as a homeopathic remedy, we should have to give it in small, or at least moderate, doses, whereas Hahnemann and all his followers agree that it is necessary to give it in large and frequently repeated doses. A practical knowledge of therapeutics will be best acquired by diligently observing the treatment of a competent physician in hospital and dispensary practice, and, when the opportunity presents itself, attending a course of lectures on therapeutics by an able professor.

IV. The "potency" of the remedy is a secondary consideration. The chief thing is the adaptation of the remedy to the characteristic symptoms of the disease in accordance with the rule *Similia similibus curentur*. If that is made out satisfactorily it matters little what "potency" is employed, provided that the medicine is not given so strong as to cause perturbing effects, or so weak as to be incapable of producing a curative action. As it is a rule of art not to use complicated means where simple means will suffice, it would be an infringement of this rule to give an excessively diluted medicine when a less diluted preparation will effect the desired result. The so-called "high potencies," of which there are many, all variously prepared, having only this in common, that

they are diluted with an impure menstruum and are of unknown and uncertain strength, should not be preferred to the Hahnemannian preparations, which are made with a pure diluting menstruum and are of uniform and known strength.

V. The *Organon*, being the best exposition of the homeopathic system, should be carefully studied by everyone for himself, and its teachings accepted and indorsed by every teacher of homeopathy when they are not inconsistent with the ascertained facts of modern science.

SPIGELIA.*

By S. F. SHANNON, M. D., Denver.

SPIGELIA is one of the grandest of our homeopathic remedies. It was proved by Hahnemann, and a record of 525 symptoms obtained by himself and fellow-provers is found in vol. v. of *Chronic Diseases*. According to Wood and Bache it is generally considered by the allopathic school as a most powerful anthelmintic, but there their use of it ends, and so they miss the grand results to be obtained by its administration for neuralgias, heart affections, and for nasal catarrhs. All writers on this remedy agree in ascribing its action as upon the nervous system and as upon the nerves themselves and their envelopes. Especially is this true of the nerves of special sense and of its effect upon the fibrous and muscular tissues of the eyes, heart, and perhaps of the extremities.

I wish to more especially call your attention to the most prominent symptoms of spigelia and to compare it with other remedies having similar symptoms.

We find the remedy especially useful for light-haired, debilitated, pale, thin, or

* Read before the American Institute of Homeopathy, Denver, 1894.

bloated persons, complaining of great weakness. There is disinclination to work, he is restless and anxious, solicitous about the future ; there is a gloomy suicidal mood ; and a decided characteristic of spigelia patients is their fear of pointed things, such as pins, scissors, needles.

We find a number of remedies having a suicidal tendency, namely, *ars. alb.*, *aurum met.*, *actæa rac.*, *belladonna*, *capsicum*, *cinchona*, *drosera*, *hepar sul.*, *lachesis*, *naja*, *nux vom.*, *puls.*, *rumex*.

Ant. crud., *belladonna*, *drosera*, *helleb.*, *hyosc.*, *puls.*, *secale*, and *verat. alb.* have desire to commit suicide by drowning.

Arsenicum has desire to suicide by hanging.

Ant. crud., *aurum met.*, *carbo veg.*, *hepar sulph.*, *nux vom.*, and *puls.* have desire to suicide by shooting.

The *belladonna* patient desires to suicide by throwing himself from a height.

Gelsemium has solicitude about the present ; while *bryonia*, *digitalis*, *natrum mur.*, and *spigelia* have the same symptom : "solicitude about the future."

The *calcaria* patient expresses anxiety mostly about his health ; while the *graphites*, *sulphur*, and *lachesis* patients are more solicitous about their soul's welfare.

The headaches of *spigelia* are always worse from noise, a jar, or thinking. The pains are situated in various parts of the head, and may be either on the right or the left side. We find pains of various character, as pressing, shooting, stitching, boring, or tearing.

The most characteristic headaches are of a neuralgic nature : headaches commencing in the morning in the cerebellum, spreading up and over the left side of the head, causing violent and pulsating pains in the left temple and over the left eye ; this headache we know increases in severity until noon, and then gradually decreases

until evening, when it disappears. These symptoms appear even in cloudy weather.

For similar remedies to *spigelia* we may look briefly at *ant. crud.*, *causticum*, *eupatorium perf.*, *merc. bin.*, *bryonia*, and *stannum*.

Ant. crud. has pressing inward in left temporal region ; drawing ; slow pulsation with fine pricking. These pains are usually better from bathing in cold water.

Causticum has left-sided neuralgic headaches better by bathing in cold water.

Mercurius bin. has pressing pains in the left temple.

Stannum has headache every morning over one eye, usually the left one ; the pains increase very gradually in severity and as gradually decrease. The *stannum* pains involve the whole head.

Bryonia has neuralgic pains in the left side of the face and head : pressing, tearing, shooting pains, as from subcutaneous ulceration ; worse in the morning, after moving ; better from hard pressure and from cold applications.

Colocynthis, *merc.*, *mez.*, *spigelia*, and *stannum* have each pressing pains in the left temple.

For neuralgic or sick headaches located in the right side of the head we should call to mind such remedies as *anacard.*, *bellad.*, *cuprum met.*, *nat. sulph.*, *pulsatilla*, *mag. phos.*, *sang.*, and *sepia*.

Spigelia also has headaches several times a week, beginning soon after rising and lasting all day ; tearing, rooting pain, worse from motion, especially in the open air, but particularly severe after or on lying down, and relieved by walking about the room a long time ; it is aggravated by even loud talking.

Bellad., *glonoine*, *oxalic acid*, and *spigelia* are the only remedies having headaches worse when lying down.

For sun headaches we have a number of

remedies, such as coca, glonoine, kalmia lat., nat. mur., sang., sepia, spigelia, and stannum. Coca has dull frontal headache vanishing at sunset and followed by a state of exhilaration.

The headaches of glonoine begin with the warm weather and last all summer. The patient cannot bear the least heat about the head. The pains increase and decrease daily with the sun. There is great sensitiveness to the sun and to heat from covering the head.

Kalmia has severe sun headaches ; severe pressing pains, increasing with the ascending and decreasing with the declining sun ; pulsating headache, as if a pulse was beating in the forehead ; pressing pain on a small spot on the right side of the head ; shooting pains from the nape up into the head ; neuralgia more on the right side of the head.

Natr. mur. has headache from sunrise to sunset, worse from light and at noon. This remedy has more malarial symptoms.

The sanguniaria headache has more definiteness as to the location. It begins in the occiput at sunrise and passes up over the right side of the head and settles over and about the right eye.

Sepia has a pulsating headache in the cerebellum, beginning in the morning, lasting until noon or sometimes until evening, worse from the least motion, even of the eyeballs. Better when the eyes are closed, when at rest, and in the dark.

Spigelia has under sight and eyes anæmia of the optic nerve from excessive tea-drinking, here reminding us of selenium, which has headache from the same cause. Spigelia has the feeling that the eyeballs are too large, and the same symptom may be found under the following remedies : aconite, caladium, carlsbad, natrum mur., opium, paris quad., phos., phos. acid, and plumb. met.

Sharp, stabbing, stitching pains through

the eyeball into the head or radiating all over the head calls for spigelia. These pains are worse from moving the eyes and at night. I believe spigelia alone has stabbing pains in the eyes ; but ars. alb., asaf., berb., lach., merc. viv., natrum mur., puls., sulphur, tarax., and thuja have sticking pains in the eyeballs. Ant. crud., kali carb., lycopod., nitric acid, petroleum, puls., sarsaparilla, and spongia have stitches or stitching pains in the eyes.

We find also as a symptom of spigelia pains as from needles thrust into the right eyeball. Causticum, eupat., and mephitis all have the feeling as of needles thrust into the eyeballs.

Rheumatic iritis in the left eye with excessive ciliary neuralgia, pains worse from 3 A. M. to 3 P. M., and pains as if the eyeball were pulled backward and forward calls for spigelia.

For rheumatic iritis spigelia is akin to arsenic. alb., which has burning pains in the eyes ; also to bry., mez., rhus tox., and thuja. The iritis of spigelia is characterized by the location in the left eye, by the character of the pains, and by the times of aggravation. This remedy has also been found very useful for ptosis. The lids are lax and paralyzed, hang low down, and must be raised. For this trouble we have quite a goodly number of remedies, as alumina, arnica, bry., causticum, cimicif., conium, cup. acet., euphrasia, gels., hyos., ign., kalmia, nat. mur., ledum, rhus tox., and sepia, to be prescribed according to the totality of the symptoms as well as according to the cause of the disease.

Under smell and nose we find a tickling on the back of the nose, as if lightly touched by hairs or as if a gentle wind were passing over it. A similar symptom we have under arg. nit., carbo veg., hydro. acid, kali bi., kalmia. mag. mur., and oleum animale.

The special indications for *spigelia* for nasal catarrh are the scanty amount of discharge from the anterior nares and large amount discharged from the posterior nares. The discharge may be thin, but is more usually thick, stringy, and in such large quantities as to almost threaten suffocation unless speedily removed.

We have a great remedy in *spigelia* for left-sided facial neuralgia, where the infra-orbital and maxillary branches of the fifth pair of nerves are involved. These pains are tensive, burning, throbbing; are worse when lying down and better when sitting up; either cold or warm applications relieve. We may also find pains as if red-hot needles pierced the skin; the pains come and go suddenly; prosopalgia from drinking tea. Similar remedies in this condition are *arsenicum alb.*, *actæa rac.*, *arg. nit.*, *bellad.*, *chin. sulph.*, *cinch.*, *helleb.*, *lach.*, *lobelia*, *nux vom.*, *sang.*, and *zinc. met.*

As a remedy for worms *spigelia* is applicable when there are dilated pupils, strabismus, offensive odor from the mouth, itching of the nose, griping pains in the belly, throat inflamed, he swallows frequently, pale redness of the throat, and swelling of the mucous membrane with palpitation.

There is frequently left-sided reflex neuralgia caused by worms and promptly cured by this remedy.

There are but few cough symptoms under *spigelia* aside from the dry cough accompanying worm affections.

For hydrothorax *spigelia* is a most excellent remedy when these symptoms are present: dyspnoea and suffocating attacks when moving in bed or raising the arms; must lie on the right side and with the head very high. There are stitching needle-like pains in the chest.

Spigelia is the remedy for cardiac rheumatism with cutting pains through the

left chest near the sternum to the back; the heart not beating, but there is an interrupted rush of blood through it; pulse not beating, but it appeared like a thread drawn quickly through the artery; the hands are icy cold, with cold sweat on them; and the face is expressive of great anguish.

Under heart, pulse, and circulation we find quite an array of diseases for which *spigelia* is curative, or at least to a great extent helpful; such as pericarditis, endocarditis, aneurism, and various forms of rheumatism of the heart. The following are the symptoms indicating *spigelia*: great dyspnoea on every change of position; audible beating of the heart, causing a pain that is felt through to the back; systolic blowing at the apex; sharp shooting pain through the heart to the back, or radiating from the heart down the arm, or over the chest and down the spine; great oppression about the heart; thrilling or purring sensation over the cardiac region; undulating motion of the heart; heart beat not synchronous with the radial pulse. Among analogous remedies to *spigelia* may be mentioned *arsenicum alb.*, *act. rac.*, *digitalis*, *kali carb.*, and *zincum met.* *Actæa rac.* has pains all over the chest from the heart and down the left arm; palpitation; unconsciousness; cerebral congestion; dyspnoea; livid face; cold sweat on the hands; numbness of the body; the left arm is numb, as if bound to the side.

Arsenicum has hydropericardium with great irritability, anguish, and restlessness; palpitation of the heart with anguish; cannot lie on the back; irritable heart; trembling; palpitation; endocarditis and pericarditis with the *arsenicum* restlessness; worse after midnight; valvular disease with intermittent pulse; there is general œdema with puffiness of the eyes and swelling of the feet.

Cactus grand. has constrictive feeling about the heart, as if there was not room enough for it to expand ; heart feels as if it was bound down, or as if it did not have room enough to beat ; sensation of constriction in the lower part of the chest, as if bound by a cord ; fluttering sensation about the heart, as of a bird's wing.

Digitalis is useful for organic diseases of the heart ; heart feels that if he moves the least it will stop beating (*gels.* has exactly the reverse of this symptom ; the patient thinks that unless he is constantly on the move the heart will stop beating) ; the patient feels better when perfectly quiet ; feeling of goneness or sinking at the epigastrium ; he is gloomy, faints on the least exertion, even on raising the arms ; the face is livid, turgescient.

The *gels.* patient on going to sleep is awakened by a feeling that the heart will stop beating unless he gets up and walks about. *Kalmia* we find especially useful when after external applications gout or rheumatism shifts from the joints to the heart. There are severe sharp pains about the heart ; shootings down into the stomach and abdomen ; weak pulse ; numb feeling in the left arm ; rheumatic pericarditis, first stage, when there is tumultuous, rapid, and visible beating of the heart ; paroxysms of anguish with great dyspnoea ; right-sided face ache ; pressure as from a stone from the epigastrium to the heart. Hypertrophy and mitral insufficiency or thickening after rheumatism. The patient shuns all exertion.

Verat. vir. has idiopathic or rheumatic pericarditis or endocarditis, cardio pulmonary dyspnoea ; fluttering of the heart ; she feels as if she would die ; worse from the slightest exertion ; the face is bluish, cold or flushed ; constant burning pain in the chest and sensation as of a heavy load there.

The time of aggravation under *spigelia* is at noon, from 3 A. M. to 3 P. M., or from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Taken as a whole, this remedy should be remembered for anæmic, debilitated subjects of rheumatic diathesis ; for left-sided neuralgic or sick headaches ; sun headaches ; prosopalgia ; rheumatic pericarditis or endocarditis ; rheumatic iritis and mitral insufficiency.

Allied remedies are *aconite*, *actæa rac.*, *arsenic. alb.*, *digitalis*, *iris vers.*, *kali carb.*, *kalmia lat.*, and *zincum met.*

ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION.

By F. J. BOUTIN, M. D., Abilene, Kans.

THE article in the May 15 number of this journal on "Artificial Respiration for the Newborn" induces me to report a method I have employed for that purpose for a number of years.

About eight years ago I was attending a somewhat difficult case of labor where the newly born child did not breathe. I applied heat and cold, besides all the recommended manipulations that were practical without cutting the cord (which I prefer not doing until respiration is established), without avail, until the child appeared entirely pulseless, when in desperation I applied my mouth over the child's mouth, and closing its nostrils with my fingers, I forcibly inflated the child's lungs. Removing my lips, the chest involuntarily collapsed and I repeated the operation as rapidly as I could for a short time, when the child gave a gasp, which encouraged me to continue my efforts, soon perceiving that the cord was pulsating. The pulsations increased in strength and regularity, the gasps became more frequent, until the child began to breathe regularly. The blue appearance soon vanished from the face and we had a live baby instead of a

corpse, much to the gratification of the parents and my own satisfaction as well.

Since then I have always tried this "last resort" first, and have left no dead babies that were alive when labor began. When I find a newborn child does not breathe I get water, soap, and a towel *instantly*, and wash about the baby's mouth, and filling my lungs full with mouth open so as to inclose a quantity of pure air, which, perhaps with some impure air from my lungs, is forced into the child's lungs. There is no uncertainty in this way of the lungs being filled, as the air can be heard entering and leaving the lungs and the distention of the chest can be seen.

Sometimes I have assisted in its exit by manual compression, but this is usually not necessary. In some feeble children I have had to do their breathing for them for ten or fifteen minutes before they will do it themselves. In such cases, after inflating the lungs regularly for a minute or longer, I can feel the pulsation of the cord become regular and strong; when I stop to rest, as is necessary, it soon becomes weaker, becoming stronger again as soon as I resume the regular inflation of the lungs. I recall some cases where the child, after breathing feebly a few times, would stop, as though too weak to continue. A few artificial respirations would start it again, which might have to be repeated possibly several times, but with ultimate success. A large size bulb of a vaporizer with opening and valve for entrance of air opposite the exit can be used very nicely for this purpose, and perhaps some instrument maker will furnish us a good bulb bellows adapted to fit over the child's mouth with an air capacity equal to that of the lungs of an average child at birth. Then will no obstetrician's outfit be considered complete without a perfect "artificial respirator." Then also will there

be fewer infants consigned to the nameless grave of the "stillborn."

VACCINATION.

SAYS Dr. J. Dobson of Bethel, Conn.: It is argued that only a few "know nothings" and "nobodies" oppose vaccination, and that the great majority are in its favor. This is untrue; but were it as true as it is false it would not alter the *facts*, nor prove vaccination a protection.

The "great majority" opposed Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood for forty years.

The "great majority" bled the people for a century and slaughtered thousands in the quiet sick room.

The "great majority" denied a cup of cold water and a breath of fresh air to the patient consuming with fever.

The "great majority" inoculated the people with smallpox till, as now, by vaccination they killed thousands by spreading smallpox and death.

The "great majority" gave mercury with its attendant troubles.

The "great majority" have bitterly opposed every real and scientific advance in medicine, they have filled the world with incurable diseases and rendered "quackery" respectable by the outrageous *quackery of the profession itself*, disgusting sensible and thoughtful men by their bigotry, chicanery and fraud, the king of which is—*vaccination*. My investigations and experience have led me to regard vaccination as one of the most powerful predisposing causes of smallpox, and other filth diseases. That smallpox has slain its thousands none will deny, but vaccination has slain its hundreds of thousands with erysipelas, scrofulosis, consumption, eczema, syphilis, cancer, and other loathsome diseases.

RUBBER-TISSUE GLOVES FOR PROTECTING THE HANDS DURING OPERATIONS.

DR. MORTON, in the New York *Medical Journal*, calls attention to thin rubber gloves for general surgical purposes and for handling strong solutions. He had found these rubber-tissue gloves extremely useful in handling offensive cases. With them it became a pleasure to make rectal examinations, because the skin of the hands did not become saturated with fœtor, and it was wonderful how many more examinations one made. Also in handling strong solutions, or even in operating in septic cases they had an excellent field. The rubber was so very thin that it interfered very little with the tactile sense. As a rule, they went on with great ease and came off readily. He thought them of great value when handling morbid growths or making post-mortems where it was possible to be inoculated. They bore steam sterilization and soaking in strong solutions of carbolic acid or bichloride of mercury.

CRYING IN CHILDREN.

THE cry of children, according to Dr. E. C. Hill, in pneumonia and capillary bronchitis is moderate and peevish and muffled, as if the door were shut between child and hearer. The cry of croup is hoarse, brassy, metallic, with a crowing inspiration. That of cerebral disease, particularly hydrocephalus, is short, sharp, shrill, and solitary. Marasmus and tubercular peritonitis are manifested by moaning and wailing. Obstinate, passionate, and long continued crying tells of earache, thirst, hunger, original meanness, or the pricking of a pin. The pleuritic is louder and shriller than the pneumonic, and is evoked by moving the child, or on coughing. The cry of intestinal ailments is

often accompanied by wriggling and writhing before defecation. Exhaustion is manifested with a whine. Crying only, or just after coughing, indicates pain caused by the act. The return or inspiratory part of the cry grows weaker toward the fatal end of all diseases, and the absence of crying during disease is often of graver import than its presence, showing complete exhaustion and loss of power. Loud screaming sometimes tells of renal gravel.

PREVENTION OF PITTING IN SMALL-POX.

THE occurrence of pitting in small-pox has been entirely prevented by Dr. Lewintaner of Constantinople by antiseptic treatment as follows: "The entire head and face, except the eyes and the neck, are covered with plaster consisting of three parts of carbolic acid, and fifty parts each of olive oil and starch. The body is covered over with a mixture of three parts of salicylic acid, thirty parts starch, and seventy parts olive oil. The internal treatment consisted in giving quinine acid solution.—*Wien. Klin. Woch. ; Clinique.*

HOT WATER DRINKING.

THERE are four classes of persons who should not drink large quantities of hot water. These are as follows:

1. People who have irritability of the heart. Hot water will cause palpitation of the heart in such cases.
2. Persons with dilated stomachs.
3. Persons afflicted with "sour stomach."
4. Persons who have soreness of the stomach, or pain induced by light pressure.

These rules are not for those who take hot water simply to relieve thirst, but as

a means of washing out the stomach. Hot water will relieve thirst better than cold water, and for that purpose is not to be condemned. But hot water is an excitant, and in cases in which irritation of the stomach exists, should be avoided.

ANTISEPTIC HAIRDRESSING.

THE government of the Republic of Colombia has, in view of the possibility of contagious diseases such as ringworm, favus, and syphilis being transmitted by combs, brushes, etc., passed an enactment making it compulsory for all barbers and hairdressers to keep the instruments of their art clean, and to disinfect them every time they have been used. A notice to this effect is to be posted up in all tonsorial establishments.

ALCOHOL AND HEART DISEASE.

DR. DRUMMOND, in an address, noticed the power of alcohol as a cause of disease of the heart, operating chiefly on the myocardium and often causing sudden death. Lately a case in point was investigated. The wife of a railway guard was found by him dead in bed at 1 A. M. The evidence showed that she had been nearly always the worse for drink. A *post-mortem* examination was made and it was found that the heart was fatty and that the liver was cirrhotic. The disease of the heart is not so readily detected as if it were located in the valves, and the present state of legislation gives no satisfactory power of controlling the victims.

SWALLOWING A THERMOMETER.

M. TOUBIN communicated a curious case of a man swallowing a thermometer. A prisoner attempted suicide by swallowing the handle of an iron spoon.

Nothing was done for him, as he did not seem to be much affected by the foreign body, save the administration of a good deal of soft food. His case, however, was closely watched and the temperature taken daily. About ten days after his first exploit the fellow swallowed the thermometer. Nine days subsequently he expelled *via naturales* both the spoon handle and the thermometer.

A WORD FOR THE SLEEPLESS.

DR. J. E. HUXLEY of Maidstone, England, thinks he has hit upon the natural remedy for sleeplessness. It is, in brief, to curl under the clothes like a kitten or put the head under the wings like a hen. Insomnia, he says, seems now to be a universal affliction. We live wrongly; sit up late and overwork the brain, and thus go to bed in an excited condition. No one seems to have hit upon the natural remedy. I think I have. People take chloral and the like at their peril, and a fatal consequence not seldom ensues. It is all wrong, for you cannot control the dose required for the exact circumstances. But try nature's plan instead—lower the supply of oxygen to the blood, produce a little asphyxia, limit the quantity of air to the lungs, and the heart and circulation becoming quicker, the brain loses its stimulant and sleep follows. When you find yourself in for a sleepless night, cover your head with the bedclothes and breathe and rebreathe only the respired air. Thus you may reduce the stimulating oxygen and fall asleep. There is no danger. When asleep you are sure to disturb the coverings and get as much fresh air as you require, or when once drowsiness has been produced it is easy to go on sleeping though the air be fresh. What do the cat and dog do when they prepare to

sleep? They turn round (generally three times) and lastly bury their noses in some soft hollow in their hair or fur and "off" they go. They are in no danger, although it might look as if they were from the closeness with which they imbed their noses.

TREATMENT OF TYPHOID FEVER.

DR. ELMER LEE of Chicago read a paper before the Chicago Medical Society which attracted great interest because of some of the forms of treatment recommended. Generally the treatment of the outer parts of the patient and the care for his surroundings are the usual classic directions; but when it came to internal treatment he recommended cold water because it cools the body and assists to cleanse it of the poison which makes it sick. The elimination is carried on through the intestinal canal, through the kidneys, though the lungs, and by the skin. Let the sick have water; it can do no harm in any case; water only does good. A half tablespoonful of hydrozone is added to each glass of water. It is the best and most simple remedy that can be given that is likely to be of benefit in helping to cure typhoid fever. Continued for a few days, it is then laid aside for a few days and glycozone substituted in its place, both as a relief to the patient and for the beneficial effect of the remedy itself. Thus the two remedies are alternated, being the best arrangement for administering these valuable antiseptics. Glycozone is chemically pure, redistilled glycerine in which ozone or concentrated oxygen has been incorporated and can be taken with as much freedom and safety as pure glycerine. The glycozone may be taken in doses of half a teaspoonful to a glass of water as often as water is taken during the day.

Fresh lake water that has been passed through a Pasteur filter is the best.

FEEDING OF INTUBATED PATIENTS.

IN 1878 Dr. N. Emmons Paine, then a member of the staff of the Middletown State Hospital for the Insane, solved the problem of feeding patients who, through various delusions or forms of paralysis, refused or were unable to swallow food of any kind; the method he resorted to being that of inserting a piece of soft rubber tube of sufficient length (a long catheter being used at first) through the nares into the stomach, and then, by means of a Davidson's syringe, injecting a suitable quantity of concentrated nutritious fluid. This method has been employed ever since in that institution for supporting all cases in which feeding by the mouth is found impracticable, and become generally used in other institutions.—*H. S. Paine, M. D.*

Globules.

—Has anyone tried this beyond the reported author? The *N. Y. Med. Times*, copying from the *Boston Med. and Surg. Journal*, speaks of an interesting case of the ligation of the veins on either side of the penis as a treatment, successfully performed by Dr. Alfred King, for the restoration of sexual power. The case cited is that of a laborer of powerful physique who had lost his virile power as the result of abuse. After trying without effect all other means usually recommended in such cases Dr. King became convinced that the immediate cause of the trouble was a physical one, due to leakage, as it were, or to a too rapid escape of blood from the penis when erected. He therefore ligated a couple of the larger subcutaneous veins at the base

of the penis, which was easily done under cocaine, and severed between the ligatures. A dressing was applied lightly and held in position by a strip of adhesive plaster placed longitudinally. The result was immediate. Primary union was prevented by the frequent erections, but the success of the operation was certain.

—A man traveling one of the saw-mill roads in Dooly County avers that the road was so crooked that he met himself coming back.—*Atlanta Journal*.

—The idea has been suggested that in certain well-known conditions of hysteria a judiciously administered pinch of snuff might have a beneficial effect. Familiar to everyone is the perverseness with which such hysterical attacks resist ordinary remedies, and it seems not improbable that some of them might be curtailed by a period of vigorous sneezing.

—Cocaine should not be applied to the mammary gland during lactation, as experience has proven it to have the power of arresting the secretion of milk.

—Dr. Eisner says that in delirium tremens after all anodynes, etc., had failed he finds hot water, given a cupful every half hour or hour, to give excellent results.

—Doctor (to shivering patient).—Take this prescription and you will be warm in a very little while.

Apprehensive Patient.—Good Heavens, doctor! is it as fatal as all that?

—Dr. Kippax will be absent from Chicago this year from Saturday, June 9, to Saturday, July 21. His office will be closed during his absence.

—The Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk is deserving of much recognition and praise. It has been before the people for twenty-six years and is as popular to-day as when it was first offered as an infant food. There is a special brand called the Milkmaid Brand, which is the favorite with physicians in their prescriptions. In the olden time, not so many years ago either, there were

a number of brands of condensed milk in the market which it was found by sad experience had produced disastrous results in infants; the children apparently thrived on the milk; they grew fleshy and plump, but they could not be taught to stand nor creep; their bones were soft and the teeth refused to come; talking was delayed; in short, there seemed to be a lack of lime elements, the child being simply a large and fat doll. But the Anglo-Swiss Co. have never been in this category; their product has always been acceptable, and when once used is used continuously after by that physician or that mother when the new babies come. This milk is a very handy package to take along when you are traveling. It will keep in any climate, and is far more reliable than the milk you are likely to find along the railway stations. Put a can of it in your grip.

—Dr. Weill claims that every form of vomiting of pregnancy can be relieved by a twenty per cent. solution of menthol in olive oil, ten drops taken in sugar whenever the nausea appears.

—SUGAR AS AN OXYTOXIC.—The *N. Y. Medical Journal*, quoting from the *Revue Internationale*, says that on the strength of observations made by Drs. Mosso and Paoletti as to the action of sugar on muscular power, Dr. Bossi conceived the idea of administering it in cases of defective uterine contraction during labor. He found that it answered the purpose well, and was free from the inconveniences attending the action of ergot. In eleven cases of uterine inertia during labor an ounce of sugar dissolved in water was given, and in ten of the patients it had a most favorable effect on the pains. The ecboic effect of sugar is apparent in from twenty-five to forty-five minutes, and in many cases it is sufficiently prolonged to accomplish the expulsion of the child. In some cases it has been found necessary to give a second dose of the same amount, an hour after the first one, in order to terminate the labor. The contractions excited by sugar are always perfectly regular, and never take on a tetanic character.

—H. C. Crowell, Kansas City, in *Kansas*

Medical Journal, says: In chronic ovaritis if the cervix is found puffy, enlarged, and highly sensitive, the entire infra-vaginal cervix may be penciled over with iodized phenol or the dark pinus canadensis (Kennedy's).

—LOSS OF VOICE FROM OÖPHORECTOMY.

—Dr. Moure of Bordeaux stated at a recent meeting of the *Société Franc d'otologie* (*New York Medical Journal*) that in two women who had undergone the operation he had observed that the voice had become strong and coarse. One of them who had originally had a soprano voice, had lost her high notes and almost become a contralto.

—THE MANAGEMENT OF SYPHILITIC MARRIED WOMEN.—The best way is to suggest to the woman that her husband's co-operation in the necessary medication, etc., is desirable; if she assents she is innocent, but if she raises objections she is culpable. So says M. Alfred Fournier in a lecture under this title.

—Doctor.—You mustn't stay out late at night.

Patient (a married man).—Is the night air bad for me?

Doctor.—No; its the excitement after getting home that hurts you.

—"All Kinds of Physicians" was the appropriate and witty first line of the "scare head" over the medical society news in the Indianapolis *Sentinel* the other day, as the allopaths, homeopaths, and eclectics all met there the same two days. It is also worthy of remark that the newspaper space devoted to each was longer for we uns than for either of the other fellows. This is as it should be everywhere.

—The examining and licensing boards of of the medical department of the United States have already reached such numbers that a national organization is a matter of necessity in order to discuss and compare methods, and thus derive benefit from each other's latest experiences. The national

conference of the medical examining and licensing boards was held June 5, 1894, at San Francisco during the session of the American Medical Association.

—"Differential Diagnosis of Nephritis," by Emmet L. Smith, M. D., of 525 Forty-third Street, Chicago, a reprint from the *Century*, is before us, and is remarkable for its neatness, compactness, yet its valuable and interesting contents. In a broad single sheet in four parallel columns are given the diagnosis of acute nephritis, chronic parenchymatous nephritis, interstitial nephritis, and amyloid nephritis. A very handy arrangement.

—Dr. W. B. Clarke, Indianapolis, speaks of vaccination as the "Jenneration" of disease.

—We are now, according to the report of the American Institute of Homeopathy in its Transactions for 1893, the fifth in number of members of all homeopathic State societies in the United States. The Homeopathic Medical Society of New York is first with a membership of 415 and holding semi-annual meetings. Second in size is the Illinois Society with 410 members, meeting annually. Third in membership is the M. Penn. Society; they have 349 and meet semi-annually. Next comes the Massachusetts Homeopathic Medical Society with 305 members, with semi-annual meetings. It will be observed that the largest Eastern societies (homeopathic) meet twice a year, while we meet but once. There may be food for reflection in this. We are reported as having 260 members, making the Institute fifth in size.—*Presidential address of Dr. W. P. Cutler.*

—The Missouri Institute was notable in its recently closed session for its evidence of good friendship for all present. There was absent the usual and always to be deplored personal differences. President Cutler anticipated much of these troubles

by quietly deciding their irrelevancy before they had made much progress ; or by referring them to appropriate committees. In this way the college quarrel was kept in the seclusion of the committee room, and when it emerged from there the quarrel had disappeared and everything was again serene. There was some good executive ability displayed by Dr. Cutler in the handling of dangerous questions ; but the society adjourned without an ill feeling toward anyone ; everyone was pleased with the good work done, and hoped for a reunion of all those present, and others then absent, at Kansas City next year. It may be in order at some not very distant day to organize a new society to be called the National Organization of Ex-Presidents ; so that the good timber which has been used in the various State and local societies may not be altogether lost to the profession.

—Patient. — Is Dr. Sp—r busy ? Office boy.—Yes, sir ; he's in de back office engaged wid a case. Patient.—I'm in a hurry. Is it an important case ? Boy.—I guess so ; de man dat brought it in wanted him to be careful an' return de bottles when dey're empty.

—Dr. J. W. Iorns of Rochester, Ind., the Secretary of the Fulton County Board of Health, has been discharged from further service in his official position by Dr. Metcalf, the Secretary of the State Board of Health. Ah, but thereby hangs a tale. Dr. Iorns is a homeopath, Dr. Metcalf is an allopath. Dr. Metcalf makes absurd charges which have been disproved by Iorns and the people of the community in which he lives as rapidly as they were uttered. From an account taken from a local paper it would seem that Metcalf is the one who should have been deposed. There is a political job in the case as well, for Iorns is a Republican and Metcalf a Democrat. Dr. Iorns, however, continues to discharge the duties and will receive his pay from his county commissioners.

—More harm, says the wife of a prominent New York clergyman, to the health and vitality of our race is done by corsets than by rum.

—What a handy but deucedly lazy trick it is to write one paper, have it manifolded, and send out a copy to each State society. Then the State society thinks it has an original paper from a distinguished medical artist, and the aforesaid medical artist gloats with satisfaction that he is getting well advertised. But some day the State societies will be wise and will no longer be taken in by this medical sharp, and his manifolded essay will rest securely in the bosom of the society's waste-paper basket. In this regard, as well as in some others, the State societies could follow with safety and profit the rules of the American Institute of Homeopathy, which will not accept a paper that has been in print before its reading in the Institute.

—And now cometh Fisher of the *Medical Century* and announceth another textbook as in preparation, to wit : "The Homeopathic Text-Book of Surgery," which will be done under the joint authorship of all the foremost surgeons of the homeopathic school. It is to be constructed somewhat on the general plan of the "American Text-Book of Surgery," and will contain from twelve hundred to fifteen hundred pages in a super-royal octavo volume, with colored and half-tone plates and wood-cuts. The prospectus promises a book of more than ordinary merit ; and viewing the book-ground over carefully it is very apparent that there is abundance of room for this work. The whole book will be under the editorial supervision of Dr. Fisher, who is also a contributor.

The American Homeopathist,

Issued Twice a Month.

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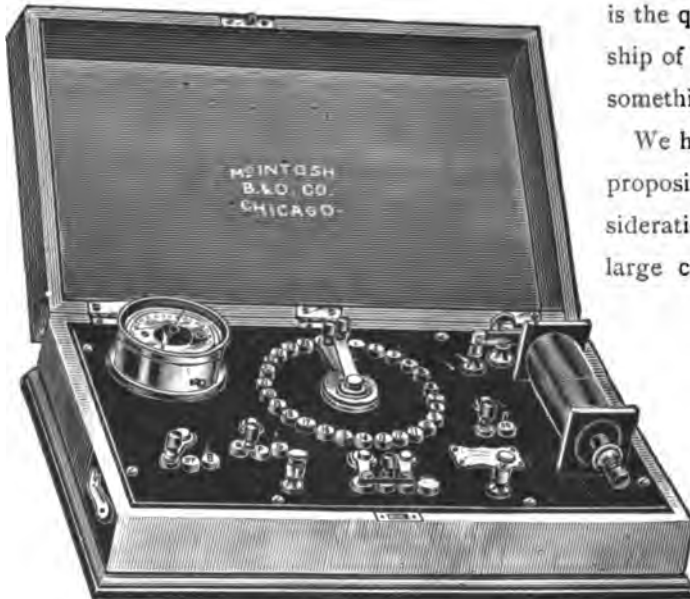
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Fig. I—Normal.

A few of the positions are: normal, reclining, semi-reclining, horizontal, $\frac{1}{4}$ length, dorsal,

Sim's, right or left lateral oblique, dorsal with hips raised, side tilt, raising or lowering, chloroform narcosis, rotating, etc.



Fig. IX—Chloroform Position.

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Fig. XVII—Dorsal.

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The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, JULY 15, 1894.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

AMERICAN Institute of Homeopathy: Officers elected at Denver, 1894:

President, Charles E. Fisher, M. D., Chicago.
 First Vice President, J. B. Gregg Custis, M. D.,
 Washington.
 Second Vice President, E. F. Storke, M. D.,
 Denver.
 Treasurer, E. M. Kellogg, M. D., New York.
 Assistant Treasurer, T. Franklin Smith, M. D.,
 New York.
 Registrar, Clitus S. Hoag, M. D., Bridgeport,
 Conn.
 Necrologist, H. M. Smith, M. D., Spuyten
 Duyvil.
 General Secretary, E. H. Porter, M. D., New
 York.
 Recording Secretary, Frank Kraft, M. D., Cleve-
 land.

Next place of meeting: NEWPORT, R. I.

AFTER the ball was over. That is to say, after the presidential fight was done, then the several clans, no longer embittered and thirsting for gore in the most approved political primary style, or so many of them as did not forthwith settle their hotel bills and disappear on the next succeeding train, got down to the business of the Institute, which, contrary to the apparent belief of a great number of its attendant members, is not the electioneering for and electing of officers, with its precedent hand-shaking, wire-pulling and asking after the family's

health, and consequent recriminations and allegations of ballot-box stuffing—but is for the advancement of the interests of the profession of homeopathic medicine, all and singular, with all the appurtenances (surgery, obstetrics, gynecology, *et al.*) thereunto appertaining.

NO unprejudiced observer of the scenes enacted during the first two and a half days in the session rooms, hotel lobbies, and on the streets during the recently closed sessions of the American Institute of Homeopathy, will hesitate to condemn the policy, as well as the friends of that policy who have introduced political methods into the body of the Institute in order to elect or defeat candidates.

Uno momento! This deplorable state of facts is not, however, the spontaneous growth of the Denver meeting, nor the results of the few weeks or months preceding the sessions. They antedate these by several years; and the result so painfully apparent at Denver is but the natural culmination of the principles planted and encouraged in the Institute years ago. In the former time—and who of the older members does not recall the time—when nominating speeches were permitted, several candidates for first place, in several succeeding years, were most incontinently snowed under, because,

first, of the nominating speech, and, second, of the combined and caucused forces which, at the last moment, descended upon the Institute and destroyed the presumed favorite. Thus it was that J. D. Buck, Geo. A. Hall, A. I. Sawyer, and others were turned down, and other men, as good, fortunately, for the interests and welfare of the Institute, were put in place. The present flagrant misuse of the Institute privilege is but the cap-sheaf of that pernicious system which has not yet been wholly eradicated.

* *

THE present system of nominating and electing officers of the American Institute is wrong; radically and inexcusably so. If it continues in force many years more, this SPECIAL order of business will be found to be the WHOLE business of the sessions, and the medical and surgical departments or sections will be shunted from one little room to the other, until, as already appears in the ophthalmological bureau, complaint will be made of the injustice in the distribution of the times and places for the bureau sessions; and so a little further along, these, at present unified and homeopathic bodies, will resent the manifest and purposed indignity, and establish, each for itself, its own society, as was at one time the custom, and as was not long since sought to be re-established in the instance of the Homeopathic Surgeons and Gynecologists of the United States. In the light of what happened at Denver, who could seriously find fault with such a seceding body? It will not be safe to assert that all or even a major part of the offense committed in this relation shall be laid to the door of the successful candidate; for whatever efforts were made by the president-elect were made openly and above-board, with-

out resort to trickery or chicane; and though such work may have seemed and, indeed, was in contravention of the established usages of the more conservative membership, it was commendable for its outspokenness; and the office was fairly won, while there is no doubt whatsoever that some of the opposing parties did not scruple to do and say things for which to-day, as they read these remarks, they are doubtlessly regretful.

* *

THIS abuse must be remedied and at an early date, or else the continuity of the Institute will be in peril. The enmities engendered at Denver directly traceable to the election of officers may, and we sincerely trust will, disappear before our meeting in Newport; but it stands to reason that this process of political election cannot be many more times repeated without precipitating lasting disaster upon the homeopathic profession. The remedy? There are a number; but the AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST does not wish to pose as an adviser in a matter so grave. The senate of seniors, who are competent to deal with this phase of the matter, will doubtlessly consider some corrective for the very apparent abuse of Institute dignity and safety. Only one further word in conclusion of this theme for the present, and that is that the election of officers **MUST** be made subordinate to the real business of the Institute; when this is accomplished then will rapidly disappear also all the machinery of the ward primary. To this complexion must it come at last.

* *

SOME of the opponents of the officers-elect used for argument, during the heat and burden of the elective conflict,

that the members proposed were too young to be intrusted with the destinies of the Institute ; that its best and truest interests were conserved by *not* putting them in the hands of young and inexperienced men, but the rather continuing them in the possession of the seniors. This was a most unfortunate argument. The cry of being too young to govern, especially in young America, is utter rot and twaddle. It is part and parcel of that other ancient and hoary myth that wisdom and age are inseparable or interchangeable terms ; that no one can be a good physician who is not accoutered with a bald head, an aldermanic pouch, a pair of gold spectacles, and a dignified carriage. It is our *young* American Institute members, those who have come in since 1885, or a few years earlier, who have made the Institute wide-awake, bright, and progressive ; who have rolled away the conservative stone from the tomb and let the imprisoned spirit of progress take wings. Without the younger members, the Institute would have foisted its conservatism and moss-grown ideas on the profession until it would ultimately have lost its identity. View with a patient eye the pages of the Transactions for the past ten years, then compare them with those of the preceding ten years, and mark for yourself the difference, the advance in homeopathy as against the former *régime* of indifferent homeopathic practice. Let this thrashed-out argument be never again employed on the floor or in the senate of the American Institute of Homeopathy. A man or woman who is old enough to become a member of the Institute, who is legally qualified to deal with all the dangers and responsibilities of human life, is old enough to occupy *any* place in the gift of a deliberative professional body such as the American Institute.

THE American Institute is still averse to countenancing the State Examination Board plan, or any plan which requires an examination of an applicant before he may be permitted to practice in the State where he resides. It still favors the registration of the diploma. Neither will it recommend the establishment of a chair of homeopathy in State institutions which are not otherwise homeopathic or even medical. The four years' compulsory attendance upon college, of not less than six months in each year in four separate years, goes into force with 1895. The action taken in the Obetz case may be prudent and it may be the contrary. This journal still recognizes the former enemies of Obetz venomously pursuing him. It is a little unprecedented for the American Institute to dictate to the mixed board (medically) of Regents who control the University of Michigan, what they shall do with any of its teachers.

The resolution of Runnels asking that Obetz be requested to resign is, to put it mildly, a dubious precedent and may react with boomerang force before very long. When a man is requested to resign membership in an organization because of his honest belief, especially when that organization requires no avowal of belief, it is rather high-handed ; the precedent is dangerous and Obetz' name will not be the only one in that list. Just as soon as a few other determined enemies of some man in power conclude to compass his ruin and disgrace, all that will be needful then will be to hire a few eloquent hustlers to buttonhole and impress the back-country member, so that he will be ready to hurrah when the eloquent member makes his charge and speech. Eloquence is a wonderfully pliant tool. It can move to wrong with as great facility as to right. The Institute will live to regret the Obetz resolution.

THE complete disappearance of Dudley after his many years of faithful service is a blunder. After his voluntary declaration that he would not stand for re-election as General Secretary, the Institute ought not to have permitted him to be dropped entirely from the roster of its workmen. Dr. Dudley has made himself conversant with every detail of the Institute's business; has stinted nothing to make his office the success it has proven; his advancement to the Vice Presidency would have only a slight but deserved recognition of his faithfulness in office and out. There is ground for the belief that Dudley was killed in the house of his friends by some bad or mistaken interpretation of the count in the case of the first and second vice presidents. His paramount executive ability peculiarly fitted him for the position named, and, indeed, for the topmost one on the ladder; and we hope and pray that he may yet reach that pinnacle. Very nearly as much might be said, and with equal truthfulness, of Strong, whose twelve years of hard work in a menial position entitled him to something better than absolute retirement. The Institute cannot afford to lose two such workmen as Dudley and Strong. Strong, however, had handicapped himself by at first declaring that he would not attend the Denver meeting, and almost at the last hour changing his mind. At this late time he found that his friends, or many of them, had pledged themselves to the other candidate. These two mishaps are deplorable; but the ways of a politico-medical body, like that of Providence and a petit jury, are past finding out.

THE sessions of the Institute were voted a success. The *esprit de corps* was excellent. Some of the addresses were unpardonably long, others were short and

good. A general audience is a bad place to spring a medical history. So also is a memorial service out of place in a general lay audience which drags in a seven-page printed biography of each deceased, minutely narrating the first case of measles which the late lamented attended, and so forth and so on to the end of his earthly career. The two poems of Helmuth were, need it be said, good, and delivered as only *our* Helmuth can deliver them. T. P. Wilson also showed himself a master of verse in his tribute to the memorial service on *Hallowed Ground*. Every section which it was the fortune of this editor to attend, gave evidence of renewed or rejuvenated zeal for the upbuilding and broadcasting of homeopathy. The deliberations of the general sessions were marked by great eloquence, originality of ideas, and a fervid desire to have the right prevail. On a number of occasions President McClelland found his finer knowledge of parliamentary practice stood him in good stead; and with the occasional aid of Allen and Talbot he was able to stem the torrents of motions and amendments and substitutes, and bring order out of chaos.

THE materia medica section, if we may be pardoned a little egotism, was one of the most satisfactory sections of the Denver Institute. Thanks to the courtesy and kindness of Timothy Field Allen, two sessions of this section were made deeply interesting as well as instructive by specimen lectures; the first day on the salts of potash, and the second day (by special request) on mercury. These two sessions were numerously attended by allopathic physicians. It was an inspiring picture, viewed from the chairman's platform, to note the many materia medica experts, very many of them, themselves, professors of the subject, sitting in the benches as

apt and wrapt students listening to Allen, and taking surreptitious notes on backs of envelopes or in Mellin's Food books. And at the conclusion of the lectures the testimony which was promptly and spiritedly borne, in the discussion of the lectures and the methods, was cheering to all present as well as to Allen and to the chairman and his sectional members. The statements made at the different sessions of this bureau, as garnered from the discussions, very emphatically gave the lie to the old scandal that the Institute is not homeopathic, or that homeopathy is dying out. Surgery has its Helmuth, its Walton, its Pratt; but materia medica has only one Timothy Field Allen.

* *

THE ophthalmological bureau, it seems to this editor, has just cause for being disgruntled. Its *pro tem.* chairman, Dr. Wesley A. Dunn, voiced the feeling of the section when he said that the eye and ear and throat specialists did not prepare their paper for the edification of each other, but rather for the benefit of the general practitioner; and that so long as they were separated from the general practitioner and sent to any little corner off from the main audience room somewhere they had to be contented. The general practitioner did not visit these little places, in the belief that they are simply for the specialists. Many of the papers read by these bureau members were notable for their value to the general practitioner. They believe, and we believe, that their wishes ought to be respected, and that they should be given the main audience room occasionally. It is an unfair discrimination, which gives surgery, and gynecology and obstetrics and clinical medicine uniformly first place. An eye, it may be said without much fear of contradiction, is almost as important as a fractured bone,

the removal of a cicatricial plug from the internal os, or the discussion of the latest bactericide.

* *

OBSTETRICS, gynecology, surgery, and clinical medicine were always well attended. Everywhere homeopathic ideas were dominant, and if some more zealous than discreet specialist was carried away into what might be called absolute specialism—if he paraded his knives too prominently or made too much of his speculum, some one or other would speedily call him to time and remind him that this (the Denver meet) was a homeopathic jubilee. No enmities were evoked in any of the sessions; all criticism was accepted in true professional spirit.

* *

THE new order which went into effect with this session proved an eminent success. No section, so far as learned, failed of receiving all the time it desired to read and discuss its papers. A little miscalculation deprived several members of the opportunity of attending their bureaus, notwithstanding their presence at the time advertised in the programme. Instead of continuing the Institute in session the full week or longer, as was stated in all the printed matter, it was found possible to close on Wednesday night, and it was so done. On Thursday morning there appeared several belated members of bureaus in the expectation of taking part; but because of the completion of the preceding work these bureaus had been advanced and, therefore, closed before the time announced. Needless to say these tardy members were not only disappointed but wroth. There is this to be said in this connection: that some of the members of the Institute have fallen into the reprehensible habit of delaying their going to the Institute or State society until, if all

railway connections are made, they may reach the scene of conflict a few minutes before the bureau in which they are billed to take part, or in which they are specially interested, is called. Failing to make such perfect connection, as in the instance of these belated members, they arrive too late and have had their labor for their pains. There seems to be in this case a bit of poetic justice. If the Institute were made, as it is entitled to be, the first consideration; if the doctor would look forward to his annual outing at this period of the year and so fix his fences as to be absent during June or July, and then give his whole heart and soul to the vacation trip, he would not grudge the three or four extra days of hotel bill, nor the few cases of obstetrics and other ailments incident to the warm months, which some younger and less opulent brother of the pellet-case would gather in. The Institute is worthy of first place in every homeopathic doctor's esteem. It is not alone a medical body, but, as of late years, a most delightful social fraternity as well. The stays at the respective places of the past ten years—excepting one—have been made thoroughly enjoyable to all who came, whether alone or with their families. If the section on tapis was uninteresting to the member, the opportunities for enjoying himself were numerous, much more so, indeed, than when at home and going there through the dull monotony of professional duties. There is no better time in the year for taking an outing; the railroad and hotel rates are reduced; the social feature is regnant—too much so, at times, for the old foggy homeopaths who object to a concert taking place a half dozen feet away from them, with but a thin partition wall separating the two kinds of sounds—that of the concert and that of the jine-ecological reader or disputant; the city or watering-place is in

holiday attire for our delectation and regalement; and the communing of the different branches of the profession tends to make us broader and more liberal each to the other. To the young man or woman it is something to see and hear, and shake hands with, the authors of our text-books, the editors of our journals, the professors in our colleges, and the directors and conductors of our public medical institutions; all these tend to enlarge his point of view and sends him back to the office with renewed vigor and enthusiasm and no longer dispirited and disheartened because of the hectoring of the three or four allopathic physicians in that neighborhood. The member who puts off his coming to the Institute until he can just "hit" his bureau—if all connections are made—deserves to lose his appointment, if he fails to connect.

* *

THE Denver brethren and sisters distinguished themselves for unstinted hospitality, courtesy, and kindness. Brer. Storke could be found at all hours, ready to make an announcement, to change the section's headquarters, to order ice-water, to direct the stranger to the nearest lemonade stand or church, or for any other purpose. He was practically ubiquitous. He was a good man in a good place, and one deservedly honored by advancement to the vice presidency. Shannon (who, by the bye, deferred his wedding one week too late for the Institute to take cognizance of it) was prominent in the meetings and out; and so were Burnham, and Lawrence of Colorado Springs, and A. Cuvier Jones, and King and Genevieve Tucker and Smythe. In fact no one of the Denver contingent failed of attendance or of service when attending. And the same must be said in all fairness and gallantry of their wives and sisters and sweethearts. The Meissen—named

after Hahnemann's birthplace—composed of the ladies of the members and visitors, were equally active in driving dull care away. The reception at Dr. Walker's, tendered to Dr. and Mrs. Helmuth, was a fine affair; so also was the general reception tendered the Institute by the local profession at the Brown Palace Hotel. The Jubilee exercises, as well as the evening given to the Hahnemann fund exercises, were both marked by enthusiasm and public spirit. A very handsome sum was subscribed for the monument so that its beginning is absolutely assured, as well as its completion and unveiling in 1896.

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IMMEDIATELY following the close of the Institute sessions the doctors availed themselves of the privilege of railway excursions into the mountains, many visiting the "Loop," some going to Pike's Peak, some to Glenwood Springs, others to Salt Lake City, and yet others making the thousand mile circle. The weather was made to order; only one afternoon being a little showery. The place of meeting, at the First Baptist Church, was well adapted for the purposes. The memorial services were held in the Presbyterian Church on the intervening Sabbath. The decoration of the main audience room was very well done; the forty-four original projectors of the Institute were noted by forty-four shields, the names of the deceased members being inscribed on black shields in white letters, and the names of the survivor four were inscribed on white shields in black letters. Flowers were set in profusion about the stage and platform; the draperies were made with the American flag. Hahnemann's bust in bronze graced the President's left, while the secretaries and other officers were ranged to his right and back.

IT was unquestionably the desire of the Institute to go to Boston this coming year; but because of trouble growing out of the election no official invitation could be secured. Individual members pledged themselves to entertain the Institute to the extremest limit of their resources. The matter was eventually put in the hands of a committee who reported later on that Newport seemed to be the most available, and, upon motion, Newport was made the next annual meeting place of the American Institute of Homeopathy.

WHICH IS THE BEST METHOD OF TEACHING MATERIA MEDICA?

1. DR. DUDGEON.—The best mode of acquiring a knowledge of the action of medicine on the human body, *i. e.*, of materia medica, is to study their pathogenetic effects as shown by individual provings and poisonings in such a work as the "Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesis," and compare them with the therapeutic effects as detailed in some work like Hughes' "Pharmacodynamics."

2. DR. HUGHES.—A teacher of materia medica in a college dominated by the method of Hahnemann should first of all ground his students in the pathogenetic action of drugs; and for this purpose he should use original material. When from these the sick-making power of the drug has been demonstrated, its power to heal should be exhibited and the two classes of action correlated. Eliminate from the classroom those compilations of symptomatology in which clinical symptoms are mixed up with pathogenetic and pathological hypotheses with observed facts in undistinguished mass. These are simply fatal to the student. I urge the teaching in our colleges of pure drug-pathogenesis based on original material.

3. DR. SKINNER.—The student must be taught to rely more upon himself than upon the teacher, and the lecturer should teach his class to observe and reason and act as from themselves; if there is one object to be avoided more than another, it is dogmatic teaching. Dogmatic teaching has wrecked many a splendid thought-man; and as it is founded in the innate love of power and vanity of human nature, the sooner it is crushed out of our schools and universities the better. Both preceptor and professor should direct the pupil to be everlastingly studying the *materia medica*, or, more properly speaking, the pathogeneses of remedies for themselves, beginning always with the polychrests and advancing by degrees to those remedies which are acknowledged to be least in request in practice, leaving out many or all which have been imperfectly proven in the healthy or sick. Every remedy should be shown to the student in its crude state. Every college should possess a museum of all the best specimens of *materia medica* from the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms, and every substance should be described classically, and all its physical, chemical, microscopical, physiological and toxicological properties and habitat given before touching upon the pathogeneses. If museums are impracticable, then substitute plates or paintings of botanical specimens; and the student should be encouraged to collect the plants for himself. *Materia medica* and therapeutics are best studied together. Each student should be given the symptoms of a *bona fide* case; or let him take the notes, and teach him by the aid of reliable repertories and *materia medica* to find the nearest homeopathic remedy. This should be the beginning and ending of all homeopathic teaching of *materia medica* and therapeutics, and it should form a daily part of the system

of teaching. Dr. Carroll Dunham's *résumé* of a medicine as found in his "Science of Therapeutics" is the best method for teaching a class.

4. DR. BLAKE.—I look upon all didactic lectures as an elaborate and dignified way of wasting the time of the teacher and of the taught. Small tutorial classes with constant questions, students invited constantly without dreading ridicule to express difficulties—the thing to be like a "peripatetic class," more personal and human—is the better way of teaching *materia medica*.

5. DR. HAYWARD.—The preceptor should select in the "Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesy," first a medicine with a well-defined sphere of action, such as *cantharis*; have his pupil study it well, and then examine him on it. Afterward select another a little more extended in its sphere and repeat the process; then a polychrest and so on. Apply the same process to the class, and afterward call upon them to select a medicine and work it up for the *materia medica*, physiological and applied.

6. PROFESSOR MOHR.—Teaching in the classroom I consider best. The following outline of a study of *pulsatilla* is the plan I usually follow: Common names. Description, botanically and geographically. Active principle. Its preparation. Its history, general and homeopathic. Pathogenetic action. Therapeutics: (a) Old school; (b), homeopathic. Comparisons, analogues, antidotes, inimicals, and concordants. Under the history division is given the fact, for instance, that little was known of the great powers of *pulsatilla* until Hahnemann proved it (1806), since which time it has been constantly employed in homeopathic practice. The first homeopathic prescription in Pennsylvania was *pulsatilla* 30, given to a case of dysmenor-

reha by Dr. Henry Detwiler, July 24, 1828.

7. PROFESSOR HINSDALE.—In teaching the important remedies I go over them, first giving the prominent symptoms as they may be presented in the anatomical parts of the body; then give the therapeutic application to the diseased conditions in which they are likely to be indicated. Often in giving the symptomatology, I begin with that part of the body upon which the drug has the most marked action.

8. PROFESSOR MCELWEE.—A preceptor should suggest a drug to the student for study with the instruction to glean only its central or characteristic actions; then quiz him on the subject, in order to verify his correct impressions and correct wrong ones. In classroom it is the custom to inform the class of the subject of the next lecture; then, after having acquired thorough familiarity with the subject, present to them a drug (word) picture, accurately and artistically drawn, arranging and grouping the characters in such striking fashion that they will remain fixed firmly on the student's mind's eye, so that at the bedside he will recognize its similar as soon as revealed. I think didactic lectures are the best, because they detail the action of an individual drug, compare it with others in a given particular, and can be supplemented by quizzes subsequently.

—One of the smallpox pavilions at the Riverside Hospital on North Brother Island (N. Y.) is to be fitted up with red glass windows and with red glass globes for the lights used at night in accordance with the alleged discovery that the skin of smallpox patients is extremely sensitive to the violet-colored rays of light, and that it is these which give rise to the pitting. —*Med. Record.*

OUR PORTRAITS.



THOS. SKINNER, M. D.,
London, England.

IS PASSIFLORA INCARNATA A POISON? *

By LENORE PERKY, M. D., Lincoln, Neb.

ABOUT two months ago I was called at 11 A. M. to see one of my patients, a teacher, who for several years had been a sufferer from insomnia. The messenger informed me that she seemed to be in a very critical condition. On the way to her home I learned that up to the time of her retiring she had been feeling unusually well; but, in view of her habitual insomnia, had taken one teaspoonful of *passiflora incarnata tinc.*, taking it from a new bottle she had obtained, from which she had taken but one dose, that being the evening before,

*Read before American Institute of Homeopathy: Section of Materia Medica, 1894.

and from which she had felt no inconvenience. That dose, I may say, was not quite so large as the one she had taken on the occasion when I was called in to see her.

She took the medicine at 8.45 P. M. and at 10.45 P. M. she awoke with a feeling of nausea and vertigo. As she expressed it, "it seemed as if everything about her whirled round and round." She arose and with considerable effort made her way to a slop jar, where she had a violent attack of vomiting which soon emptied the stomach of all she had eaten. She returned to her bed with great difficulty, owing to imperfect control of her limbs and muscles of the neck, combined with the vertigo. The vomiting continued, and was still in progress when I arrived.

The patient is a lady of high nervous organization, a brunette, and has more than the usual amount of color in her face. I found her very pale with a rapid and weak pulse, and wide dilated pupils, which did not react to light. She complained of a sensation of heat through the body, felt cold to the touch, and was covered with cold perspiration.

I regret to say that being without access to my notes taken at the time, I cannot be as exact as I should like to be regarding her symptoms, but her vomiting at that time was projectile in character, accompanied by much straining and a hard rough sound which seemed to me must be produced by a spasm of the muscles of the throat.

She was ejecting mucus tinged with bile. This was not continuous, but was excited by the least motion, even moving a finger or toe being sufficient to renew it. Between paroxysms she seemed to sleep quite naturally, but could be aroused, and answered questions rationally, when she would immediately go to sleep again.

Her tongue had a thick, white coating, but later showed red edges and a triangular spot at the tip.

The sense of smell was acute; so much so that she objected to having coffee in the room or near vicinity, as the smell of it or of brandy excited the vomiting.

She had no control whatever of the muscles of the neck. When it became necessary to raise her up her head rolled about in obedience to the law of gravitation, unless supported.

She was unable to distinguish between persons in the room, and she said everything went round and round, whether her eyes were open or closed; later this symptom did not annoy her when her eyes were closed.

We put hot bottles about her and gave her nux vom. lx in hot water every fifteen minutes, with the result that she complained less of heat, but felt warmer to the touch, while her clothing was saturated with perspiration; but said she felt a peculiar tingling sensation such as she had once experienced when she had taken antifebrin. Said she felt all over much as her foot did when it had been asleep. Also complained of sharp sticking pains in the region of the heart. Her pulse was somewhat stronger, but intermittent. This heart symptom made its appearance about two or three in the morning, and recurred about the same time for several mornings, being alleviated after several hours. About 3.30 she had a free movement of the bowels, after which she had no action whatever for several days, when they resumed their normal function.

I remained with her until 6 A. M., when, as her vomiting had almost ceased and she seemed much improved, I left her, but saw her again that day and for several days thereafter. It was not until the next day, noon, that she could distinguish enough to

tell the time of day by a clock standing on a table by her side; and although her sight slowly improved she has had to have glasses fitted and wears them now, though she had never been conscious of any deficiency of vision before.

As her appetite returned she craved sour fruits, of which she had never before been fond. For about six weeks she had to be very careful to look where she stepped, as she could not feel certain where she was putting her feet without the aid of vision. She largely regained the use of the muscles of her neck in four or five days, but said they were still very weak and uncertain for some time.

She also called my attention to a feeling of great heaviness at the base of the brain, and burning in the cervical and dorsal region accompanied by some tremor of the hands. All these symptoms finally yielded to cocculus.

This is the case as I remember it, and as I have been unable to trace the attack, which was unlike anything else she had ever experienced, to any other cause, the question arose: Was it due to the passiflora? Physicians tell me that they have frequently given it in teaspoonful doses with no perceptible bad results. Unknown to me, this patient had been using this drug at times for several months, and had just procured a new bottle of which she had taken a dose not quite so large the evening before, and from which she had felt no evil results, while the dose of a teaspoonful taken on the night in question was followed by the violent attack I have described. Whether caused by it I cannot positively say, but if so the drug must be cumulative in its action. I have been unable to find any literature at all satisfactory on the subject. One writer states that the strength of the tincture prepared from plants grown on high land varies

greatly from that grown on low land in the same vicinity. Not knowing, I ask was it a case of poisoning, my patient being unusually susceptible to the influence of the drug? As the drug is coming largely to be used, and by the laity in some localities with the idea that it is harmless, it seems to me that any light we may be able to obtain on the subject would be of value.

THE TREATMENT OF CANCER.

By HOWARD CRUTCHER, M. D., Chicago.

THE present attitude of the profession on the subject of cancer is one of the curious things of medical history. That the operative treatment is a failure is admitted almost universally; and the occasional exceptions to this rule only serve to emphasize the general verdict.

Gross ("System of Surgery," vol. i. p. 225) says:

"In the treatment of the various forms of malignant growths all internal remedies, of whatever kind and character, have proved unavailing in arresting their march or in modifying their action so as to render the surrounding structures tolerant of their presence. The vaunted specific of the empiric and the enchanted draught of the honest but misguided enthusiast have alike failed in performing a solitary cure; and the science of the nineteenth century must confess, with shame and confusion, its utter inability to offer any rational suggestions for the relief of this class of affections."

Mr. Charles Bell ("System of Operative Surgery," 1812) says of the cancer of the breast:

"The perfect reliance which, within the last thirty years, has been placed on the excision of the mammæ, for the entire extirpation of the cancer, is in the present day considerably diminished."

Hamilton, in his "Principles and Practice of Surgery," advises operative treatment as being the only remedy that offers any hope; but he is careful to promise nothing definite as to its results.

Wagner ("Pathology," page 477) affirms that "After extirpation cancer usually returns."

Mr. J. Bland Sutton, in his masterly work upon tumors, 1893, says with reference to sarcoma:

"An impartial consideration of the evidence at our disposal clearly indicates that in a small proportion of cases early removal of a sarcoma will effect a cure. . . In many instances it exercises no beneficial effect whatever, and a certain proportion of cases succumb from the effects of the operation."

A celebrated surgeon used to remark to his classes that his diagnosis of cancer was never made until after removal; a return of the growth indicating cancer and a non-return proving its non-malignancy.

There is really little dispute as to the facts; the practical problem is to adopt some treatment, active or preventive, that will bring more satisfactory results. It is barbarous to mutilate the human body with knife and saw when no good to the patient is promised thereby. Something different from what we are now doing must undoubtedly be adopted. Whether this change will come from enlightened opinion in the medical profession is a question, but a change is inevitable. The human race will not submit tamely to unending and useless mutilation. The demand will come for something curative rather than destructive. It is humiliating to reflect that nearly all modifications of medical treatment come in obedience to popular demand. The people are not as ignorant as many doctors suppose them to be; they see the facts—something doctors rarely see—and leave

the profession to work out its own philosophy.

A change, then, is coming. Just how soon is the question. Probably a revolution in the management of cancer will be here long before we look for it. The world must right itself on all questions in time.

My own belief is that the utter and disastrous failure to cure cancer by operative attacks is the logical outcome of irrational pathological teaching. The majority vehemently proclaim cancer to be purely a local disease, but they ought to recast either their pathology or their treatment—possibly an alteration of both would be greatly beneficial to suffering humanity. That cancer is local is one of the most absurd and foolish conclusions ever held by the medical profession. A fracture is local; a stab is local; a pistol-shot wound is local; a dislocated shoulder is local; but cancer is constitutional, pre-eminently so, and it defies the flimsy theories that have been applied to it with a regularity and persistency absolutely unequaled.

A dislocated humerus can be excised; it will not return; neither will another bone become dislocated in its stead; and the wound will give no anxiety concerning its future. It will heal and remain healed. If, for every reduction of a misplaced bone at the shoulder the elbow should come apart; if, for the reduction of every elbow a separation should occur at the wrist, and if for every reduction at the wrist the ankle should retaliate, each dislocation being more disastrous than the one preceding it, the probability is that the original lesion would be allowed to remain undisturbed for an indefinite period.

But the cellular pathologists have given us a different treatment for cancer: they never see beyond the cell, and for their lives cannot see *the patient*. The cell is

the beginning and the end ; the force that makes and unmakes cells, that regulates their growth and development, that, in short, sustains all life, is what they systematically and persistently ignore.

The boiler, the axles, the wheels, the cylinders are everything ; the steam is nothing. That a cell has, apart from the vital force, no possible power to change itself ; that every cell change must, of necessity, follow an altered vitality ; that without the orderly distribution of vital energy, the cell withers and perishes—all these count for nothing as against the scientist who operates a microscope. Life, the law of gravity, and chemical affinity are theoretic speculations with him ; the dust heap is where he looks for a man, and the ash heap, from corresponding premises, ought to explain the mysteries of heat.

Man is an entity : the organism is the instrument of life. Without vital force the organism becomes a mass of rotting tissues, no longer a man.

That cancer is manifested first in the cervix uteri, or the mammary gland, or the shaft of the femur, or the superior maxilla, is nothing in favor of the local theory. Life itself is first observed in the cell. Life is not local. There is always a storm center in every disease. Scarlet fever is not classed as a skin disease, although its most pronounced changes are here manifested ; carcinoma of the cervix uteri is not a disease of the womb, but a disease of the woman. A lacerated cervix and a torn perineum are local beyond doubt, and spring from clearly known causes.

The ætiology of cancer is a subject which pathologists pass with all possible speed, rarely leaving us anything beyond suggestions here and there, and avoiding as much as possible all statements of a positive character. But one thing is absolutely certain :

there is a reason, a cause for cancer, whether we know what it is or not.

As the influence of suppressed diseases upon the organism becomes better understood, my belief is that the prevalence of cancer will be explained. In any event, this field presents a very hopeful outlook for the student of ætiology. The suppression of skin diseases, the drying up of eruptions and ulcers, the ignoring of the true nature of many so-called local diseases and their actual suppression will, I think, account for much that appears so mysterious to-day. For the past few years I have made it a point to inquire carefully into the past history of cancer patients, and in no case have the evidences of suppression been lacking.

A minister aged forty-two presented a retinal sarcoma. Twenty years ago he had some skin disease which disappeared under the use of a white ointment. Ten years later he had a scalp disease. Nitrate of silver suppressed this. To-day he has a manifestation that neither white ointment nor nitrate of silver nor saw nor chisel will long suppress. Is it at all improbable that suppression added an element of malignancy ?

A young man of twenty-three came to me for a cancer of the nose. Four years ago he had a venereal sore. It was caused to disappear by cauterization. My belief is that it readily consented to suppression in one locality and that it fortified itself against subsequent suppression while in transit. The nasal disease, whatever it is, has grown better under the indicated remedy. A surgeon had advised operation.

It will surprise those who have not given the matter thought to know what proportion of cases of mammary cancer follow the suppression of uterine discharges. Possibly these may be coincidences, but

the practical universality of coincidence suggests an underlying law somewhere.

Last summer I was called to see a case of rapid growing sarcoma. The man presented a history of syphilitic ulceration—first upon the ankles, then upon the arms, at last upon the forearms, and all these manifestations, the mere outlets established by natural processes, were violently undone by escharotics—nature finally ordered a revolt, and this time her revolt was fatal.

These observations are given in the hope that they may aid in some slight way the evolution of a rational treatment for cancer. No treatment that leaves destruction in its track can be denominated rational. The true method will consist in the prevention of that which tens of thousands of cases teach us that we cannot cure. Prevention is one of the highest duties of the physician. In the case of cancer we are left no alternative. We must either prevent or we must fail to save our patient. Our present position of helplessness is intolerable. A change is imperative, and we must abandon the field in which our incompetency has been so clearly and so painfully demonstrated.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

THE fifth annual meeting of the National Association of Members of State Homeopathic Examining Boards was held at Denver, Colorado, June 15, 1894.

Representatives were present from examining boards in Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, Vermont, and other States.

The secretary, in his report, stated that State medical licensure, either by the examination of *all* candidates or by the *regulation* of the diploma, had been established

in thirty-one States, and that in eight of these, viz : California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Maryland, New York, and Pennsylvania, homeopathic applicants were now licensed exclusively by homeopathic examining boards.

The object which members of State examining boards are earnestly endeavoring to promote, is that of securing the general adoption of more nearly *uniform standards* of medical learning, in order that the recognized standing of the profession may be improved and elevated ; that the medical profession as a body may more truly merit and receive from the public a greater degree of confidence and respect ; that its influence and usefulness may be increased ; and that it may in fact, as in name, rank among the learned professions.

Among the questions proposed for consideration the more important had reference to the advantages derivable from the more general adoption of the State licensing system *in addition to the diploma* ; the objectionable features of *single* (mixed) examining boards, and the superior advantages of the *separate* board system ; the eligibility of teachers in medical colleges for membership in State examining boards ; the defects of present medical laws, and the range of maximum and minimum requirements.

These subjects, being at the present time of intense practical interest to the whole medical profession, should be properly and frequently presented for thoughtful investigation, earnest discussion, and wise and prudent action.

Dr. H. M. Paine presented and read the following papers :

"Medical Examining Boards *versus* The Diploma."

"The Administration of the Medical Law of the State of New York."

"State Medical Licensure. The Results

of Two Years of Trial in the State of New York."

"A Reply to Arguments against State Examining Boards."

The presentation of these practical points drew out an earnest and protracted discussion, which was participated in by all of the members present, and the feeling was repeatedly expressed that the present repressive policy, which excludes the thoughtful consideration of these important matters from the meetings of the American Institute, is plainly prejudicial to both public and professional interests.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are:

President, Dr. A. S. Conch, Fredonia, N. Y.

Secretary, Dr. H. M. Paine, Albany, N. Y.

Executive committee. Drs. H. M. Paine, C. B. Pillsbury, and Augustus Horndorfer.

The next meeting of the association will be held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the American Institute of Homeopathy.

PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN IN HARD CHANCER.

DR. W. P. WORSTER, New York, meets with great success in hastening the cure of syphilitic chancres by employing, concurrently with the dressings generally used for this purpose, a peroxide of hydrogen spray on the ulcerated surface. The apparatus used for this purpose must be composed exclusively of glass and india rubber, any metallic surfaces, as is well known, quickly decomposing the peroxide of hydrogen.

Peroxide of hydrogen has before been recommended by Dr. Z. Krowczynski as a preservative against inoculation by syphilis and soft chancres.—*The Medical Week*, 1894, p. 131.

Globules.

—PECULIAR CUSTOMS.—Like with most Asiatics, a saw here (Bagdad) cuts when you draw it to you, and gimlets turn the opposite way to European gimlets, but in this there is common sense. Are not the flexor muscles stronger than the extensors, and pronators stronger than supinators? The most curious sight is men sawing bricks. Bricks are made square, about fourteen inches each side, and about two inches thick, and before being used for building purposes they are sawed in three pieces. This is certainly a good way to give people employment.—*Pacific Med. Jour.*

—In the treatment of a nevus, a drop of nitric acid applied directly to it will generally cure if the nevus is small. Sometimes the growth is held in check by painting it with collodion, but will not cure. Ligation and electrolysis are very good. If nevus be large, better dissect it out, tie the vessels, and sew up tight.—*Wilcox.*

—It is a mistake to restrict the use of Mellin's Food to babies. It is of prime value with the little ones, of course—it probably earned its first laurels in that field—but it has a wider range, in the treatment of adults with weak stomachs, dyspepsias, fevers, and in cases where there is rapid waste of tissue. We know of one man, a professional man, who has been using Mellin's Food since last September at his table in place of coffee and tea. Formerly he was a slave to these drinks, and great was his suffering periodically because of the coffee he drank. Now, he is in better general health, his skin is again becoming fair, his eyes bright, his digestion free, his bowels without obstruction, and his sleep quiet and restful. His friends tell him he is getting fat, but the fat is plumpness. He is no longer an advertisement for a

liver medicine man. His professional work comes easier to him. He says he never believed he could quit coffee drinking; he had tried many times but always suffered so because something was lacking in his life. Mellin's Food, at the suggestion of his physician, was tried, and promptly filled the vacuum. Now he buys his bottle of Mellin's Food as regularly as formerly he invested in coffee; and he says it is cheaper, too. We have recently advised a minister of the gospel to substitute a cup of Mellin's Food prepared with hot milk, instead of his cup of strong tea, just following his morning's sermon; it has acted like a charm. He no longer requires to lie down for an hour or more, but is ready to look over his evening's sermon and receive visitors, during the afternoon. Try this yourself, doctor, when you have been out all night with a bad case of obstetrics, or have been driving a good many miles in the sleet and slush of a dark night; have your wife get you a cup of Mellin's Food prepared with hot milk and a little sugar and you will be astonished and pleased with the results. It is a wonderful rejuvenator. Recommend it to the young lady who is a coffee drinker and who is complaining of headache and constipation; it will brighten her skin and make her plump and strong.

—The awful agony of graduating examinations is over in the majority of homeopathic colleges. How many of the fortunate ones will be able to pass the next examination—at the bedside?

—A homeopathic physician located in one of the finest fruit belts of Michigan desires a successor to his practice. A competent surgeon and good homeopathist can learn of an excellent opportunity by addressing the publisher of this magazine.

—At the age of four a girl, well known to the editor, put an apple seed into her

ear. Twenty-four years afterward it fell into the outer ear and was removed. In the meantime no disagreeable effect was noted; thus differing from that man who had a kernel of wheat fall into his eye, where it germinated, as the *Texas Siftings* said, and became a stalk of wheat.

—Little Bub—I know what makes Mr. Nicefello's mustache so stiff. It's m-cillage.

Mamma—Nonsense!

Little Bub—Yes, it is. He kissed sister in the hall, and they could hardly get unstuck.

—The Court of Appeals, to which was referred the contention as to whether "Bromo-Caffeine" should be held to be a valid trade mark or not, has decided the question in favor of the plaintiffs, the Keasbey & Mattison Co.

—JAMES-GUERRERO.—On May 15, 1894, at St. Andrew's P. E. Church, Eighth and Spruce Streets, by the Rev. Wilbur F. Paddock, D. D., Mrs. HENRIETTA A. POTTER-GUERRERO to WALTER M. JAMES, M. D., both of Philadelphia.

The AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST tenders its greetings and congratulations to Editor Walter M. James of the *Homeopathic Physician*. "May you all live long and prosper!"

—The editorial rooms of the *Homeopathic Physician* have been removed to 1231 Locust Street, Philadelphia.

—The president of the Kansas State Homeopathic Medical Society, Dr. E. K. Thompson, McPherson, Kans., states: "I am using Hæmoferrum (Stearns') with most beneficial results, and think it is the best preparation of iron on the market."

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This Journal is published for its subscribers only, and has no free list. Sample copies are never sent. Subscriptions are not discontinued until so ordered. What is not right will always be made right cheerfully and without question.

A. L. CHATTERTON & CO., Publishers,

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The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 1, 1894.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

THE HAHNEMANN MONUMENT.

Some of the Remarks at the Monument Exercises.

DR. T. F. ALLEN: There is but one thing to say concerning this honor to the great Samuel Hahnemann, and that is what I have thought all the time since this project first started: that we owe an immense debt of gratitude to him, and that we can show it but very little to-day in this present scheme to honor his memory. We can never amply repay him for what he has done. No monument will ever convey the deep gratitude which we should feel toward him who has put it in our power to heal the suffering and assuage the sorrows of the afflicted and ameliorate the pangs to the departing. I have always been a disciple of the grand old man. I have always studied his books since I began the study of homoeopathy. But I do not think I ever half appreciated it until within the past year, when it became my lot to write a short sketch of him for a certain work and I went over his life rather carefully. I have never been so impressed with the wonderful genius of the man as I have been during this past season. It seems to me that a man who at his time of life could have propounded the philosophy and so established a system of medicine, which is as far reaching and as true and perfect and in sympathy with the issues of to-day in

every department of study and science, and especially in that of medicine, as he did, must have been inspired. It does not seem possible that he could have foreseen this last century—the one we are just closing up—which has seen such great advancements in the department of medicine; not only from the point of view of therapeutics but as bearing upon even contemporary medicine with its alleged discoveries, and upon everything that we are just beginning to investigate. Hahnemann was ahead of us, and his works are as fresh and wonderful to-day as they were to his disciples a hundred years ago. Whenever a patient recovers from a serious illness by virtue of a prescription based upon Hahnemann's law, I feel like asking of that patient a contribution. And if we do not do it ourselves—build this monument—then the laity will have to do it. I am sorry in one way that the monument was started quite so soon in the world's history, for I think it will not be many years, if we do not complete it, before it will be erected by our friends of the old school. [Applause.] It may be that they will double the beauty and size of the monument in the days to come; and it looks a little that way nowadays—as if they were coming over to our process of reasoning in the matter of cure. I had the gratification of hearing six or seven allo-

pathic physicians during the past winter expressing their appreciation and gratitude to Samuel Hahnemann for giving us so clear and concisely stated a work as he has done ; and these were rather prominent men of New York's old school.

One of them came to me one day—a physician in very large practice in New York—with a face-ache. He said "Doctor, is there anything under heaven in your way of doctoring that will cure this face-ache ? I said I didn't know, "tell me what sort of a face-ache it is." Now I said, "If Hahnemann has anywhere discovered a remedy by experimenting upon himself that will produce a face-ache like yours, then we will apply his law of cure and we will cure you. Come to-morrow." Next day he came ; I said I had found a remedy. I took down Hahnemann's "Chronic Diseases" and I showed him the remedy and told him the reason why it would cure him. He was willing to do anything to cure his face-ache. He was taking all sorts and sorts of drugs. I said to him, "Take one of these little pills once in four hours, and return to me in a week." I never had prescribed that remedy for a face-ache ; it was one of Hahnemann's own remedies. I told him it would only cure by virtue of the law. I laid the whole business on Hahnemann. This doctor told me afterward that after taking one dose of the medicine, after about twelve hours his pain left him and never came back again. I instantly struck him for a contribution, and got it, to this monument fund. [Applause.] Every man or woman who cures his patient in that same way, and gets money for it, should put aside a tithe of that money for honoring Hahnemann. Every patient whose life is saved should be importuned to add to his doctor's bill a good round sum for this purpose. I believe that by a little concerted effort on

our part we can very speedily have this monument materialize. [Applause.]

DR. E. H. PRATT : I am never too tired, my spirit is never too weary, I am never too unprepared to lend my voice or strength or magnetism to any good cause—when the idols of my heart are mentioned. The man whose name we are here to honor to-night I try to emulate and follow in every way. I love Samuel Hahnemann. I am one of his followers because he taught and yet teaches what appeals to human reason. He deserves a high place in the regard of the people. He is one of the men almost to be worshiped ; but do not put him in the position of a god. There is only one God, and as every ray of light points to the sun, so Samuel Hahnemann's position points toward one of these rays. He looked at the heaven so steadily that he at last found the light. The whole world will see and applaud him for the light which he brought to them. As to the truth he discovered ; as to the ray of light that he found and through it found his God ; he found it shining in all cracks and crevices, and as he got his self-consciousness out of the way he allowed the light to shine right through him and illuminate the medical darkness of his time. He saw the truth. We call it "Like cures like." I am here to tell you that that is only a little bit of the truth ; there is a bigger ray than that. It is "Like attracts like," and "Like cures like" is only a piece of it. You know how smiles beget smiles ; how tears beget tears ; grief begets grief ; how good and good go together, and the bad and the bad flock to each others' company ; true as well of animals, of plants, of minerals. Some of the likes in this way are good and some are bad. There are those who have no selfishness ; where the good come together and no quarrel takes

place and their face is always turned starward. Of such was Hahnemann. The selfish are those who have not seen the light ; they are simply waiting, wandering in the darkness, waiting to be called to the light. Many times comes on war and then the battle is on ; then come sickness and struggle and disease. Then comes the prescription based on the law of Hahnemann that the bad shall cure the bad : it takes a regular to cure a regular ; it takes disease to cure disease. That is where Hahnemann's discovery comes in. He wanted something for the weary and tempest-tossed and the lost of humanity. And he found it. The discovery of Hahnemann has brought the other part of the light out so that the salvation of mankind can take place. What a hard time he had ! We are happy now because that master mind sacrificed his happiness ; that master mind spent his health in the pursuit of disease ; he went down to disease and investigated it ; he went down to crime and investigated it ; he touched the portals of death in order to gain the knowledge and the power for coming generations to battle these formidable monsters with. No wonder his old-school brethren kicked him out and tried to destroy his influence with the profession. They could not bear to have him expose their wickedness. He was our martyr ; and because of that and all he has done for us we honor him tonight. In Washington we should have monuments of all men who liberated a race from slavery. Lincoln is there because he liberated the black man from slavery. Swedenborg should be there because he unlocked the Word of God and showed us its true meaning. There is one other will be there and that is William Tomlins of Chicago because of his work for music. Hahnemann will be there ; he was the Moses of medicine and always will be so

regarded ; he has given us the only law of cure that has ever been given to humanity. We have received something. Shall we give nothing in return ? In Lincoln Park in Chicago is a monument of Lincoln. It is a wonderful monument. There is a large crescent on the ground ; around the inner side of that crescent is a seat ; in the center of the area surrounded by the crescent is Lincoln—there he stands colossal, sober, great spirit that he is, not high up on an elevation, not where other men are put on a pedestal ; but right down among the people. I never go within a half a mile of that monument but I drive there to get the inspiration that that presence suggests. When we get Hahnemann's monument to Washington with the other emancipators of slavery, then we will be a free people. It is a privilege to give. I always feel sorry that I did not have the privilege to give to the Lincoln monument. I should feel mortally hurt if I were not given the privilege to express my appreciation of the good Hahnemann has done to myself, my family, and to all my friends, and to be permitted to contribute my mite toward the building of this monument to his memory, and to suggest him as the medical reformer of this people of the United States. [Applause.]

DR. E. F. STORKE of DENVER : My theme is gratitude. For thirty years I have been actively studying homeopathy. It is the solid foundation upon which the greater portion of my intellectual growth and even my financial success has been based. I am to-night grateful for the great rank and file of homeopathic practitioners in the vast expanse of the world. I am also thankful for the homeopathic journals that are spreading their literature far and near. I am thankful for the homeopathic colleges ; they have made

these journals possible. I am more than thankful for the pioneers—those homeopathic pioneers—the sappers and pioneers who paved the way through the dark wilderness of prejudice and made these colleges possible. I consider it a pleasurable debt therefore to contribute as liberally as my duty to my family and myself will permit, to the erection of a monument of Samuel Hahnemann, who founded the now world-wide, and famous, and undying system of homeopathy. [Applause.]

DR. J. H. McCLELLAND: Some fourteen years ago I was relating an episode before the Homeopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania. I was relating what I had seen in London that very year: namely the unveiling of a statue to William Harvey—that much abused man. One of the greatest gatherings of medical men that ever gathered on earth gathered about that pedestal and there did honor to a name that had been reviled; and at that time I said, the time is not far distant when there shall be another unveiling, but the name that shall be there honored will be that of Samuel Hahnemann. [Applause.] I think to-night promises well to the confirmation of that end. I believe that the homeopathic profession has within it the spirit and the power to do honor to its leader; and I am sure that the outcome of this meeting, with the distinguished indorsement that it has received, will be such that in Washington City there shall go up a monument that will be matchless for beauty and magnificence, and that monument will be to our great and immortal hero—Samuel Hahnemann. [Applause.]

—*Medical Visitor* reports a decrease in homeopathic physicians during twelve-month last past, but assigns good and valid reasons for same.

TO SAMUEL HAHNEMANN, THE GREAT- EST OF ALL OUR DEAD.

A SONNET.

By HENRY W. ROBY, M. D., Topeka, Kan.

The sonneteer may well distrust his laggard pen,
And loud bewail his paucity and lack of skill;
His scanty inspiration he may well bemoan,
To fitly picture to the waiting sons of men
The sturdy prowess and indomitable will
That Hahnemann displayed upon the battle-field
alone.

Ah, me! If I could only lift my voice
In such resounding tones as Stentor did,
And make the men across Time's estuaries hear,
How gladly would I bid them all rejoice
And take new courage for their lives, amid
The lurking dangers that surround them year by
year!

How gladly would I tell each hopeful sire and son
The mighty deeds that matchless Hahnemann hath
done!

How gladly would I paint in glory of the skies
That dauntless courage and that vision keen and
clear

That saw beyond the little round of dying days;
That in the light of long-drawn centuries there lies
More wisdom than is found in any passing year;
And hope for human welfare in kindlier ways,
That come with glowing feet across the burning
plains

Which lie between the world's primeval state
And that most fair environment wherein the human
race

Shall find surcease from all its racking pains,
And life itself shall yield its regency so late
That staves and white hairs shall be signs of youth-
ful grace;

And, tangled in and out amid the picture's tints
should run

The record of the deeds this later Hercules hath
done.

To-day if I could sing some grand triumphant song,
In which the music of the spheres should blend with
sweetness of the nightingale,

And all the roaring thunders of the cataract and sea,
I would lift up my voice and pour it full and strong
In melody and harmony sublime through every vale,
By every mountain side, by every shore and lea
To all the dying sons of men who plead and cry
For succor in the hour when death assails, and they

Lie succorless, and lion-hearted men in anguish
 bow,
 And weeping children lift their tearful faces to the
 sky
 That mocks their terrors till they turn away,
 With scowl and frown of dying centuries upon their
 brow ;
 And all the burden of that song of mine should be
 The mighty things that Hahnemann hath done for
 me.

The rolling centuries shall answer one by one
 What lofty souls they held in sacred keep and
 bound,
 When light of love was stronger than the light of
 day,
 And none shall answer as the circling cycles run
 A greater soul—or one whose love for man was
 more profound,
 Than that which saw the " King of Terrors " halted
 by the way
 And questioned of his right to slay mankind at every
 turn
 Of life's great highway, over which the sons of
 earth
 Must all go up and answer summons for a last ac-
 count ;
 None shall more proudly speak in words that glow
 and burn,
 And say to all mankind, " Mine was that son of
 more than mortal worth
 Who lately stood upon Transfiguration's mount
 Where all mankind might lift their eyes and see
 How like were they of Koethen and of Galilee."

THE REASON WHY.

By WILSON A. SMITH, M. D., Morgan Park,
 Chicago, Ill.

IN these days when surgeons are made
 faster than patients can be created for
 them to carve on, I trust it will not be the
 means of having me read out of the Ameri-
 can Institute of Homeopathy, if I make a
 plea in favor of the *materia medica*. I am
 as proud of our surgeons as anyone can
 possibly be, but I am not ashamed to state
 that I have still greater respect and admi-
 ration for the physician, who, taking the
 symptoms of some poor unfortunate, and
 following the plans of one Samuel Hahne-

mann, deceased, cure him and thus keep
 from the surgeon's knife, a case which
 never had any right to be referred to one.
 Every new graduate, nowadays, saves
 every dollar he can, and invests it in an
 elegant operating case, thoroughly aseptic,
 of course, and before his diploma is fully
 dry from the signatures of his professors,
 rents an office, hangs out his shingle and
 sits down to wait and sigh for the coming
 of some unfortunate man or woman, who
 has a pain in his or her abdomen, in order
 that he may perform abdominal hysterecto-
 my or remove the vermiform appendix,
 and with one single incision of his scalpel,
 carve his name high up on the round of
 American operators.

You, no doubt, have been practicing
 long enough to have made the discovery
 that about every man and woman in this
 country has an abdomen, and that it is
 not due to a lack of abdomens that there
 are not more operations performed, but
 on account of the lack of consents thereto.
 I have even gotten so far along in the line
 of fads, that I have been debating the
 question whether or no I ought not to
 have appendicectomy, or whatever they
 call it, performed upon me. I would then
 belong to the upper ten. The select so-
 ciety here in Colorado would see that I
 was wined and dined ; that I was present
 at every social gathering held in this city
 during the meeting of the Institute, and I
 would have the best time socially, imagin-
 able. I know what I lack, and the abdomi-
 nal surgeon does, too ; but I have another
 failing, and that is the nerve to be cut
 open even if it would admit me to the so-
 ciety of New York's four hundred and a
 seat at Ward McAllister's right hand at
 some swell dinner.

You are also aware that this appendix
 is not a new normal growth, but that it
 has been in the anatomical construction of

man ever since Adam and Eve fooled around the apple tree in the Garden of Eden. It does not appear strange then, if it is stated as a fact, that about so many persons have actually had appendicitis, and that a fair proportion have recovered without an operation. It is needless, probably, to mention that the womb is a normal arrangement placed in the human economy for a specific purpose and that it also has been there as long as the appendix, and that there have been a few cases where there has been some sort of abnormal condition, and after the exhibition of the proper remedy the woman has actually gotten well. There is nothing hair-raising about these two statements, but I do not want you to go to sleep on account of these plain facts which I state. I think it occasionally does one good to look the truth square in the face.

Now, I do not wish to appear as being opposed to investigations, nor to anything in the way of new methods or new operations which will do good, or that will be of benefit to the human family, but I am decidedly against the profession showing its lamb-like qualities, by jumping over every fence the bell wether does, and commence picking in a pasture from which we may be ignominiously driven by some common cur. I think we ought to investigate thoroughly, and then take up just what is proved beneficial and nothing more. The death rate is high enough in all these operations, and we ought to hesitate before we heedlessly and needlessly order some poor unfortunate to pass through the toils of abdominal work.

Of course, you know that the sexual organs of the woman stand in the same relation to her animal economy that the sexual organs of the man does to his. After all the ovaries have been removed to cure these reflexes we hear so much about,

all the abdomens cut open, and all the appendixes cut off, that these operators will do like Alexander the Great, and sitting down, sigh for other worlds to conquer? Not a bit of it, for their next step will be to remove the sexual organs of man and stop all reflex irritation, and upon the ruins wrought, erect a race of eunuchs who will be incapable of having any reflexes. About that time the millennium will be at hand and looking back over the long journey which we have traveled, we will learn a few things which would be pleasant if we could only forget them. We will learn that these things were needed to keep up the race, that the highest type of manhood and womanhood is reached only by a proper development of its sexual life; that we have made a great many hasty operations which could have been dispensed with, and that raving maniacs, behind iron bars and under restraint, are there on account of such free improvement of Dame Nature. It will be a bitter lesson, no doubt, but you and I must face the consequences of hasty work. Then we will also learn that in the Homeopathic *materia medica* are something of "forgotten lore" which might have cured some reflexes had we used Hahnemann's method to find the remedy.

I am aware that we all like notoriety as well as the rest of humanity, and it may be that an ambition to be known as a great surgeon prompts many of us to avoid the hard work necessary to find the similimum, and we also know the one who cures his patients with the indicated drug is not so apt to get a column notice in the local paper as he who operates and brings relief—sometimes. Then the patient has no scar about two feet long to show his boon companions were Dr. Carver cut him open and relieved him immediately. He cannot go to his associates and tell them

of the wonderful operation wherein Dr. Scalpel took out thirty-three feet of the small intestines and made a union of the lower orifice of the duodenum with the descending colon, and that since he recovered, he has had no abdominal or any other kind of pains. One is hushed in the presence of these patients, for the simple reason that if your patient recovers under the indicated drug, there has been no improvement upon creation and the appendix, ovaries, and uterus, the frills and furbelows, which Dame Nature threw in for good measure, still remain. But the cure is as complete, and the satisfaction which comes from labor well performed often makes up for the lack of the appreciation which the followers of fads may bestow upon you.

And after all, when the man of knives and saws gets through with his work, he is at sea if he cannot prescribe rightly; and hence, I think, a word for the *materia medica* will not be amiss even here in Colorado. *Materia medica* is a pleasant study, providing you go at it right. It is a most disagreeable thing when you go at it wrong, as, in fact, everything is. What homeopathy is to-day, it owes to the men who studied *materia medica*. All that you and I enjoy as members of this distinctive school has been wrought by those who prescribed in the old-fashioned way, and thought enough of their *materia medica* to give it a chance before resorting to the knife to remove the ovaries, the pile bearing inch, the appendix, and then if it failed, or rather if they failed, they would operate. It requires study, and I have a fancy that it is as pleasant as any study, if, as I said before, it is done right.

Then the question comes up, "How do you study *materia medica*?" I have adopted a certain plan and one that has given me the greatest satisfaction. I be-

lieve that there is a reason why, for everything, although I have not been able to satisfactorily answer the question "Why?" in but a few cases, but these few times are enough to tell me that there is a science in our work which requires but a little more investigation to enable us to find the reason.

Nux vomica has constipation, but the peculiar characteristic symptoms which are present when the drug is indicated, is the frequent ineffectual urging. Why does it have that symptom? In toxic doses of the drug and, particularly when administered on an empty stomach, we find that it quickly produces heightened reflexes and that tonic spasms of the muscles occur. In studying the physiological action of *nux*, we find that all these symptoms are aggravated by the least noise or touch, and when there is the least stool in the rectum, there is this irritation and hence, the frequent but ineffectual urging. These spasms of *nux* are not long lasting, and before the stool can be expelled pass away, and there is the whole reason why *nux* has that peculiar symptom.

Another old familiar drug has a peculiar symptom upon which we have often depended as the keynote and not been disappointed. I refer to the "better out of doors" of *pulsatilla*, and I have frequently wondered why it was that the patient was better out of doors when *pulsatilla* was indicated. Study its physiological effect upon the human economy and the whole story is told. Internally when taken in large doses, it lowers the heart and arterial tension, and this means that there is a slowing of the capillary circulation; the pouring of venous blood back into the heart to be renewed is slackened, and hence there is a lack of blood supply of oxygen. As soon as the patient steps out of doors, the air acts as a tonic to the

skin; the capillaries are toned up, the circulation is improved and your patient not only feels better, but is better out of doors. *This is the reason why.*

These two are enough to illustrate a point which I have been all this time trying to get at and bring out in this paper, and that is this: The study of materia medica should be commenced by the study of the physiological effects of the drug. The memorizing of symptoms should be the last part of the student's work and not first, as it frequently is in all schools where the homeopathic materia medica is taught.

To give an outline of the method employed by me while professor of materia medica in the National Homeopathic Medical College, will require your attention but a few moments, and I would be glad to learn from others their methods, if they differ.

I first have the description of the drug learned. I mean by that, its habitat, the part used in medicine, and then I require that the student shall become familiar with its physiological action upon the healthy person, and, in this manner he learns the portion of the anatomy first effected by the drug or the organ upon which it apparently spends its greatest force. When these things are mastered, he is then ready to intelligently take up the study of symptomatology and give a reason for those symptoms which we consider characteristic. The study of the materia medica in this manner is very interesting, and you can find nothing, not even the latest technique in regard to abdominal or vaginal hysterectomy, which will please you so well.

It is when the mind is made a machine that it tires of the work on hand. When you use it for a tar bucket to stick things to it, there is a rebellion, and the only way you can overcome that, is study for the "Reason Why" in your work, and the in-

centive is great. I look upon the materia medica as the most important study of a physician's life. You may be the best diagnostician in the world; you may be able to perform the most brilliant operations the mind of man ever conceived; you may be the best practical chemist that ever used a test tube, and yet, when you have found out what is the matter, have operated for the removal of the morbid growth or tumor or whatever requires the knife, and have made an analysis of the urine, there still remains the keystone to place in the work, and that is the remedy, and you must know something of materia medica to do it.

ON TREATING DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

By E. A. EDMONDS, M. D., Hebron, Ind.

NOWHERE is the theory of Hahnemann more easily demonstrable than in some of the affections of childhood.

Here we find the evidences of entailed diseases before there is any organic trouble.

Before disease has made any perceptible inroads on the constitution, the close observer may often notice the unmistakable signs of its coming.

These signs are what is often termed the slight ailments incident to childhood, and accordingly receive but little attention; whereas they are really of the gravest character, and should receive the best skill in their treatment.

By carefully studying these harbingers of chronic disease, and by the aid of similia, selecting the suitable anti-psoric, we may be able to lessen the mortality from scrofulous or tuberculous and kindred affections.

In other words, if we wish to stamp out these terrible diseases we must, instead of writing long dissertations on their probable pathology after they have seized upon and partially destroyed the tissues, go to the

bottom of the trouble and eradicate the cause.

In order to do this we must begin far back, and, by studying the family characteristics, endeavor to select a remedy homeopathic to the disease picture. When we have done this strictly according to the principles of the *Organon* then, and then only, can we hope for permanent results.

The wild chase after remedies for the cure of tubercular diseases, and other fully developed organic changes, is futile, and can but result in failure, since it deals with results instead of with causes. It is but lopping off a branch and leaving the trunk and root deeply implanted in the soil.

Let the primary cause be bacilli, if you like, reason teaches us that the best time to destroy them is before they have become entrenched.

Allow me to state here, by way of parenthesis, that I take no stock in microbes as disease-producing factors, but look upon them as possible scavengers whose function is to neutralize the poisons emanating from diseased conditions. Our mission is to cure and prevent disease. Then let us use our opportunities to stamp out its seeds in the child, and thus promote long life and happiness in the adult. We as homeopathic physicians have the means at our command for the successful treatment of the chronic ailments of children. The nature of our studies is such that we necessarily take cognizance of every deviation, no matter how small, from the normal, and it is these little deviations that point to the coming storm. I truly believe that if every child could be given proper hygienic surroundings and care and treated according to the law laid down by the illustrious founder of our school, that tuberculosis and kindred diseases would soon be almost unknown.

I say this because I have faith to believe that in this law, this established truth, lies freedom from disease for the whole human family, and the first step in this direction is to make the children healthy.

OUR PORTRAITS.



A. R. McMICHAEAL, M. D.,
New York City.

(New York Homeopathic Medical College, 1883.)

WHICH IS THE BEST METHOD OF TEACHING MATERIA MEDICA?

9. PROF. McMICHAEAL.—A student connecting a few symptoms of a patient with those of a drug and noting the effect will have an object of interest and thereby receive an impression of the drug which he might commit to memory. In class I would advise the didactic method, giving briefly the physiological effect of the drug, the symptomatological characteristics only being alluded to; and then comparing these characteristics when possible with symptoms of other drugs which are identical in phraseology or symptoms, or which are similar in meaning, to the extent of four or five comparisons; at the same time bringing out some one or two peculiarities of each drug which will characterize it from the others. As for example:

DRUGS.	PAIN IN LEFT OVARY.	DISTINCTION.
<i>Cimicifuga.</i>	Neuralgic pain in left ovary, extending up and down left side, also across the abdomen. Great tenderness on touch.	Direction of pain. Tenderness.
<i>Graphites.</i>	Swelling of left ovary with violent pain on touch and inspiration. Menses scanty and pale.	Swelling, aggravation, and amelioration.
<i>Lachesis.</i>	Violent pain in left ovary and sensitiveness to weight of clothes; relieved by menstrual flow. Hot flashes. Pains extend from left to right.	Sensitiveness. Amelioration.
<i>Zincum.</i>	Boring pain in left ovary, relieved by pressure and during menses. Fidgety feet.	Character of pain and amelioration.

Or the following:

DRUGS.	SENSATION OF A STONE IN STOMACH.	DISTINCTION.
<i>Nux vom.</i>	Sensation of a stone or weight in stomach. Tongue white, taste sour or bitter, worse an hour or so after eating. Scraped sensation in pit. Ugly at all times.	Disposition and Aggravation.
<i>Bryonia.</i>	Sensation in stomach as if a stone lay there. Sour taste. White tongue. Ugly when disturbed. Thirst.	Disposition and thirst.
<i>Ars. alb.</i>	Weight in stomach after eating as from a stone. Burning, tongue brown, dry red tip, thirst, anxiety. Restless.	Burning and restlessness.
<i>Arg. nit.</i>	Severe cardialgia as from a stone in stomach. Craving for sweets. Breath fetid, tongue white, red tip.	Craving and Breath.

In the first table the student gets a definite idea of a characteristic peculiar to four drugs, which is location; in the second he gets a symptom characteristic of four drugs, which is a sensation in the stomach. At the same time some peculiarity of each drug is given which differentiates it from the others. Studying the symptomatology in this manner the student will have at his command a knowledge of comparative materia medica which he can utilize to

good advantage before the patient, always making (at least) an intelligent prescription.

10. PROF. GILMAN.—Day by day and hour by hour the preceptor should drop isolated hints and keynotes and therapeutic facts, collated from his own experience; to the student these will soon form anchorage ground for subsequent larger instruction. Give oral didactic illustrations with typical cases. Compare

with the same disorder pathologically as found under other remedies. Follow with frequent quizzes to enforce the lesson and clear up doubts. Give the history, habitat, and character of the drug ; make it short ; always give the preparation. Then follow with poisonings, if there be any ; from these violent effects select the characteristics. Compare these with the provings. Describe the tissues upon which it acts and the form of action. In this way the key notes or characteristics of the drug are made far more intelligible to a student or a class.

11. PROF. SNOW.—The preceptor should teach *materia medica* to his student by giving particular attention to the physiological and pathological provings. Each drug should be studied by itself and should not be left until the student feels that it has become a part of himself. In a limited manner, then, symptomatology may be taken up. The preceptor should not be content with merely outlining the course of study, but should give both time and attention, hearing them recite and correcting false impressions and animating their minds with new zeal for the laborious study of *materia medica*. Teach him clinically as early and as much as possible, for a clinical fact will drive home and rivet the truth.

In the classroom clinical teaching cannot, in the nature of things, take first place ; here it must be didactic with frequent questioning. Clinical material should be used. A graded course is just as desirable in *materia medica* as in other branches of medicine. Each drug may be taken up separately and its action upon the human system studied without reference to that of any other drug, or it may be compared with other drugs. In the first year the student should learn drug-action without reference to other drugs, spending most

of his time in acquiring the physiological action and key notes of twenty-five or thirty drugs. The second year the same, only enlarged ; the third year the work should be largely comparative. By thus beginning and continuing the study in an orderly manner the student at his graduation will be better equipped than many practitioners of several years' standing educated according to the methods now in vogue in many colleges.

I teach the drug by giving its name, both scientific and common ; its kingdom, family, species, habitat, and, if possible, a specimen of it is handed around for personal examination ; then I take up its preparation ; one or two cases of poisoning are related, if there be any ; the physiological action, its practical applications to disease, and the old and the homeopathic ways of usage. The next hour the lecture is gone over again, but in a greatly condensed form. When a sufficient number of remedies have been gone over in this way, then comparisons are instituted and quizzes. These comparisons and quizzes are directed to the end of bringing out all the information that can be gathered concerning the drug in question, peculiarities of climate, etc. It is certainly not an accident that the cinchona tree grows in an intensely malarial zone, while aconite is a native of mountainous regions where acute chills and congestions are frequent. It is quite rational to suppose that there is some relation between the diseases of a zone or region and the medicinal plants which flourish there. These general comparisons are followed by that dealing with their physiological action, namely, the organs and tissues which they affect and their mode of action.

12. PROF. J. HEBER SMITH.—I have found it advisable to direct the student's daily reading in fields rich with clinical

material. Individual cases are better than any other means and serve to fix therapeutic knowledge. I place in his hands annual and monthly reports of medical societies. He is also encouraged to glean in other fields, it being thought that no harm can come from broad and liberal culture and familiarity with the current opinions and practice of all medical schools. In the classroom I give Latin name and English synonym; habitat, derivation, pharmaceutical preparations, general properties, action upon organic tissues both of animals and men; common medical uses of all times, with a sketch of its proving. Then minutely I sketch the characteristic symptoms, illustrating its action as a simile by occasional cullings from my clinical note-books. I adhere to the rubrics of Hahnemann, beginning with the mental symptoms. The drug's pathogenesis having now been given, there follows a statement of its relationships. Lastly I give its administration, stating the usually approved dose and its repetition.

13. PROF. WESSELHOEFT.—Student and class are treated similarly. Requires that the student shall have a good college education, or at least its equivalent in languages, mathematics, and general culture. Then the students are directed how to make short provings on themselves, several working together preferable; these provings are then to be compared with reliable collections as found, say, in Hughes' *Cyclopedia*. The student should also be instructed in analysis of provings; that is, a comparison of several provings of the same drug by different provers. I strenuously require that provings be judged as to their value by agreement of results obtained. This analysis being completed and written out in brief narrative form, they are next taught to make a reportorial arrangement of their narratives. Follow-

ing this would come the clinical work. Pharmaceutical knowledge being involved in this work, attention to it is paid whenever required. In the classroom the work is necessarily didactic. An assistant divides the seniors into groups, giving each group a drug to prove. The didactic part, furthermore, includes the description and classification of medicinal substances; its origin and place in nature are first mentioned, its toxic effects explained, and a comprehensive synopsis of its best provings given in narrative form. This history and results are related so that the students are constantly reminded that the provings represent a group of symptoms analogous to groups found in natural disease. I describe the pathogeneses of a drug precisely as I would the indications for a remedy. I ask them to imagine a case of illness characterized by certain symptoms; the student is then told such is the effect of arsenic, belladonna, sulphonal, etc. In this way they habituate their minds to symptomatological work in comparison, comparing at once drug-effect and symptoms of natural disease. Neglect of pathological thinking is obviated; he is taught that a symptom of value as an indication is always of pathological value and should be distinguished from the manifold mere sensations which fill our text-books.

CIRCUMCISION AS A THERAPEUTIC MEASURE.*

By H. W. WESTOVER, M. D., St. Joseph, Mo.

THE so-called "official philosophy," which is really a theory of official surgery as a therapeutic measure, is claiming a great amount of attention from homeopathic practitioners. It is well to carefully test and investigate its claims,

* Read before Missouri Institute, 1894.

because, like water, it will find its proper level, and the more extensively men are engaged in these observations the sooner will the proper position be accorded it.

This paper will not enter into the discussion of the subject, but briefly append the result of a few operations of removal of the prepuce in an attempt to relieve other symptoms that demanded attention.

Circumcision has been advised for the relief of conditions of all degrees of gravity, from disease of the hip joint to ease in cleansing the sulcus behind the glans. No doubt this simple procedure is at times followed by relief and marked benefit in a variety of cases, and such have come under my own observation.

However, as I remember to have seen only successful cases reported, I will recount a few failures, that we may realize that at times there may be something besides success in store for us.

CASE I. A boy, aged eleven, of a nervous temperament, thin, hatchet faced, and apparently ill nourished. He limped considerably and was awkward in the use of his left leg. Repeated careful examinations failed to reveal any cause for it, although the limb was not quite as strong as its fellow. A redundant and tight prepuce was discovered. His parents were robust and hearty, as well as his younger brother and sister. I suggested that circumcision might be a benefit. This was readily assented to, as I had performed the operation on his younger brother when an infant, and he became a rugged boy.

The operation was a success, but the lameness not only was not relieved, but very gradually increased. After waiting a couple of months without any favorable result, recourse was had to electricity. Under the steady use of the faradic current a cure was obtained.

CASE II. A boy, aged three, was the

cause of much trouble on account of incontinence of urine, frequently during the day, almost invariably at night. Careful and persistent medication failed to afford any relief. Examination revealed a long and tight prepuce. Its removal was advised with the expectation of relieving the incontinence of urine. The operation was followed by no mishap in healing, everything apparently being as desired. To-day the boy is no better than before the operation, although medication has been resorted to, hoping the result might be more satisfactory after the circumcision.

CASE III. A boy, aged three, with robust hearty parents, was ill nourished, extremely nervous, pale, and inclined to finger the penis; did not sleep well, etc. Examination revealed a very tight prepuce with a minute opening which would admit only an ordinary sized silver probe. His parents expected great benefit from the operation, but were doomed to disappointment, and I can see no benefit from the operation except the improvement to the organ operated on, although a year and a half has elapsed.

CASE IV. Much like Case III., but having been under observation only about two months there may be a possibility, but not a probability, of improvement.

CASE V. A man, aged twenty-two, consulted me about an elongated tight prepuce which was an annoyance from the difficulty of maintaining cleanliness, and it not infrequently became moderately inflamed. He was also annoyed by a tendency to a little dribbling of urine after micturition. There was also muscular asthenopia, he was nervous, and had difficulty in maintaining satisfactory robust health. I at once decided the removal of the redundant tissue would relieve the local trouble, and the operation was determined upon.

Thinking it might have a beneficial effect upon his general health, and being desirous of securing the aid of all the mental effect and expectancy possible, it was explained to him, and he was led to expect as much as possible from the operation. Some months have now elapsed, and I see no benefit except the relief from the local trouble.

These cases are apparently such as would lead us to expect beneficial results, and are reported, not to attempt to prove that the operation is never beneficial—for I know that some patients receive great benefit therefrom—but are mentioned to show that we are liable to be disappointed in obtaining the results hoped for. I am impelled to record these failures because I have never seen any reports that were not of the most flattering character, and it is well for us to be on our guard not to be misled by these numerous reports, and therefore make too strong promises of relief and benefit to our patrons. When we lead them to expect better results than we secure it tends to shake their confidence in us and our art, and is a source of humiliation to the operator.

It is peculiarly unfortunate that medical men are so loath to report failures and so ready to announce successes, which is not an evidence of a true scientific spirit, and makes it more difficult to correctly estimate the proper value of different methods and procedures.

As we not infrequently learn as much from our failures as our successes, I plead for that candor from prominent operators and writers which will enable us to learn more of all the phases of different methods, operations, and appliances, so that those not having opportunities for extended observation and frequent experiment may be more correctly informed of their true value and average results.

THE TREATMENT OF PREGNANCY COMPLICATED BY HEART DISEASE.

SEARS, in a paper with the above title, reaches the following conclusions :

1. That many women with valvular disease, even when it is situated at the mitral orifice, pass through repeated pregnancies without the development of serious symptoms, and at times without suspecting that they are victims of such disease.

2. That miscarriages are very frequent, and the chances of the child's surviving more than a few years are doubtful. If the mother's condition during pregnancy has been serious, the probable fate of the child should take much more prominence in deciding the question of abortion.

3. That the necessity of inducing abortion is very apparent if grave symptoms have appeared during the early months are present with an advancing lesion, or if there is a history of extreme danger in the preceding pregnancy.

4. That if the necessity for an abortion becomes apparent, the sooner it is done the better, while the fetus is still small and the expulsive force chiefly furnished by the uterus.

5. That the hope that relief may be given when the case has become desperate by inducing abortion is delusive, as it is possible that it only increases the danger.

6. That marriage should be forbidden, except perhaps in very unusual cases, to women suffering from cardiac disease.

Ob-don't-ology.

DON'T in your zeal to guard the doors of admittance to applicants for membership, forget that sometimes the chief officer of the local society may not be a member of the Institute. This is true of the recent President of a State Society not

over eight thousand miles from Chicago.—standard time.

DON'T advocate mixed schools, not even if a few more professors-at-large might be provided for in the general State institutions. That is one good way of making "mongrel" practitioners.

DON'T put away that ambition to be a professor just yet a little while. The Ann Arbor antagonists have won an inning against Obetz after several years of defeat; and there may be a chance for you yet. Pick out what chair you want and send postal card to this office. We have special rates.

DON'T neglect to inclose a five-cent stamp if you want a copy of that *materia medica* programme of the Institute. One five-cent stamp is a trifle—if not needed for street car fare or a lemonade. But multiplied by several hundred it counts.

DON'T let your annual address be more than a half hour long. An hour is too long for a mixed audience, unless they are to be confused audience. And read your bureau address in ten minutes if you want the undying gratitude of your friends.

DON'T let the local press fight among themselves for papers of the Institute. But this won't happen next year, so there won't be any farther mix-up. That's settled.

DON'T send your photo in advance to the newspaper artist. He will certainly "cut" you in a way that you will not recognize yourself ever after. We were "cut" three times at Denver on an increasing scale of ugliness. We live to tell the tale.

DON'T expect to have all the discussions reported by the same number of reporters as in the olden time when a bureau had but three hours' sittings.

DON'T *read* any more memorial speeches. Get your wife to write it out for you; then with the aid of the mirror commit it, so as to be able to *tell* it without manuscript. If you read you are bound to keep your head down and mumble. Who didn't hear Fisher's eulogy on Holcombe?

DON'T you wish, these dog-days, you could spend a few hours on Pike's Peak with six feet of snow and postal cards costing ten cents each?

DON'T hanker after any *pix liquida*, do you? Glad to let the Colorado Springs fellows monopolize that form of proving.

DON'T shed any more hypocritical tears over that half-vote. If you were as anxious as you profess to be for your friend's welfare you would "shet up and eat your vittels."

DON'T write any more paper for the Institute designed to demolish a man or his system, and then fail to attend to read it and meet the criticism. It doesn't take a very brave man to denounce another by postal card.

DON'T leave your parturient patient so long as her pulse is 100 or over; so says Professor Sanders. Good!

DON'T be in too great a haste to break the bag of waters, and you won't have so many lacerated cervixes—or cervices—depends on whether this is read in Denver or Boston.

DON'T put all the blame on one party for political methods in the Denver meeting. There is another side to it. If political methods had not been brought to bear, the half-vote would not have been a possibility.

DON'T forget, if you are a member of the obstetrical section next year, that you can always start a kind of a catfight among the members present by introducing the

subject of ergot. Never fails! If it does, will return money at the box office.

DON'T pound the college professors for having such poor colleges, and, then, on a subsequent day, pound them again because they want to enhance the value, by raising the standard. Consistency, you know!

DON'T neglect the use of refined vaseline in the last month or two of pregnancy; use it externally about all the parts that will be engaged and also within those parts.

DON'T omit to tell your parturient patient that she can overcome that constipation if she will drink lots and lots of cold water; if she can't bear it cold drink it hot on an empty stomach—her own stomach. Some more good advice from Dr. Sanders.

DON'T send any more second-hand papers to the Institute—or papers that have appeared elsewhere. That kind of work won't do with the Institute, however it may suit some of the smaller State societies.

DON'T you feel glad that you escaped that strike? Some of our members concluded, unwillingly no doubt, to take up their quarters in Denver while Debs was running the railroads.

DON'T you, now, honestly, since you have seen it tried, don't you wish that the old word "bureau" had been retained instead of that new and difficult word "section"—taken from the Russian, or the anarchical vocabularies.

DON'T we cut a grand and glorious figure as apostles of brotherly love and Christendom and Golden Rule and all that sort of goody-goody business, when we refuse to hold out the olive branch to our weaker and muchly downtrodden allopathic doctor of Colorado?

DON'T tell him about it, but T. Franklin S. very much objected to that woman putting her feet in his lap, traveling from Denver to Colorado Springs. Some men are so p'ticler!

DON'T get mixed on your anatomy; but Dr. Comstock said that if a certain something or other was done or was not done "she would be torn from Dan to Beer-sheba."

DON'T worry any longer about that monument fund, with Fisher ready to do some more auctioneering. Wasn't he a daisy that night of the monument committee report? and didn't he fetch in the ducats by the hatful for that monument?

DON'T it beat sin how some men brag about their heart and lungs, and then pretty nearly faint before they get halfway up to Pike's Peak—for four dollars the round trip instead of the reduced rates?

DON'T throw any stones at the Chicago and Alton or Union Pacific systems. They did well by the Institute and deserve all praise. It could not be done better—their service.

DON'T we—as an Institute—stand in danger of overdoing the entertainment business? How many more times can we meet and have Washington and Denver hospitality repeated? But there is always the chance of a Chicago between somewhere to take us down a little.

DON'T have any member on your faculty who does not think enough of the Institute to belong to it, even if he does not get to the meetings. A homeopathic professor in a homeopathic college, and yet not a member of the chief governing homeopathic body of the world!

DON'T let the local societies direct who shall be members of the Institute. That's the censors' business, and for which they draw their enormous but justly earned salary.

DON'T stop with the good work of lopping off needless branches from the Institute tree. Now that the Provisional has been made Recording Secretary, take off that General from the General Secretary. Secretary is good enough. Why not have General President, or General Treasurer? Make the secretary a private hereafter, so far as title is concerned.

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NEW YORK, AUGUST 15, 1894.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

ECHOES FROM THE ROCKIES.

STILL the Institute has no colors beyond the red for the seniors and the blue for the members. This semi-centennial would have been a splendid time for selecting some emblematic color or colors to represent the Institute, instead of the present meaningless labels. The bronze button is a little beauty, and the addition of a ribbon would in much enhance its attractiveness. And furthermore, if the present Methodist-experience-meeting and Fourth-of-July fashion of accepting resolutions ever gets a firm foot-hold in the dignified Institute, then we might as well also look about for an Institute yell. Drop that Fourth-of-July business! There are other methods of conveying the Institute's appreciation of what is being done for it, than by standing up crowing three times and swinging your hat. That's childishness. Leave political methods to political bodies; or if it cannot be wholly eliminated from the Institute let it be confined to the presidential candidates.

* *

SOME day the medical profession will be so far advanced as a literary as well as scientific body—if the good intentions of the New York State Examination Board are carried into execution—that audible

reading and speaking will be made a prerequisite to entering the profession. The cry of "Louder" was in order at very nearly every section of the Institute or of its sections; and most painfully true was this of the memorial services. Give a doctor a dozen pages of manuscript, and put him behind a pulpit and he will mumble and talk into his beard with as much certainty as a bashful schoolboy at recitation time. A paper that is worth reading, or a speech that is worth speaking, is worth being read or spoken loud enough to be heard.

* *

IT is very much to be regretted that Dake and Orme and Wesselhoeft and men of that standard could not attend the meeting. It is to the everlasting credit of Talbot and some of the Boston and New York members that they are as sure of attending the Institute sessions as it is certain to have a session. It cannot be on the score of expense, for for these representative homeopaths have passed the trial period of professional life; their incomes are assured; the absence on the score of health has not been urged, because Denver would have been the place for such invalids to have gone. It is not always safe to elect a popular and hard-working member president. After the conclusion of his term of office he is liable to stay at home.

WHAT a revelation it must have been to many of the seniors to come for the first time west of the Mississippi River. Think of it ; many of these members had been a number of times to Europe, but never in the West ; to these the beauties of Denver and the mountains must have been refreshingly beautiful. And they enjoyed it, too : that was very evident. But of Indians and buffaloes none were visible anywhere as far west as Salt Lake City.

FORTY-SEVEN members attended the International Hahnemannian Association meeting at Niagara Falls. Hardly a national body with that number of members attending. Why therefore call it International ? Better sell out the fixtures and come into the American Institute of Homeopathy. That is a national body. It is also a homeopathic body. There is no need for the continued existence of the I. H. A. That there was a time when the Institute was too hot for these people is sadly true ; but that time has passed. Not a paper presented at the I. H. A. but could have been presented at the Institute, the author, of course, being required to defend his child. That, by the way, is the real way to convert people—by going among them with missionaries—reading papers and showing the unenlightened members of the Institute how much better the prescribing of the I. H. A. people is. A man is a double-distilled fool who will persist in an erroneous way when it is made manifest to him that there is a better and an easier way.

IT might be well for the chairman to eliminate some of the personalities which are apt to creep into his section if the door is not well guarded. It is also well to remember that in talking to a section of the Institute the methods per-

missible (by the grace of professorship) in a classroom, are decidedly out of place in the section. In one instance a lady member was obliged to retire from a sectional meeting because no protection was afforded her from the personal onslaught made on her by a speaker. Indeed, the chairman himself came in for a little of the personal talk. No member of the section is greater than the section.

THE gag law was not called into question but once, when a section decided that it made its own law in relation to the limit of discussion. This is questionable. The Institute has a by-law or rule in reference to the limit for speaking ; the sections are but part of the Institute ; why, then, are they not amenable to its rules and by-laws ? With this kind of rule a section may continue in session a week or more. There is no end to the reminiscent cases which free and unlimited speech will bring to the front. Will some of the law-makers of the Institute decide this question of the law which governs sections ? It will certainly come to the front at Newport, and if taken in time, trouble will be avoided.

WITH the extension of the time and the talking-limit, it will be apparent also, that the corps of stenographers must be increased. Formerly three men were able to hold this important part of the Institute work. It required some skillful engineering to give each section a reporter at Denver, especially for the called sessions. One session of possibly three hours was all that was required before the Denver meeting for each bureau ; now three or more may be had. The gynecological bureau at Washington was the first to break the record, and its repeated sessions gave rise to that resolution in regard to paying for its own stenographer if a number of sessions are

indulged in beyond those advertised in the general programme.

* *

THE return to a watering place for our next session of the Institute will strike a number of members with the force of a mistake. The experience of the body of the Institute with watering places has not been of the most exalted kind. It has usually been a one hotel or two hotel place, where the hotel had reduced the price to the eye and put it on double in the bill. Newport, however, is built up with cottages, and those who think of this in time may be able to arrange for the rental of such cottage and enjoy themselves as if at home. The hotels, of which, Dr. Peck informs us, there are several, are first-class, and perhaps, in view of the throng expected, suitable arrangements may be made for all under one roof.

* *

THERE can be no fault found with the labors of the Denver local committee in the way of publishing the news of our Institute meetings. It was painful, however, to note the murder of so many pictures. The photographs of these subsequent victims were in the possession of the press for weeks beforehand, and there was, therefore, really no excuse for the horrible mutilations which appeared during the sittings of the Institute. It might be a happy idea for some of the expectant victims who are anxious for this kind of cheap glory to provide themselves with good wood-cuts and so nip the mutilator in the bud. We, ourselves, had the awful misfortune of being three times caricatured in the Denver press.

* *

READING some of the reports of the Institute work as presented by the journals who were not represented at Denver, and some that were, causes a smile for the accuracy of the report. It reads, for all the

world, as if the work had been made up from newspaper reports, and these in turn had made up their reports from the programme published by Dudley. Thus we learn that Dake and Shannon read papers in the materia medica bureau; that Verdi read his sectional address; that Drs. Orme, Wesselhoeft and several other famous members were present and read their papers or took part in the discussion. It may be premature to say it, but we will risk the assertion that this state of uncertainty will not prevail next year, if the Provisional Secretary elect is permitted to carry out his ideas in this regard.

* *

THE Denver Homeopathic and Medical College and Hospital is announced, and its announcement done in artistic printing and engraving is on our table. It is the finest bit of college work that has come to our sanctum for many years. The college opens this fall with a corps of teachers, several of whom are known throughout the homeopathic profession, while others have yet their spurs to earn. We congratulate the Denver contingent upon this enterprise and wish them all possible success. We believe, from what we know of the faculty individually and collectively, that homeopathy will be taught here, and every care exercised to prepare the student to be a true homeopath.

* *

THE trip to Pike's Peak was enjoyable, notwithstanding the trickery practiced on some members of the Institute by a small official of the company. This consisted in meeting the delegations as they left Denver, giving cards purporting to entitle them to special rates, which when presented at the ticket window were declared worthless. There was no need for this small trick. This is where the aggravation came in. The most of the members expected to pay

for their trip even at full rates ; and the needless assertions and promises of the company's agent on the train in the Denver depot was the more exasperating. This same policy was continued at Colorado Springs. Here a well-dressed agent met the several parties, sang the siren song, told them that the Peak depot was at the junction of the electric railway, when in fact, as was soon apparent, it was over a mile distant. In going up the mountain no halts were made to enable the tourists to get out and gather specimens and flowers, etc.

* *

THE service on the special train—which a few pretended to deny and decry—the train, not the service—was complete. No mishap marred the trip. During the first night's journey from Chicago the dining car was turned into a smoking and card playing car, and great was the hilarity and enjoyment of that night. During the day every convenience possible to travelers was given by the Chicago and Alton and the Union Pacific. Not a complaint was heard. The train reached Denver on time. the return trip although taken separately was equally satisfactory. The service on the Denver & Rio Grande, and the Rio Grande Western Railways was superb. These roads are noted for their efforts to make their patrons feel perfectly at home. No small beer trickery is resorted to get a few extra travelers. The travelers on the Loop were equally enthusiastic over the fine service and scenery.

REPORT OF THE SECTION OF MATERIA
MEDICA OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
JUNE 15 AND 19, 1894.

CHAIRMAN KRAFT read his address, which was brief, and in which he reviewed the purposes of his section, and also the progress made in this department

of medicine during the past two years. He said there had been the customary little side issues to ripple the ordinarily placid surface of the stream ; there have been outbreaks of passion here and there among individual men and women ; but only in one instance have we learned that homeopathy itself has been abjured and the livery of the enemy assumed. And even this statement is now sought to be discredited. May the denial be true ! At all other points the unity of the profession is continuous, and no danger is apprehended from the "dying-out" process.

"The potency, that usual red-flag, will not be dragged in at this point, nor at any other point in the sectional work, except in so far as to state that the question, although propounded to the teaching corps, has been neither fully nor satisfactorily answered ; indeed, it seems as far from solution as at any former time. This is seriously to be regretted. It will not do to say that it is a question of individual preference. The field is too wide. It is the one weak spot in our practice. More young graduates fall into evil practices because of the insufficient knowledge on this point than from all other accounts added together. Our friends of the old school have the advantage of us in this. They, at least, tell their graduates what measure of medicine to give. The measure may be wrong, viewed from our stand point, but it gives the regular practitioner no little credit with his patients and confidence in himself, while the homeopath is blind and at sea. The argument has been advanced that the doctor will learn what potencies to give as he progresses in his practice ; the answer to this is very patent : that the first few hundred who die or are made dangerously ill, while the young doctor is learning from experience what potencies are suitable, have rights as

well as those who profit by his years of trial and experience. There has been, it seems to us, almost like a needless blurring of the field of vision in running up the attenuations to such almost inconceivable numbers. Good work was done by the master with the lower numbers; and a careful re-reading of some of Hahnemann's cures would indicate that they were more scientific notwithstanding the limited material from which to select his remedies, than our vaunted cures of the present day. It appears to your chairman that if the teachers and writers would take up this potency question in earnest and give it their best thought and study, that it would not be very long ere it would be altogether possible to tell the student how much of aconite to give when he is ready on the totality of symptoms to prescribe aconite. The potency question is steadily forging to the front, and must sooner or later be met and wrestled with."

At the conclusion of the reading of the address, the chairman briefly introduced Professor Timothy Field Allen of New York, who gave an extemporaneous lecture entitled, "An Introduction to the Study of the Potash Salts," which was listened to with marked attention, and many notes were taken by the assembled doctors. The lecture gave a general outline of the potash salts as they entered into the composition of homeopathic remedies, giving their derivation, their chemistry, their pathogenesis, and many applications in therapeutics.

At the conclusion of the address Dr. A. Leight Monroe said: "As we look around these walls and see the names of those who lived and died in this great cause, we see among them the names of several who have fought the battle for materia medica, men whose memory is embalmed in the transactions of this Institute, and will go on reverberating down the endless vista of

time itself. I could mention Lippe, Hering, Dunham, and many others of our older materia medica men, while at the present there are only two living examples in this country who have given the homeopathic tree the wonderful growth it has had. To allow the fiftieth anniversary of homeopathy to go by with the mention of only those names would be an injustice that I feel we could not brook. We have heard here in papers which shall become valuable contributions to our transactions, mention of the name of my friend and co-worker, Dr. J. P. Dake; and if he had not been mentioned I should have mentioned him to-day myself. And if Dr. Dake were here to-day he would insist that the name of Dr. Timothy Field Allen should go down in history side by side with his own name. Let the history be written; let the record be made, but do not allow this occasion to pass without embalming some mention of our gratitude to Dr. Allen for his great work in the cause of materia medica."

Dr. J. B. G. Custis said Dr. Allen had spoken of having taught for twenty-eight years. This Institute is full of men who represent his teaching, and they feel very strongly on this subject. We have heard his lectures; we have read his books, and we do not dare to answer a question in materia medica without consulting his works if we cannot consult him in person. So that it is but just to Dr. Allen that he should be honored in the same way that Dr. Dake has been, and I make that motion.

Dr. Allen, after objecting vigorously to the motion, withdrew from the room, when he discovered that his manifest displeasure would not deter his many friends in the section from doing him this slight honor in recognition for his past services.

Dr. Monroe discussed the address. He

said that he merely wanted to emphasize the making of the drug picture. A drug should be like an individual in our minds with the characteristics at the front and the less important at the back. After awhile you get the sunshine and the clouds that form the background of the picture ; to the novice they look all alike, but as you study it, each part of the picture takes its proper place and the perspective becomes perfect. You must have symptoms and pathology combined. Teach pathology first. You can explain a number of symptoms of *sepia* on the tendency accompanying a weak feeling in the stomach. He believed that by the dropping of the intestines and the walls of the stomach and abdomen, the feeling as of a fall of the rectum is due to the determination of the mucous membrane of the rectum downward.

Dr. W. A. Smith was very greatly pleased with the address and the remarks which followed, because all these teachers aimed to make the student think ; they made him look for a reason why.

Dr. Pratt of Pennsylvania said that the student should have the very fewest characteristics drilled into his mind that it is possible to call his attention to the remedy with ; the more symptoms of minor importance given the student the more he forgets of the principal ones.

Dr. McElwee of St. Louis believed in keeping in close touch with the student. The student is like a piece of new ground and the teacher the husbandman. The student is unprepared and knows nothing of the processes of cultivation that are to be brought to bear upon him. When he gets into the lecture room for the first time he has no knowledge on the subject ; then the ground is broken and turned over. But the husbandman does not stop ; he comes along with a roller and breaks the clods all

down ; then he comes along with a sharp toothed harrow, and then it is sowed. Thus, too, the teacher ; step by step he drills that *materia medica* into him so that it shall bring forth abundant harvest.

Dr. Pierson : This is the period when illustrations are the most important things to be brought out. The picture is drawn first in crude outlines. Here is a family and all of them have their distinctions. When you draw these pictures for the first year man he does not see much of the distinctions. But the second and third year men see the picture bright and beautiful. I believe the genius of our remedy is the first thing to be brought before the student.

Dr. Hawkes : The symptomatologist is too often regarded as he who selects a few objective and subjective symptoms from the patient and does not go back to heredity or consider the environment as a breach of nature's laws. The true symptomatologist goes clear back and takes in the whole family history. There is no chronic disease where there is no constitutional predisposition. Professor Lippe was a therapist. You cannot always trace a symptom to its pathological cause ; so that leaving everything else out we have got to come down to symptomatology.

Dr. Duncan : I hold that the great stumbling block to the study and retention of *materia medica* has been because therapeutics have been put first and made too prominent. How can we apply what we do not know ? One time I asked Dr. Lippe how he studied *materia medica*. He said : "I read it over carefully and I compare it, and something strikes me that it compares with that drug, and I read it over again and finally something strikes me that does not remind me of any other drug, and then I think I have the characteristics of the drug I am studying. And when I find those symptoms in my patient I try the

new remedy and it may drive away the symptoms."

Dr. C. Willard Butler: My training was all under Dunham and Allen. We are mixing things here. How to teach and how to study *materia medica* are two things—they are not identical. The student who has heard Dr. Allen lecture this morning should go to his patient with his *materia medica* and his repertory and he will feel more confidence in himself and in his work. Let us lay the bases we may in the pathology of to-day; that is only a starting point. Let us have keynotes and do not be afraid. Let us carry our books with us and make the best prescription possible in the case. I do not know if it pays you; but it does pay your patient.

Dr. H. C. Allen: There was one point with which I was pleased, and that was the explanation of when to give *kali carb.*, and when *calcareo carb.*, which was explained on the theory of the diathesis. Go back and you will find that peculiar diathesis at the bottom of those cases, and it is only by comparisons that you will ever obtain brilliant results. I am much pleased with anyone who can teach *materia medica* and explain to the student why this thing is so and so. I cannot do it, and I have never seen the man who could. I would go a long distance to find a man who could tell me why the lachesis patient is always worse after a sleep. We simply know that the remedy produces a certain train of symptoms of the healthy and that is the criterion. We need anatomy, histology, and all the scientific facts we can get. Pathology is a changing science. Ten years hence the pathology of to-day will be unknown; but Hahnemann's pathology of seventy or a hundred years ago is just as good to-day as when it was first given to us. Every remedy has a peculiar action, distinctive to itself. Just prescribe for the patient. If we find out

how the other school treat their patients then go to the other extreme and you will be pretty sure to be correct. Beecher once said he had learned by extensive travel how to make good coffee. He said get a recipe from everyone that you can and then go home and make your coffee just exactly the other way.

On reassembling on Tuesday morning, Dr. F. F. Allen, upon request of a great number of the members of the Institute, gave an address upon **Mercury**.

Dr. J. S. Mitchell said that there is a trinity of remedies, namely mercury, quinine, and opium, of which mercury is the greatest. He agreed entirely with the essayist in the far-reaching effects of mercury. When he was a young man he had occasion to notice the effects of the treatment of a relative of an old school physician. The patient was an old woman, somewhat of an invalid, and the old school physician did not know anything else to do but to give her calomel; this he continued till inflammation of the liver set in, which pointed through the diaphragm into the lungs and discharged by the mouth. Twenty-five years after that a daughter of this same lady who had herself never taken any calomel discovered that her gums were inflamed and the teeth became loose and finally drooped out. A large proportion of morbid anatomy is the result of drug pathogenesis. He defied anybody to produce a case of rheumatism, chronically, that has developed in a homeopathic family. We have swept it away from the face of the earth. There are two kinds of syphilis: natural syphilis, and mercurial syphilis. You see very little of the former. There is a great difference between the antidotal power of a remedy and the curative power. If syphilis is allowed to run its course without complication it does not produce the deep-seated destruction of tissue that mercury does.

Dr. Houghton : There came to the clinic a few years ago one of the nicest ladies I ever saw, in unfortunate circumstances, who said she had been compelled to resort to teaching to support herself. I learned that before the war she was treated with calomel and salivated, and soon after had lost her teeth ; immediately after the war she had placed in her mouth two dentures as ordinarily manufactured by dentists, but after three months she found that she had all the symptoms of malaria ; she had salivation, disturbance of the bowels ; finally they found the trouble in the artificial teeth. I found on examination, absolute poisoning from the mercury in the plates. You will find that the red sulphuret of mercury will produce the most profound poisoning. The most frequently indicated remedy for iritis that I have met with is bryonia. I have never found atropine to interfere with the indicated remedy and I think it would be criminal for any doctor to treat a case of plastic iritis without atropine.

Dr. Allen not having any closing remarks to make the section took up Dr. T. C. Duncan's paper on :

"And Therapeutics."—Dr. T. C. Duncan said that Hahnemann did not have this appendix to his *materia medica pura*, and were he here to-day he would condemn it. It is charged that the whole homeopathic profession does not study *materia medica*. How can they study it when its application (therapeutics) is made the chief study? The majority would say that the *Organon* explains the application of drugs ; therefore it should be lectured upon. Therapeutics is field fighting ; *materia medica* means drugs. Therapeutics belongs to clinical medicine. The old school has no *materia medica*, only therapeutic application.

Dr. Duncan reported an evening's visit with Father Hering in July, 1876, when

Dunham, Allen, Raue, Farrington, Mohr, Lippe, and Morgan were also present. On this occasion comparative *materia medica* was the evening's subject, and therapeutics was not once mentioned. In order to make it plain the title of *Materia Medica* might have added to it a sub-title and call it *Drug Pathogenesis : Pathology and Symptomatology*. Let us have a host of comparisons, a trained race of remedies as interesting as any other race, and one that will draw a crowd.

Dr. Royal expressed himself upon the question of cards. He believed that cards were confusing. He had seen a card just before he came to the session that gave five remedies for vomiting of pregnancy, and he did not believe that even Professor Allen saw a case where it took five remedies to cure a case of that kind.

"The Danger to Homeopathy," was a paper, by H. C. Allen, M. D., Chicago, in which an eloquent comparison is drawn between the principles involved in the signing of the Declaration of Independence and the principles contained in a proper knowledge and obedience to the tenets of homeopathy. Our *materia medica* is the corner stone of our science and upon its correct teaching depends the success or failure of the individual practitioner ; if that individual err in the application of remedial agents, failure more or less pronounced must be the inevitable result, and our system of therapeutics necessarily receives the blow. If similia be a law of nature it cannot be improved by a mixture with error.

Quotations are here made from Hering and Dunham to illustrate the danger of mixing allopathy with homeopathy in the hope of improving the latter.

Natural law is simplicity itself. The study of *materia medica* is not difficult if the law of Hahnemann be but followed

implicitly. This keynote is found in paragraph 153 of the Organon, and when mastered, homeopathy will no longer seem a bugbear to the student.

"The Indicated Remedy in Surgical Practice," was a graphic paper by Howard Crutcher, M. D., of Chicago. He said that, in surgery, as in therapeutics, the problem always is upon the supplanting of pathology by physiology. Surgery is dependent upon the condition of the patient and not alone on the mechanical treatment given. Alarming hemorrhages in some cases defy the ordinary methods of control, because a hemorrhagic diathesis taints the patient's tissues.

A case cited of the removal of a small lipoma in a practically bloodless locality, which nevertheless threatened to end the patient's life by hemorrhage. *Calcarea carb.* was seemingly indicated and arrested the bleeding. Yet *calcarea carb.* is not classed with hemorrhagic medicines.

Surgical patients prepared by homeopathic remedies are better and safer patients to operate upon than those not so prepared.

Many surgical procedures are rendered unnecessary by the exhibition of the indicated remedy. Abscesses are prevented; hemorrhoids cured; bone diseases are healed, and numberless minor surgical conditions of the traditional school are cured. The case that will not respond to the indicated remedy is likely to prove a failure when subjected to operative measures; this is true especially of cancers. Reactive powers are measured by the indicated remedy.

(The indications for a number of remedies are then appended).

"What the Homeopath should know of Drugs" was presented by Jabez P. Dake, M. D., of Nashville. In this paper he advanced the statement that

the tendency has been to take too circumscribed a view of the part to be performed by the homeopathic practitioner. His duty is not simply to make drug comparisons. The homeopathic physician is called to poisoning cases as well as to self-limited and also fatal cases. In such events he must possess knowledge not circumscribed by his similia. The old school errs when it charges that the homeopath cannot adopt other than his similia without becoming an allopath. The homeopath is first a physician—an all-round, general physician.

He should know:

First. All the physical characteristics of the drugs he employs.

Second. Its poisonous properties and antidotes.

Third. Its pathogenetic effects.

Fourth. Its stimulant, anæsthetic, soporific, or other palliative influence.

Drugs of any considerable power are all more or less poisonous, and it is not always easy to draw the line between the poisonous and the medicinal dose. The *materia medica* writer must cull from poisoning cases as well as from provings; thus getting both effects. It is important to get the facts and not the fancies. Applying all the rules of evidence to our *materia medica*, we realize that very few of the witnesses come up to standard of the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. Exhaustible provings there are none.

The homeopath looks forward to the time when his knowledge of drugs will be more complete, less vitiated, and more in keeping with the demands of Hahnemann's therapeutic law.

The homeopath should be taught not only the symptomatology, but as well the full nature of all drugs.

"An Introduction to the Study of

Natrum Muriaticum " was in the usual eloquent and forceful diction of Samuel A. Jones, M. D., Ann Arbor. Professor Jones explains that during his professorship in the University of Michigan the use of "table salt"—and especially the thirtieth dilution thereof—in disease was a favorite theme for ridicule with both students and professors of "regular" dimensions. That salt had ever been used as a "remedy" in their own school was a therapeutical fact of which both professors and students were equally ignorant, and it was a double-barreled charity to enlighten them. Moreover, salt, says Professor Jones, is indicated for dimness of sight and softening of the cartilages, and these symptoms occurring about that time, the first in some homeopathic students and the latter in the backbone of at least one homeopathic professor of that period, were "characteristics" that also called for the lecture.

The chloride of sodium plays an indispensable part in promoting the functions of the animal organism. Its importance in the metamorphosis of the tissues is shown by the fact that it forms the greater part of the soluble constituents of the ashes of all animal substances. It is found in the bile, blood, chyle, and in many exudations; in the gastric juice and the pancreatic; in the so-called muscular juice; in lymph, milk, saliva, sweat, tears, transudations, and in the urine. It is so uniformly present in vegetables that Lehman thought the ordinary article of food sufficient to supply the quantity of salt necessary for the animal body. Liebig shows that tempests carry salt from the ocean far into the interior, where they give it to spring water.

Professor Foster says it aids in the metabolism of the body; that it preserves the form and color of the red corpuscles. Vogel says it is absolutely necessary to the

reproduction of many secretions. That an excess of salt may prove hurtful is evidenced by a lowering of the body temperature; in other words, by sub-oxidation. Boussingault experimented upon oxen. Those that were deprived of salt presented a less smooth and shining coat of hair, it being matted and in part fell off; their gait was heavy and they exhibited a cold temperament.

The quantity of an agent administered determines the quality of the result. Schussler says that salt acts on cartilaginous tissues, on mucous follicles and glands, and that it is indicated "in all catarrhs where the secretion is clear and transparent."

Pliny wrote that by nature salt is biting, hot, and hurtful to the stomach; "it moveth sweat and looseth the belly when taken in wine and water." The Code of Health of the school of Salernum says that the long protracted use of salt meats will hurt the sight, impair vitality, and give rise to scab and cramps. Dr. Thomas Cogan in 1558, Dr. Thomas Venner in 1650, and Dr. Thomas Muffet in 1655, describe the evils of salt, very clearly giving the outlines of to-day's homeopathic provings.

Salt was used and is used to-day by the "regulars" in various forms of hemorrhages; it is in use by them for fevers of all kinds, in diarrheas and dysenteries, and in Asiatic cholera.

A number of interesting cases are cited to show the injurious effects of over-use of salt, and also the correction of such conditions by the use of the triturated salt.

If a disease continues while salt is taken daily in the patient's food, and if the same disease disappears when a trituration of salt is given, it must be evident that the triturated salt possesses qualities which are not found in the crude salt.

A case is given from an English homeopathic journal in which a clergyman's wife is relieved of quinine hiccough with *natrum mur.* the 6th trit. Hence the triturated salt did what the crude salt was incapable of doing — curing a quinine hiccough. Especially as this lady had been eating salt daily in one and two teaspoonful doses. The Hahnemann method of preparing drugs for remedial purposes is not a mere dilution or attenuation ; but a positively power-evolving or power-producing process, viz.: a true potentization of dynamization.

"The Picture Seen from Different Standpoints" was another interesting paper. Geo. Royal, M. D., (Des Moines) said that Dr. Ad Lippe was opposed to pathology *per se*; yet in the introduction to his "Comparative Materia Medica" he gives a remedy for the gritting of the teeth when arising from intestinal disorders, but another remedy when it results from brain irritation. I take this as a good definition of pathology, namely: the knowledge of the cause of disease.

The student should be taught whether the remedy acts upon the brain or the stomach, whether upon the mucous membrane or the bones of the body ; and he should know as far as possible the exact change produced on the tissues upon which the drug acts. The character of the pain differs as different tissues are affected. This will cause us to group our remedies.

I agree with Dr. T. F. Allen that had not our symptoms been arranged into a schema, the homeopathic materia medica would almost have died at its birth. Yet that method is to some most confusing. In Hering's "Condensed Materia Medica" the remedy *rhus* has 975 odd symptoms ; these are very confusing to the beginner, but when the symptoms are studied under

their separate rubrics, then the pathological conditions appear. Thus by forming the symptoms into groups, the picture of septicæmia, of intermittent fever, of rheumatism, etc., appears.

Hering's "Condensed" should not be placed in the student's hands until he has been taught enough semiology to select groups of symptoms. Teaching of characteristic symptoms when isolated are objectionable for the same reason, and so also is the card system.

Dr. Royal cites a graphic case of the abuse of the card plan of studying materia medica.

The student should not only be taught that when a certain remedy is indicated all the symptoms are worse from wet weather, but *why* they are worse.

Materia medica should be presented to the student in narrative form. He should be taught to group drugs according to the tissues upon which they act ; the different groups should be compared, placing particular stress on the mental symptoms and modalities in connection with the various dyscrasiæ. The student should be taught the semiology of the different dyscrasiæ. This was Boenninghausen's advice. The first two points will give you locations and sensations, and the last your conditions and modalities.

"Method of Teaching Materia Medica" was contributed by P. Jousset, M. D., Paris. He spoke of two grand divisions in teaching materia medica : didactic and clinical. The first appertains to the professor, the second to the clinical application of his teachings.

Didactic teaching should follow the pathological lesions rather than the anatomical schema of Hahnemann.

It is necessary to distinguish between the effects obtained by toxic, medium, and infinitesimal doses.

A medicine in a single dose produces two effects alternately opposite; again the same medicine will produce opposite effects according as it is given in strong or weak doses.

In the clinic it is necessary to establish comparisons between the actions of analogous medicines. It is important to specialize the indications for medicines designed for the heart, the stomach, the brain, the respiratory organs, etc.

In this department, also, we indicate the dose. The theoretical rule consists in applying to a class of symptoms the dose which reproduces these symptoms in the healthy man: *i. e.*, if we wish to contend against cardiac asystole we give a dose of digitalis which in a well man produces asystole. If we have to combat a heart trouble characterized by the energy of the throbbing, causing an increase of the arterial pressure, we give a weak dose, because the dose produces in the physiological condition the symptoms which we wish to combat.

In palliative medication the dose should always be strong; thus a strong dose of opium produces a cessation of pain; a strong dose of an emetic produces vomiting, etc.

If the theoretical study of materia medica makes the savant, its practical study makes the physician.

The papers of Drs. Villers (Dresden) and Lohrbacher (Liepsic) which had been received too late for proper translation and incorporating in the printed programme, were read by title only.

The manuscript of Dr. Carl Bojanus of Samara, Russia, was also received too late for necessary condensation; it was read by synopsis, and the volume of matter as well as a volume from Hartsman, presented to the Institute by Dr. Bojanus, were referred to the publication committee.

Chairman Kraft introduced Dr. Lenore Perkey of Lincoln, Neb., who presented an interesting paper on "**Is Passiflora Incarnata a Poison?**"

The chairman explained that Dr. Perkey had reported this case to him a day or so ago, and that he had asked the doctor to write it out from memory and present it.

Dr. Eva G. Condon of St. Louis has had some experience with it in epilepsy. Reported a case in Kansas which she had never seen but was treating for epileptic condition. A child of about six years of age. The passiflora did valuable work in this case.

Dr. F. J. Boutin has used the drug in insomnia. He commenced with five drop doses without effect, then increased to twenty-five and thirty drops. The first night he reached this latter dose he slept a few hours. During that night had taken 190 drops without unpleasant effect. Uses it empirically.

Dr. Monroe had never been able to get much effect from its use. In the Kentucky State Meeting the remedy or drug was up for discussion, and it was a pretty uniform belief that the drug was not good for a great deal, although two doctors claimed to have relieved lockjaw in horses. He had never seen any more effect from its use than there would be from drinking so much water.

Dr. Sutherland had been prescribing it in a case of epileptiform convulsions. Mentioned the case of a woman and also of a man.

Dr. Hudson thought that the patient spoken of by Dr. Perkey must have had an idiosyncrasy against the drug.

Dr. Monroe said that you get almost all the effects claimed for passiflora in the tincture of *nux moschata*. He used it by putting a half teaspoonful of the tincture into a half glass of water, and used it for

nervous women and also in men on the verge of delirium tremens.

Dr. Shore had used it on one old retired physician. He had grown into the habit of taking small doses of opium and he wanted to stop it. I gave him a teaspoonful doses and it did him good for a time, but after a little while it had no effect on him.

The chairman stated that he had used it in a few cases at the Cleveland workhouse in cases of threatened tremens in the prisoners. Found he could do better with belladonna. He asked for homeopathic testimony if there was any.

Dr. Hoffman had had some experience with the drug in children and in grown people. But has never had any poisonous conditions.

Dr. Meninger said he could see value in the discussion. The doctor who read the paper had had a case that was undoubtedly poisoned by the use of this drug, and the discussion would develop the fact whether that was correct, or whether it was an idiosyncrasy. Since we have no regular provings, we must take the accidental provings as we find them, just as Hahnemann did.

Dr. Perkey in closing the discussion said that some of the speakers said they had used the drug without getting results. This patient had used it for months, but not until this night did she have this poisonous result. What produced that condition? With some of our best known remedies some people show an idiosyncrasy. She recalled how Hahnemann discovered an artist putting a paint brush in his mouth that had been dipped in sepia ink, from which circumstance Hahnemann derived his first idea of the idiosyncrasy of sepia in this artist. This patient has a brother with locomotor ataxia symptoms.

(To be concluded in September 1 issue.)

OUR PORTRAITS.



GEO. WIGG, M. D.,
Portland, Oregon.

THE INTERNATIONAL HOMEOPATHIC CONGRESS.

DR. RICHARD HUGHES of Brighton, Secretary, addresses the American homeopaths in a little circular letter in which he states that "At the close of the fourth Quinquennial International Homeopathic Congress, held at Atlantic City, U. S. A., in 1891, it was determined that the next meeting should be held in England. On this decision being reported to the British Homeopathic Congress of the same year, a committee of four of its members was appointed to co-operate with the permanent secretary in organizing the gathering. Its first report, which is herein closed, has been accepted at the congress of 1894, and the committee (with the addition of the president of the British Homeopathic Society) re-appointed, with instructions to obtain adhesions and contributions."

In pursuit of this subject Dr. Hughes and his committee request the readers of the AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST to interest themselves in the proposed Congress, by bringing the subject before the profession, in such way as they may think best. "We want promises of papers for discussion, and we want the formation of intentions to be present at the gathering—both to be made good when the time comes."

The exact date and place of meeting, with the office bearers, etc., will be finally decided at the Congress to be held in September, 1895, and information thereof will be duly published.

Very faithfully yours,

R. E. DUDGEON, *Chairman.*

A. CLIFTON.

J. W. HAYWARD.

A. C. POPE.

R. HUGHES, *Secretary.*

All communications to be addressed to the Permanent Secretary of the Congresses, Dr. Hughes, Brighton, England.

A CURE OF SNAKE BITE.

LAST fall, in company with Mr. H. Carlos of Cape Gracias, Nicaragua, I was coming down the river from the Constancia gold mine. Stopping one evening at a Sumo Indian village, we found that the chief had been bitten on the foot by a *somagas*, the most venomous snake in this country. The man was in the most pitiable condition. Thin, watery blood was issuing from his mouth, nose, ears, and even from the tattoo marks on his arms and breast. His urine was also discolored by blood.

The people were all clamorous for us to give him some *Merican seekia* (American medicine), knowing that we always carried a medicine chest with us. It happened that we had been discussing that same day

the various remedies for snake bites, and Mr. Carlos had said that to cauterize the wound with carbolic acid and give the same internally was a sure cure. After explaining to them that it had been so long since he had been bitten it might not be possible to cure him, we decided to try the above cure. The question was how much to give him. We decided upon three drops dissolved in glycerine, in half wine-glass of water. We gave him two doses at an interval of half hour that evening. Two hours after the second dose we gave him an emetic that greatly relieved him and he soon went to sleep.

The next morning we gave him another dose of the acid and left him.

I was on my way to the World's Fair and have just returned. Mr. Carlos has got back from another trip to the mine, and tells that our patient is fully recovered, and that he had successfully treated another one the same way.

GEO. B. PENSE, Supt.

Globules.

—Dr. A. F. Baldinger of Cleveland has recently sustained a great loss in the death of his accomplished and greatly loved wife. Dr. Baldinger has been given a surfeit of sorrows recently, having lost his child by death but a short time since. Our sympathies and condolence to our bereaved brother.

—Dr. F. H. Oppelt, the proprietor of the Bethlehem (Pa.) Water Cure, died last month. He was eighty-seven years old and was a pupil of Hahnemann.

—Opening the abdomen is not necessarily a serious procedure. Danger lies not in the traumatism; sepsis through contaminated hands, instruments, or infected tissues, endangers life; skill in operative technique and a conscientious observance

of the laws of antiseptics are life-saving features.—*W. E. Green, M. D.*

—If there were less breaking of waters—artificially—there would be less ruptures of the cervix.—*Sanders.*

—There ought to be an early amalgamation of the interests of the two Cleveland homeopathic colleges. This was tacitly understood to be the case from the statements made at the Toledo State society meeting.

—Dr. W. T. Miller has been elected registrar of the Cleveland Medical College. This was done some time ago, but strenuously denied by the last registrar, for what reason no one seems to know. The present registrar is a first-class business man, a good physician, and a brilliant operator and teacher.

—In belladonna there is an hourglass contraction of the uterus, because a spasm will seize certain of the circular fibers and shuts up the interior. In cactus all the circular fibers are implicated, but only a few of them may be at work at the same instant; but they let go and take hold again as with an iron hand. This holds true of the heart or any other muscle controlled by circular fibers.

—The quick distinction between arsenicum and secale in gangrene is that the former is made better from the warmth and the latter is made worse.

—The microbe of the "grip," otherwise "influenza bacillus," was discovered by Dr. Canon of Vienna, who first detected it in the blood of one of his patients. It is a curiously shaped organism, many times smaller than the microbe of any other known germ disease, and was only revealed to the human eye by using a microscope with a magnifying power of over 1000 diameters.

[This must be a mistake—or, at any rate there is a priority of discovery—for do we not all remember how a couple of years

ago a magnified microbe was pictured in the Chicago daily papers as discovered and isolated by a doctor there who had also "discovered" official surgery, the value of vinegar as a prophylactic against smallpox, and whose picture accompanied the sensational publications? Render unto Cæsar the things that belong to Cæsar.]

—Sepia, which in many ways is similar to pulsatilla, is nicely differentiated by the modality of heat. Sepia keeps in motion because motion causes friction and friction causes heat, and sepia is better from warmth; while pulsatilla moves only to give the stasis of blood motion, but if she moves too quickly she also causes friction, and this in turn induces heat, and pulsatilla is made worse from heat.

—The pains of ipecac, beginning about the navel, cause the doctor to think also of nux vomica. In ipecac the pains travel up or down with knife-like pains, while in nux the pains all tend toward the rectum, where they cause a desire for stool. In ipecac there is the overpowering nausea, the clean tongue, the oppression and dyspnœa, the bleached out face; while in nux we have a desire to empty the stomach of something that lies there as a foreign object, but little or no nausea *per se*; the tongue is usually coated and the skin yellow; constipated.

—The wife of Mr. Rosenberger of Kitzan, Pa., presented him with five children at one birth recently. Says the Medical Record, "The birthplace of the children, although curiously spelled, has a significant association with the event."

—A Western paper reports the case of a Portland man who never took a drink of liquor in his life, but who hiccupped for eighty hours, never lost a stroke, and loosened all his teeth, thus proving the energy of the terrible reflexes of his lower jaw, and the sustaining power of his restless diaphragm.

—The cactus patient gets a headache from missing his dinner provided the headache takes the form of pressure on top of the head which is made better by more pressure and worse from talking or excitement.

—"Relaxation" is the keynote of *sepia*. Every part of the body is loose and flabby. She has a headache relieved by lying down, because in lying down the uterus ceases to pull down on the ligaments and no longer requires the crossing of limbs to keep it from falling out.

—"The cradle is fast becoming a curio. The modern American boy is not cradled and not carried, but taught to content himself with a mattress, like anyone else, so that the phrase, 'the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world,' refers to a custom almost obsolete.

[Dr. W. B. Clarke of Indianapolis, who has seen the above item, in several publications, including this, remarks: "The author of the above has overlooked the great fact in the case, *i. e.*, that the cradle has been superseded by the baby-carriage, which serves both as a perambulator and a cradle. And the change is a good one, as it does away with the sickening, rolling motion, which often so disturbs the semi-circular canals as to cause dizziness and persistent vomiting, which can only be relieved by at least a temporary abandonment of the cradle. The baby-car substitutes for this the gentle up and down motion imparted by its springs, and also allows the pulling back and forth across the floor, so much enjoyed by all the little ones. At the same time the sentiment, 'the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world' is just as truthful and poetic as it ever was, and always will be."]

—Drop into urine in a test-tube a few drops of the tincture of guaiac, heat it about 100°, and if it turns pale blue pus is present in the urine.

—AN ODD BIRTHMARK.—A little girl in one of the Ohio towns, says a current news item, can speak to everyone else but her father. Investigation discloses the fact that, pending the pregnancy, the mother got angry at the father and refused to speak to the "old" man for four months. Hence the inability of the little girl to speak to him. [Subscribed and sworn to, etc.]

—A newspaper man, anxious to get business from a firm that advertised in his field, wrote, soliciting an order. The reply came: "Where does your paper go?" An answer was promptly sent: "To North and South America, Europe, Asia, and Africa, and it is all I can do to keep it from going to —."

—In England it is a sign of prosperity for the doctor to put out a large brass sign; up to that time he is only a small doctor. In this country very much the same opinion holds true; a doctor with but a little strap sign on the front of his steps or a rusty shingle swinging from one door post is not up to date. A polished and enameled brass sign with letters just large enough to be seen twenty feet away is a fine ornament to any doctor's house and makes a good appearance. The Zero Marx Sign Works of Chicago, 124 Fifth Avenue, are doing some of these brass signs especially designed for medical men. They are handsome in design and durable as brass itself. The terms are made easy for all. They may be had—these signs—either in brass or nickel; indeed any form of sign for a doctor's office is a specialty in which this firm excels. A metal sign lasts as long as you will care to practice medicine.

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The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 1, 1894.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

THAT half vote seems to have become a nightmare to several of our esteemed contemporaries, as well as to a number of our personal friends and some of our readers. These friendly (?) critics have deemed it necessary to deplore that half vote, and some to characterize it as a practical defeat. Several of the present bayers of the moon threw away their votes, some frivolously, others maliciously. It might be well for these feast-day friends to ponder their conduct a trifle before they shed any more tears over the political methods that were injected at Denver into the Institute, and the infraction of the dignity of the Institute, of which they had suddenly constituted themselves the custodians.

* *

BUT were there any political methods introduced into the election at Denver? There is not a shadow of doubt in the mind of any participant in that election but that such was the case. It won't do, however, to regard those as political methods which elected our enemy, but regard our own methods as correct and non-political. Thus far, when that cry of political methods is heard, it is sounded by the opponents of the successful candidate, and always meant, and yet means to-day among the users of that mystic shibboleth, that Fisher and his Merrie Men were the introducers and users of the said aforesaid political methods. But is this a fact? Let us see.

* *

THE trouble had its origin in Chicago. It dated back to the congress time. Fisher was one of the principal characters

of that meeting at Chicago, and did all in his power to make the stay of the Institute a pleasant one. As a natural result he was singled out for the encomiums of the Institute press. For months preceding the Denver meeting an opposition materialized which assumed that Fisher was pushing himself for the presidency. This was pure assumption on their part. But having laid this down as a major premise, the conclusion followed very readily that Fisher must be defeated. Why? Well, he is too young a man; he has not lived in Chicago long enough; he has cut into the practice of some of the brethren who live and have their being in the shadow of the tall buildings; he is ambitious and aggressive; he hasn't put all the editors of journals on the free list for transportation, they and their wives and relatives; he is not conservative; he is not a senior. So these disgruntled ones got together—these who assumed to carry the dignity of the Institute in their hip pockets—drew up a plan of campaign, dispatched walking delegates, canvassed every vote, talked *up* no one in especial, but invariably talked *down* Fisher. That was the keynote of the campaign: Anybody to beat Fisher!

* *

A CANDIDATE to defeat the possible ambition of Fisher was now sought for. Many were found willing to make the race, but the ambassadors knew very well that he must be indeed a strong man who could down the Institute's favorite—outside of Chicago—and a prophet is not without honor, and so forth and so on. Ultimately the choice fell between two Mathiases, either of whom had a fair follow-

ing. One of these had better have stayed at home and made his peace with his immediate professional brethren. The other we hope may some day stand at the helm, for he is, and always has been, a worthy member, a senior, and a many times titled and honored homeopathic physician. Those persons who could not be seen were directed by letter how to vote. We ourselves had the indignant pleasure of receiving such missives, instructing us how to mend our pace and speech, and gave counsel as to exact steps to take against Fisher; all whereof we promptly disregarded, as may have been noted in our subsequent editorial, championing the cause of Fisher.

* *

WITH this the condition of affairs the Institute assembled at Denver. The night before the election a caucus was held and every vote canvassed; every man given his place and instructions; so that it was known on Saturday morning that Fisher would probably have ninety votes on the first ballot, and each of the two probable candidates next in line would receive in the neighborhood of what they actually received. How was this known? By political methods? Why, no, of course not! These people were doing this in the interests of the beautiful peace and dignity and conservatism of the Institute. It was done by the immaculate ones who feared that Fisher would introduce political methods into the governance of the Institute. It was done by the present weepers of crocodile tears about that "practical defeat." No one assumes for a moment that they really represented the Institute, or were warranted in their claims of solicitude for the Institute. We know to-day that they were not representative.

* *

WHEN the special order was called, a member of the opposition moved an informal ballot, which was quickly seconded, put, and carried. What is ever the purpose of an informal ballot? Is it not to give the undecided ones, the honest doubters, or those unfamiliar with the current policy of the electing body, some inkling of the trend of the society in order

that they may know who is the choice of the majority? No one will dare assert that such was the intention of the caller for this informal ballot. It was called in order to show the vacillating voters—as between the two next highest candidates—for which one of these two they *must* cast their first formal ballot. Neither of these twain anticipated having enough ballots to defeat Fisher, but since no agreement could be reached in the caucus as to which should withdraw in favor of the other, the informal ballot was sprung to give the clew. What was the result? The informal ballot showed 98 votes for Fisher, 55 for Comstock, and 43 for Higbee, with others scattering. Upon this disclosure, and in pursuance of the "non-political" caucus understanding of the night before, Higbee rose in his place, declined to run, and offered to withdraw in favor of— Here he was interrupted by the president and cautioned, but not before he, an aspirant for presidential honors, and presumably familiar with the laws of the Institute and of other deliberative bodies, had conveyed a distinct intimation of the name of him for whom he wished his friends to vote.

* *

NOW, then, when the formal ballot was displayed, it showed that the caucus combine had been made, but that, notwithstanding, Fisher was still ahead—though only by a half vote. A vote less would have required a second ballot, when there would have been a break in Fisher's favor that would have astonished the present calamity-mongers; for that was also a part of the unpolitical combine that met the night before the election, namely, that they should give their first formal vote to the combine candidate, but after that they would be free to do as they liked; so that a second ballot, so far from injuring Fisher, as now intimated, would have run up his majority. Had these voters not combined as they did; had they been truly solicitous for the welfare of the Institute, as any non-political body of men and women should have been; had they given their votes as the informal ballot disclosed it should have been given, Dr. Fisher would have gone in with a rousing vote.

ONLY a small fraction of the Institute was present and took part in the election. Had the larger body that usually attends been present the half vote would not have been a possibility; for Fisher is popular all over the United States wherever he is known and read. The great mass of the members of the Institute joy in his election, because they know him to be a man of the masses, popular, magnetic, thoroughly in sympathy with his audience, and absolutely fearless. Therefore, considering the character of the "non-political" fight that was waged upon him, and which is still fighting in some quarters, Fisher has no occasion to be ashamed of his half-vote victory over one of the best drilled and managed political combines that ever dared show its crest in the Institute halls.

* *

NOW have done with this nonsensical talk about half votes and political methods, and dignity of the Institute, and stuffing of ballots, and so forth. Let us comport ourselves as do the politicians from whom some of us copied our Denver tactics: before the election, bitter and apparently implacable enemies; after the election, friends. There is, in truth, nothing in the life of Dr. Fisher to give any member of the Institute the least reason for believing that he will not make a superior executive officer. He is a zealous homeopath, a good physician and surgeon, professor in Hering Medical College, editor and manager of one of the foremost medical journals of the day, and editor of several homeopathic text-books. He is filled with enthusiasm for the success and prosperity of the Institute. It is very true that he is aggressive—that was one of the allegations brought against his presumed candidacy; he is a smasher of indolent conservatism—that conservatism which permits the best interests of a society to drift into the ruts of moss-covered precedent. Lack of conservatism was another of the charges brought against him; conservatism is a desirable element in any society, but it frequently needs a wide-awake, active, pushing *young* man to infuse new life into a body politic.

THE American Institute of Homeopathy, like every successful body, political or purely scientific, is prone to fall into rings and cliques, not in the dishonorable sense commonly implied when referring to solely political bodies; but excess of conservatism produces stagnation and an intolerance of to-day's encroaching ideas. The existence to-day of the I. H. A. is an instance of that unfortunate condition at one time in the Institute. These people left the Institute and organized a new society, because, as they averred at the time, there was a clique or ring in the Institute which was determined to keep out the newer ideas of the present I. H. A.

* *

THE AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST repeats what it has said on a former occasion, that political methods must not be tolerated in the Institute. They are altogether too dangerous to the welfare of any purely scientific body. Dignity is a nice household article; but brains and push outrank it. Some amendment must be made, so that the scenes that have at times been a possibility in the past eight or ten years shall not be many times repeated. The Institute has been more than fortunate in the selection of its chief executive officer, notwithstanding some of the agencies which have been invoked at the times of election. Some rarely good men have held the gavel and lent grace and dignity to the office. The recent few it would be difficult to equal, to say naught of surpassing. But this may not always prove to be true. And some time, if the present methods continue and become augmented, a man may be inducted into that high and honorable office who will do the Institute more harm in one term of office than a half century of good men may be able to redeem. The senate of seniors has a plain duty before it.

* *

WE, O Fisher, President of the American Institute of Homeopathy, believing in your integrity and ability, salute you!

Materia Medica Miscellany.

Ceanothus IN HEADACHE.—Dr. John L. Ferson of Pittsburgh reports in current volume of Pennsylvania Transactions as follows: On July 19, 1892, Mrs. C., a short, stout woman, of florid complexion and even temperament, called and made complaint as follows: Constant dull ache in occiput and forehead; if it does stop for a time, which happens occasionally, it begins in the occiput and appears in the forehead; always worse in the occiput, sometimes becoming very severe; it feels heavy, as if the head must fall back; too heavy to hold up; ameliorated in cool, open air, when lying down, and by pressing firmly front and back, or tying tightly; she can go to sleep easily in spite of headache, and sleeps well, but finds the head aching just the same on awaking; face and head burn at odd times an hour or so at a time, but the face does not flush; relieved in cold air; from 9 A. M. till after dinner each day hands tremble continuously, and if she walks the knees feel weak, as if they would give way. Shortly after dinner these symptoms pass off, to reappear next morning. I found the spleen enlarged and tender, with dull, aching, smarting, burning pain. This lady is the mother of three healthy children, and has always herself enjoyed perfect health. The above symptoms had been present for several weeks, gradually increasing in severity, and constituted the sum total of her complaint. After taking her history I found I had no time then to make a careful prescription, and the symptoms picture presented was one with which I was not familiar, and was therefore unable to prescribe for without study, so I did what I presume many of us do at times—I did a slovenly piece of work and gave her *ceanothus* five drops

every four hours. The reputed value of this drug in the cure of diseased conditions of the spleen was the sole basis upon which it was given, and contrary to one's usual experience in such slipshod work, the result was gratifying.

Passiflora IN HYSTERIA.—A married girl of fifteen was attacked with hysteria, reports K. L. Saha of Pubna, Bengal, India. Though under the treatment of an eminent homeopath of the town, her spasms did not abate even after thirty-six hours from the attack, and a resort to well-selected homeopathic medicines and to some doses of chloral and other sleeping draughts failed to produce any good result. I was then called on to attend her, when I found her suffering from violent spasms continually, with scarcely any remission during the whole period of attack. Forty drops of *passiflora* in an ounce of water were then prescribed, the medicine having to be forced down her throat owing to lockjaw and spasms. Half the dose was repeated after half an hour, which brought sleep on her within a few minutes. On awaking, after six hours' sound sleep, she was again visited with an attack of hysterical fits and spasms, though this time less violent and distressing. Thirty drops of *passiflora* relieved her and caused sleep, on awaking from which she recovered her full sense. The attack repeated itself after a fortnight, when the same medicine set her right. This time the medicine was continued in drop doses for some time, even after the cessation of the fits. Since then she has had no relapse. . . The continuance of the remedy for some time in small doses, even after the cessation of the fits, makes the possibility of relapse less.—Hom. Recorder.

Gaultheria IN INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM.—It has never failed me in inflammatory rheumatism, writes Dr. Lang in the

current number of the Hom. Recorder. It always gives relief. My experience with it dates back to the fall of 1884, in Ross County, Ohio, where I was called to treat a very stubborn case, then under the treatment of one of my old-school friends. The patient, a lady about fifty years old, had suffered with two previous attacks, lasting about three months each time. At the time I was called to treat her she had been confined to bed about four weeks. She was suffering intensely, the joints of upper and lower limbs being swollen and extremely tender; in fact, so sensitive that one could scarcely walk about the bed without causing great suffering; temperature 103; pulse weak and intermittent. At my first visit, 2.30 P. M., I ordered all the joints to be wrapped with cotton to exclude all air. I then gave her bry. On my return next day I did not find much improvement, excepting the nausea, which was due to the heroic drugging she had been subject to. Continued bry. The next day the appetite some better, but joints still very tender; temperature and pulse about the same; some difficulty in respiration. I then resolved to try gaultheria. I left one dram vial of the remedy and ordered the same to be divided in two equal doses, one-half at 1 o'clock P. M., the remainder at 5 o'clock P. M. At about 7.30 of the same evening a messenger came into town in great haste, saying my patient was failing very fast, and requested me to come out as soon as possible. On my arrival at the house I found my patient sitting by the fire. The husband informed me that he thought she was losing her mind. I asked her why she was out of bed; she said she saw no reason for staying in bed after a patient was well, and further said that about one hour after taking the first dose she began to move easily, and after taking the second dose all of the

soreness and swelling left her joints. She also said she was all right; that we need not feel alarmed about her. I made only one visit after that; continued the same remedy; there were no relapses. . . I give any other remedy after soreness and swellings are removed that may be indicated, always taking the necessary precaution to exclude all air from parts and to keep them warm. About three hours apart is as often as I give the remedy, and I am always careful to give it on sugar, and remove it from the room with the *spoon used*.

Lachnanthes IN TORTICOLLIS.—Dr. C. M. Boger reports to Medical Advance that on August 1 Master R., æt. twelve, came to his office suffering with the following symptoms: For several weeks had severe sore throat (nature unknown); after recovering from it he went to hoeing corn in the hot sun, which was quickly followed by a severe torticollis; the muscles of the right side of the neck were contracted and of a boardlike hardness; turning the head necessitated turning the whole body; head drawn to the right; complains of a continual, undefined pain in the hardened muscles; for which condition he received lachnanthes 30, obtaining complete relief in three days.—Hom. Rec.

"CHESTNUTS" collated by Dr. Sarah J. Coe in Pennsylvania Transactions.—In rhus aromatica, tincture or fluid extract, we have another good curative measure in nocturnal enuresis. I have used from 2 to 5 drops morning and evening with good results.

In the treatment of young epileptics there are three remedies which stand out as a golden trinity—silia, cal. carb., and cuprum. Not all cases can be cured, but there are very few that will not, to some extent, be relieved by one of these remedies.

A strip of flannel wrung quickly out of hot water, and applied around the neck of

the child that has croup, will sometimes bring relief in a few minutes.

When you cannot find any other cause for colic in the baby, ascertain if the nurse is using *lycopodium* as a powder after the bath. [Whose bath?]

In constipation of children, with fretfulness, examine the anus to see if there is a fissure; if so, lubricate the fingers well with vaseline, and stretch the anus.

Ferrum Phos. IN RESPIRATORY AFFECTIONS OF CHILDREN.—Dr. Boericke says: I wish to emphasize the remarkable power of *ferrum phos.* in all respiratory affections of children. I do not think it well to give it too low; it seems to act better when not given lower than the sixth potency. If after a cold we have a dry cough, congestion of the chest, oppressed, hurried breathing, and there is a possibility of pneumonia or bronchitis, the timely administration of this remedy will do all that drugs can do. It generally cures the case alone, though at times *bryonia* follows well; indeed, the two remedies seem to be complementary, *bryonia* extending, apparently, the curative range of *ferrum phos.* I have had some satisfactory results of the use of *ferrum phos.* in nose-bleed of growing children, here, again, working harmoniously with *bryonia*. Others report its successful employment in enuresis, but, personally, I have no experience with it in this trying affection.—Dr. Coe in Pa. Tran.

Cannabis Indica: RESULTS OF AN OVERDOSE APPLIED IN LUMBAGO.—Dr. A. L. Martin tells an experience with this drug which may well be reprinted. We take this from an old number of the *Hahnemannian Monthly*: Patient, male, aged thirty, nervous temperament. At 6 P. M. he took a half dram fld. ext. *cannabis indica* to relieve a severe cephalalgia. At 7 P. M. the pain all left and he experienced a sense

of exhilaration, and also noticed a marked œdema of both hands, accompanied with a sensation of numbness. At 9.30 P. M. he began to feel vertigo, and at about 10 P. M. was taken much worse. I was called at this time and found him unable to move; pulse, temperature, and respirations normal. Patient complained of feeling very strange; said he felt as though it was the "end of everything." All noises, even his own voice, sounded way off. He desired fresh air. His mind was soon filled with hallucinations, and he talked constantly until midnight, and then fell asleep. Pulse, temperature, and respirations normal; skin dry and hot. He slept well all night. In the morning had aching pain and soreness all over the body; severe headache; pain in back of neck and back. At noon headache gone, but pain in back of neck so "severe he could not talk, as doing so made it much worse." Twenty-four hours after taking the dose he had great desire for food and no pain except the backache. This pain was in the lumbo-sacral region and lasted four days, disappearing gradually. The pain was a constant aching and had no aggravation or amelioration. From the first I considered the patient safe and gave him nothing but placebo. Since then I have used *cannabis indica* in nineteen cases of lumbago-rheumatica with gratifying results. I used it where the pain was a steady, severe aching. Prescribed it for a farmer who had been unable to work for two weeks, and in less than forty-eight hours he said his back was "as limber as an eel." I have used the 1x, 2x, and 3x.

Formica: SOME REMARKS CONCERNING ITS STOOL.—So far as we have been able to ascertain, this remedy has not been used in either constipation or diarrhea. The symptoms recorded above point to its use in both these conditions. It is likely

to prove an excellent remedy in habitual constipation when stools are passed in the shape of small balls with much straining. It is likely to be no mean rival of aloë and sulphur in the early morning diarrhea, when the urging comes on as soon as awake, and compels the patient to go to stool at once. It should be useful in cases of diarrhea when there is much rumbling in the bowels, and when the loose motions do not give full satisfaction, but leave a desire for more. The symptom, "passage of soft, pappy stool, accompanied by a feeling as though the mucous membrane was thickened and stiff," is characteristic, and when present will lead to the selection of the remedy. Some of the general symptoms, of which we have a pretty full list, are also characteristic, and should be borne in mind.—Calcutta Journ. of Med.

Gambogia.—The diarrheic stool symptoms are characteristic—profuse, watery, coming out with great force with a single prolonged effort. Though not as yet justified by the symptoms developed in provings, it has been used with success in lenteria, in which the diarrheic stools consist chiefly of undigested and partially digested food, and the vomited matters consist also of similar stuff. Though no mention is made of the smell of the stools in the provings, its use in diarrhea with stools both odorless and offensively fetid has been established. As a general rule, the diarrhea in which gamboge has been found efficacious is of the kind in which after stool there is a feeling of great relief in the abdomen, as if some offending, irritating matters have been removed from the intestines. But it must be remembered that the absence of this symptom would not contra-indicate the drug. The stools of gamboge are almost invariably attended with burning and tenesmus in the rectum and anus, and with colic in the abdomen,

especially about the umbilicus. In children the constant rubbing of the canthi and eyelids, when suffering from diarrhea, has been looked upon as an almost unerring indication for it. The symptom, "sensation as if the passage of even soft stool were arrested by a hard body obstructing the anus," is very peculiar, and requires verification.—Calcutta Med. Journ.

REPORT OF THE SECTION OF MATERIA
MEDICA OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
JUNE 15 AND 19, 1894.

(Concluded from page 269.)

DR. T. H. HUDSON of Kansas City, Mo., read his paper on **Spigelia**. He said that pink root and senna are closely associated in his mind for the reason that in his childhood they were so closely associated in his body.

One of the joys of life is the fact that I can think of pink root as spigelia. In the mental sphere it has the symptom of weak memory. I am sure that I got an aggravation from an overdose, but I have not forgotten, and never shall forget the pink root and senna combination. The compound was usually supplemented by a decoction made from a plant called Jerusalem Oak—a misnomer I trust, or else a native of old Jerusalem, for I desire to go to the new city myself and hope I shall not find that plant there. I don't believe we shall need it; I (for one) have had enough. Another name for it is wormwood. They gave it with gall. It takes a man or woman with gall to give such a vile stuff to a helpless child. It was from this fetid herb that the vermifuge of those days was made. Vermifuge is wormwood boiled down; the very quintessence of atrocious odor and abominable taste. Ugh! Vermifuge! Wormwood! Jeru-

salem, I can smell and taste it yet ! As a reward for taking the vermifuge without having our noses held they promised us some castor oil afterward. This was an inducement, but I couldn't, I could not do it. I made an honest effort but the stuff would come back and have to be scooped up and given again.

The oil was easy. We had a way in Kentucky of oiling the oil, that made it go down slick. If anything could have reconciled me to the vermifuge it was the oil with which we oiled the oil—the vehicle in which the oil was administered.

Any of you ever live in Kentucky ? If so, you know the vehicle. Native Kansas knows nothing about it. . .

Spigelia redeemed is not the spigelia of old. Having divorced it from evil companionship, its redeemer has said that it "hath a more noble mission than the destruction of a few worms." Some phases of its work in the higher sphere I desire to introduce in this paper. First let me say that the spigelia so much in vogue with the botanic and eclectic physicians a quarter of a century ago, is not identical with that of our proving. Theirs was indigenous ; ours from South America and the West Indies. The spigelia of the southern climes is not inferior to the North American product even as an anthelmintic, but as Hahnemann observes, its wonderful and many-sided power shows a much higher design for it than simply the expulsion of parasites. While we are hardly accustomed to think of its effect upon the nervous system as profound, it is at least powerful. It is in this department that it has rendered me signal service.

My next-door neighbor called me one night at midnight, to visit his son, a lad of twelve or fourteen years, whom I found suffering with an excruciating neuralgia of the left side of the face. The affected side

was swollen, and so sore that he would not permit it to be touched. Besides this other parts of the boy were averse to the contact. This was not his first attack by a hundred more or less. They came periodically, irregularly so, at intervals of three or four weeks, and had done so since babyhood. I had heard his screams on former occasions, for he was a screamer when the pain struck him. I had also heard his symptoms from various members of the family and had mentally prescribed spigelia.

The family physician had given up the job months or years before, and at each successive attack a new physician was called. I held on to my mental prescription and waited my turn. My immediate predecessor had become alarmed at the boy's tolerance of morphine under the skin, and had called for counsel. Upon being told that he was the last in the regular line, and that the next in order was a homeopath, he fired his loaded syringe into empty space, and left, muttering something about the "fool-killer."

I dissolved a powder of spigelia 3x in six teaspoonfuls of water, gave a teaspoonful and sat down by the bedside to give a teaspoonful every five minutes, determined to fight it out on that line for thirty minutes, anyhow. I was agreeably surprised before the third dose was due, to find my patient not only relieved but asleep. Thus, within ten minutes, was accomplished by spigelia what, for years, opiates and other drugs had failed to do. That the relief was obtained by spigelia is confirmed by the fact that six months intervened between this and the next attack, when two doses of the same remedy in the same potency and frequency again relieved, the relief remaining permanent for two years, since which time I have not heard from the case.

A still more remarkable cure was effected

by *spigelia* in the case of an unmarried lady of twenty-eight years, who had suffered with a left-sided prosopalgia since puberty, fourteen years before. During this time she had suffered many things of physicians, regular and irregular, mountebank and patent medicine vender. In spite of all these the attacks continued with weekly regularity, each attack lasting from three to four days and nights. They began in the morning, reached the climax at noon, declined toward evening, resumed about 10 P. M., to last until to near daylight.

The poor girl presented a pitiable picture of despair. Thin, wan, pale, and wearing an expression of apprehension like that of a hunted animal.

One prescription of *spigelia* 30x made a complete and permanent cure, and wrought such a change in her physical appearance that, after a few months, she might have passed incognito among intimate friends of former days.

A typical acute *spigelia* case of headache reminds one of *belladonna* about as a scarlet rash of gastric origin might suggest scarlet fever. Many of the symptoms are present but all lack intensity, if we except the single element of pain, and even this is characterized by intolerance as much as by actual suffering. In this respect it is the reverse of *colchicum* (which patiently bears and endures), but like it in subsequent soreness and swelling. It is as restless and susceptible as *chamomilla*, and in the acme of a paroxysm will strike, bite, and scratch like *belladonna*. I know of no authority for this higher than my own experience. The story, properly told, is a long one, and I will not inflict you with it. It is not an agreeable one to tell, for it is a confession of failure, and we prefer to speak of our successes. As, however, there is nobody here but us, I confess to

having treated a case with *belladonna* which should have been treated with *spigelia*, and ever since I have been impressed with the similarity of the two pictures. I discovered my mistake in time to avert a calamity, which was doubtless better than I have done full many a time.

The *spigelia* headache is of the nervous variety, greatly aggravated by noise, light, and motion; especially by a jar or jolt, as a misstep in walking, touching rhus at this point, *bryonia* and *belladonna* at others, from all of which it may be differentiated by its left-sided location; direction from occiput to frontal sinus, or zygoma; and its tendency to keep pace with the waxing and waning sun. Support, pressure, tight bandaging relieve, as in *argentum*, *apis*, and *silicea*; though the *silicea* bandage is for the purpose of warmth, and not pressure.

In neuralgias of head and face, and in nervous and sick headaches, *sanguinaria canadensis* is *spigelia*'s closest congener. Both begin in the occipital region and travel forward. Both begin with the rising sun, and with the sun increase and decrease. Both are aggravated by motion; both relieved by pressure. Both have similar gastric symptoms of nausea and vomiting. The two remedies belong to different families and in other spheres differ widely, though in head symptoms they are very similar. The broad distinction which I would make, is to assign *spigelia* to the vermicular diathesis and think of it as a child's remedy; *sanguinaria* to the tubercular diathesis, and consider it as more especially suited to adult life. This being a good starter, we may be enabled to make the minor distinctions. The vomiting of *sanguinaria* is more persistent and continuous, and while the head pain of both starts from the same locality, travels in the same general direction, and

reaches the same destination, sanguinaria selects the right-, while spigelia prefers the left-hand route.

The chairman suggested that in the absence of Dr. Shannon, who had a paper on spigelia, it might not be amiss in view of his duties as host to read his paper before any discussion is attempted. The chairman then read the paper which, somewhat condensed, is as follows :

"A Study of Spigelia."—By S. F. Shannon, M. D., Denver.—This remedy was proved by Hahnemann, who recorded 525 symptoms in volume v. of his "Chronic Diseases." Old-school authorities say it is a most powerful anthelmintic, but that is all. They know nothing of its grand results in neuralgias, heart affections, or in nasal catarrh. Its chief action is on the nervous system—upon the nerves and their envelopes. Especially true is this of the nerves of special sense, and of its effects upon the fibrous and muscular tissue of the eyes, heart, and perhaps of the extremities. It is best indicated in light-haired, debilitated, pale, thin, or bloated persons with great weakness. There is disinclination to work ; they are restless and anxious ; solicitous about the future ; gloomy, suicidal.

A most peculiar characteristic of spigelia is fear of pointed things, such as pins, scissors, needles.

Its headaches are worse from a jar, like belladonna, or from noise or from thinking. The neuralgic headache begins in A. M., in cerebellum, and extends over the left side of the head, causing violent, pulsating pains in left temple and over left eye. Anæmia of the optic nerve from excessive tea-drinking. This remedy should be remembered for anæmic, debilitated subjects of rheumatic diathesis ; for left-sided neuralgia, or for sick headaches ; sun headaches ; prosopalgia ; rheumatic

pericarditis, or endocarditis ; rheumatic iritis ; and mitral insufficiency.

(The whole paper is plentifully interwoven with valuable comparisons with other remedies.)

Dr. Monroe : It seems to me that the general action, the genius of spigelia can be put in a very small space. I think the character of the pains and the time of aggravation in spigelia, and the fact that it is a left-sided remedy, will give character to the symptoms. The aggravation in the middle of the day is very characteristic. The neuralgias of rhus are always accompanied by restlessness, and worse following cold or damp weather. And those of bryonia and pulsatilla come from gastric disturbances. They are, however, quite common with sepia. Nux and sepia and spigelia can all be distinguished the one from the other.

Dr. Guthertz wished to pay a tribute to Dr. E. G. Cook, who had cured her of a one-sided headache from which she had been a sufferer for more than ten years, with a few doses of the zooth.

Dr. Sprague has had good results from spigelia in the headaches of schoolgirls. In cases of this kind the patients are usually somewhat anæmic and have pain in the back of the eyes. Is more likely to get lilium tig. confused with spigelia. Spigelia has relieved many heart troubles that cactus grand. could not help.

Dr. Hanchett : Natrum mur., china, and sometimes stramonium have given me trouble to distinguish from the headaches of spigelia. Cured a case of "browache" with spigelia. Stannum has a peculiar aggravation, which comes on gradually and disappears gradually. The constitutional symptoms will save it from spigelia. Spigelia has also proven curative with me in cases of angina pectoris.

Dr. Hoffman : In regard to heart dis-

ease I think we need to look to the pathology of the case somewhat and not dwell entirely upon symptoms. I recall a case of organic heart disease that came to a "crack" prescriber who gave spigelia; the patient grew worse, went to an allopath who gave digitalis. The homeopathic physician told this man, when spigelia wouldn't cure him, to go home and die.

Dr. Dietrich called attention to the systolic heart murmur of this remedy.

Dr. Monroe is reminded of iris versicolor, which has a left-sided supra-orbital neuralgia; but iris is a liver remedy. It appears in people who have two or three holidays in a week, or like school-teachers who have the cedron headache, which comes at the same time every day.

Dr. Meninger: I had a most severe case of nausea of pregnancy that was relieved by spigelia. I cannot see how, pathologically, spigelia had anything to do with the gravid uterus. She asked her husband to take away the fork, the wire cushion, the crochet needle, and things of that kind. She was afraid of pointed things.

Dr. Martin remembered the instance of a woman who was troubled with a gnawing hunger at times other than meal times, especially on rising in the morning. Associated with this were palpitation and pain. Spigelia cured her.

Dr. Tucker related a case of neuralgia that came on from exposure—after long drives in the cold—that was cured by spigelia.

Dr. Martin had often relieved neuralgias in and about the eye that did not start at the occiput, but if we get in and about the left eye itself he know of no more certain remedy than spigelia.

Dr. Coggsell cured an engineer with neuralgia of the malar bone, which he had got from riding in his engine. One pre-

scription of spigelia cured him after he had been a sufferer for a year or more.

Dr. T. P. Wilson: Spigelia being a left-sided remedy I wouldn't prescribe it on a pathological basis at all. I do not care whether it is iritis or incipient glaucoma. There are pronounced cases of glaucoma that can be and are cured by spigelia. I want to say that it is the glaucoma distinguished by hardening of the globes that anybody can recognize and diagnose, but you must realize that in advanced stages of the disease it is beyond the reach of remedies; but they may reach the seat of the trouble; and then, if you cannot cure glaucoma, you can put the patient to rest from the pain and then let the oculist step in and do the work that is needed.

Dr. Hudson said in answer to Dr. Monroe that china has a peculiar cachexy of its own and natrum mur. has a peculiar headache. I did not mean to convey the idea that the neuralgias begin in the occiput; the neuralgia may begin anywhere, but it usually begins in the forward part of the head, while the headache begins in the occiput and travels forward.

The committee appointed to secure a proper recognition of the services to materia medica of Dr. T. F. Allen report that Dr. Allen's name was suitably connected with the development of materia medica in the late exercises of the Institute. Report is accepted.

ON THE "IRRITABILITY" OF LYCOPodium.

ANN ARBOR, July 18.

Editor of the AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST:

I have just read in the *Journal of the British Homeopathic Society* an excerpt from your magazine citing Professor Eggleston's differentiation of the action of sulphur and lycopodium:

"Both are remedies for deficient reac-

tion, but with the former there is irritability and tension ; with the latter depression."

During the last winter I treated a case of typhoid occurring in a young boy, and at the critical period there was excessive tympanites, and so discouraging an outlook that a consultant, who was called in at the father's request, felt it proper to give an emphatically unfavorable prognosis.

I administered lycopodium, and my choice was determined by the following : "When awaking, exceedingly cross, irritable, scolding, screaming, behaving disagreeably." Raue's "Special Pathology," third edition, p. 998.

The 30th was used, and the effect was all that could be desired, as the lad has not yet contributed to the bill of mortality for this district.

The display of "pure cussedness" on each awakening was extreme ; his behavior was almost fiendlike, and so opposite to his usual disposition that I "tied to" this psychical symptom with unwonted confidence — perhaps because I had a Raue behind me.

I send this little note not from a desire to depreciate Professor Eggleston's broad generalization, but solely to emphasize an instance wherein the most pronounced irritability must not be allowed to exclude lycopodium.

I am also obliged to question the generalization from certain theoretical considerations, namely, that the greatest distinction between lycopodium and sulphur is to be found in the excess of uric acid that characterizes the action of the former, and the pathological fact that the presence of this *materies morbi* is productive of the supremest "irritability." Indeed, it is a question whether the "original sin" of the theologian be not the uric acid of the

pathologist. The abundance of it certainly made Carlyle the testy pessimist that he was, while Emerson's superior oxidizing powers flooded him with optimistic sunshine.

(For further views in this interesting direction see my "Theology as Modified by Pathology," which will be published by Boericke & Tafel, if, happily, they live long enough to finish publishing the Life of Hahnemann.)

Perhaps you can induce Professor Eggleston to give us the point of view from which he gets the conception of lycopodium that is expressed in his generalization. It will be worthy of earnest consideration, and such it will most assuredly receive from the writer.

S. A. J.

LOCAL APPLICATIONS IN PNEUMONIA.—

Dr. Dietrich of Kansas City said : I will give you one sure indication for veratrum, and that is rapid pulse. In regard to cold and hot water applications, I make a distinction. In very robust, strong patients I think cold applications will do better than hot ; but, on the other hand, with weak patients I think hot applications will do better than cold. I am not so fortunate as to be able to say that I never lost a case of pneumonia, and I wish to ask anyone who has had any experience with inebriates in cases of pneumonia if he never lost a case. I think anybody who has had a large experience in such cases cannot say he has never lost a case. Of course our remedies are very effective ; it is the best treatment known, I think ; but I would not discard these applications if they did good, and if they are used judiciously they will never do any harm ; and, on the other hand, they will keep the attendants busy. In most cases I employ applications of some kind.

OUR PORTRAITS.



J. H. BOWERS, M. D.,
Riceville, Ia.

(Hahnemann Medical College, 1885.)

WHICH IS THE BEST METHOD OF TEACHING MATERIA MEDICA?

14. PROFESSOR MACK.—Both individual student and class-room students should be first well prepared in the principles of medicine. Some preceptors have barely time sufficient to direct the student in his daily reading; but the teacher in the class-room may be expected to devote time necessary for personal inquiry into constantly arising questions. I counsel the avoidance of dogmatizing upon questionable points. Discuss the questions with the students, stating the *pros* and *cons* bearing upon each particular point and lead the student to correct conclusions; but let him also know that there are always questions that must remain unanswered. Don't for an instant let the student suppose that you or anyone else knows

all of, for instance, "Materia Medica Pura," or that your opinion, or that printed in a text-book, is necessarily final. Hunt down items recorded as pathogenesis to the original sources and encourage your students to do the same. I first give what seems of interest regarding the origin and history of the drug, its botany and chemistry. If a serious poison I state its effects, showing what are due to its dynamic properties and what to its physical or chemical properties. I take up old-school writers and follow out the pathogenesis, if the drug is one of which they treat. I point out that what is recorded by the old school under physiological action is not pathogenesis. For each drug that I teach I have made out a chart based upon toxicologies and old-school materia medica and upon the "Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesis." Of these charts I have made enough copies to put a chart of each drug into the hands of each student. Clinical symptoms and "clinical verifications" I do not put into the charts. I think that one who teaches them should always keep them distinct from records of pathogenesis. I give instruction regarding such rational practices and such empirical practices as commend themselves to me. I sometimes discuss some given practice advocated as rational by others, and point out what seems to me fallacious in it. No drug can be a homeopathic medicine unless it is a dynamic poison; therefore I do not lecture upon *natrum mur.* and *carbo vegetabilis*. Regarding *lycopodium* I may say to the class: "I hardly think this is pathogenetic, and if not pathogenetic it cannot be homeopathic; but many homeopaths have regarded it as having such and such a pathogenesis and as curative when given upon such and such indications." I encourage students to ask questions regarding pathogenesis, and to discuss them with me in the lecture room; so that for a part

of the lecture hour our exercises often become quite conversational.

15. PROFESSOR COWPERTHWAIT. — The preceptor should give his student encouragement in the study of characteristic symptoms, and with these he must necessarily combine therapeutics. The teacher should interest his class, and this he cannot do by spending hour after hour in reading over a voluminous array of dry and uninteresting symptoms. Theoretically, the study of *materia medica* should be begun by acquiring a knowledge of symptomatology before attempting to make a general analysis of the action of a drug, or any practical application of it to disease; but practically we must admit that to the student who comes for the first time to the study of this important subject it is a very uninteresting task, only made the more so by being obliged to sit by the hour and listen to the teacher reading symptom after symptom with but an occasional comment upon the same. I give first the name and synonyms of the drug; then follow rapidly with a general outline of the action of the drug from the physio-pathological standpoint. I then take up the uses in disease, mentioning first the diseases in which it is most prominently useful, and in this connection I work in the symptomatology of the drug together with a comparison of other drugs. This excites the attention and interest of the student, for he sees at once that in acquiring a knowledge of that symptom he has a definite object in view. Generally, at the close of the lecture, I give a rapid *résumé* of the therapeutic uses of the drug and close by slowly reading from fifteen to twenty of its most important characteristic symptoms. These are written by the student on cards. I do not believe in giving the student too many symptoms; a few symptoms well learned are really worth more to the student than would be a

mechanical memorization of the whole symptomatology of the *materia medica*.

AN INSANE HUMAN OSTRICH.

AN interesting operation was performed recently at the Lancaster County Lunatic Asylum upon William Fitzpatrick, one of the inmates. This man, some time ago, took to swallowing things, and on one occasion he ate 192 flooring nails, which naturally upset his digestion. During the operation, which lasted two hours, the surgeon took from his stomach the 192 nails aforesaid, varying from one and one-half to three inches in length, a half of a screw, a piece of wire, two buttons, and a mass of matted hair. The nails alone weighed nearly two pounds. — *Med. Record*.

A REMEDY FOR THE ALLEGED HARDSHIPS OF THE HIGHER MEDICAL EDUCATION.

IN an address on higher medical education, says the *Jour. Am. Med. Assn.*, before one of our State medical societies, the orator dwells on the alleged hardship to the student when he fails in his finals and says: "If the law compels a young man to study for years, it ought to give him some guarantee that he will be fairly dealt with. Were our medical schools compelled to refund one-half the expenses of the student who fails to get his diploma (*i. e.*, one-half the cost of three years' maintenance and of three years' loss of time), if the schools were obliged to refund all moneys expended on lectures, the graduating class would not be reduced in numbers, but the ten per cent. that fail at their final examinations would have some redress." This is just the kind of a proposition that would be apt to strike favorably a certain class of legislators, and it would not be in

the least surprising to see it, in the near future, embodied in "An act entitle and act," etc. Meanwhile the *Journal* commends to the author of the address under consideration the following cold facts which have already appeared in these pages: In round numbers, there are upward of 118,000 doctors in this country, which, with a population, also in round numbers, of 65,000,000, gives an average of one doctor to every 550 men, women, and children; this population increases at the rate of about 2.5 per cent. per annum, but every year we add over five per cent. of new doctors. It does seem that we might worry along without making it any less "hard and unsatisfactory" to become a doctor, for the present at least.

A MARKET FOR WOODEN LEGS.

THE New York *Sun* says that the State Department has a consular report from Germany, calling attention to a market for an American invention, which says it has long been a matter of regret in German medical circles that the excellent artificial limbs manufactured in the United States do not find their way to that country. American wooden legs are said to have the advantages of durability and lightness, ingenuity of construction, and a gracefulness over the European article. To the apparent objection that the demand would not justify efforts to secure the market, it is said that a number of societies exist in Germany for the sole purpose of supplying poor persons with necessary artificial limbs, and it is to be remembered that Germany is the land of surgery, an authority stating that from ten to twenty amputations are performed weekly at the smaller hospitals, which number must be greatly exceeded at the university clinics, to say nothing of more than six thousand surgeons who are

continually operating throughout the empire.

Globules.

—A number of colored physicians of Baltimore, says the *Med. Record*, have decided to organize and open a hospital and dispensary. A building has been secured, and in a few weeks the work will begin.

—Right here it may be well to state that it appears to an outsider as if some members of the fraternity in the Badger State are after scalps rather than the good of the school. A little more interest for the whole school, a spirit of forgiveness, and a desire to build up ought to pervade the few who are fighting the management of the department at Ann Arbor. There are two sides to a question and both should be heard.—*Medical Current.*

—Dr. Sheldon Leavitt of Chicago, the well-known author of the "Science and Art of Obstetrics," is giving special attention to the medical and surgical diseases of women, with an office in Central Music Hall.

—Professor Howard Crutcher, M. D., of Chicago, has been re-elected secretary of the International Hahnemannian Association. A worthy man in a responsible office. The association meets next year in Newport. Now if it could be arranged to have it meet at the same time with the Institute, indeed as a part of the Institute, behold how good and how pleasant it would be to dwell together in unity. There is no longer any good reason for the I. H. A. to have a separate existence.

—The souvenir programme of the jubilee meeting of the American Institute of Homeopathy at Denver, issued by the local committee, was a very handsome bit

of book work. It gave half-tone pictures of the more prominent public places and buildings of Denver, and of the mountain scenery about Denver and in the State. It contained, in addition, a very full programme of the work of the Institute proper, as well as of the auxiliary societies and local clubs. A very handsome booklet, indeed.

—The First Baptist Meeting House in Newport, R. I., has been engaged by the local committee of arrangements for the use of the American Institute of Homeopathy in June next. This is a plain white wooden structure of the type so frequently found in the rural districts of New England, having been erected nearly half a century ago. (The church itself was constituted in 1638). Its sittings, however, are comfortable and ample, for one thousand persons can be accommodated in its audience room without difficulty. This will be reserved for the use of the section in ophthalmology, otology, and laryngology for two full meetings. The large vestry is supplied with comfortable chairs, seating 350 people at least—an attendance which few, if any, sections ever exceed. The small vestry, which has a separate entrance from the churchyard, as well as from the large vestry, can conveniently care for 150 visitors (this is for sections holding sessions on the sly), while a committee room large enough to receive the senate of seniors, or the intercollegiate committee, will afford ample accommodations for the treasurers and registrar. The two most honorable bodies above referred to will probably be assigned special parlors at the Ocean House. Minor committees will be cared for there also. It will be noted that while there is sufficient space in this meeting house to fulfill the demands of the Institute in its entirety, as well as in its integral parts, there is no room within its walls

for anything tending in the least to distract the members from the object for which they are assembled—the transaction of business pertaining to the Institute and to the promotion of medical science. Social features will be provided for at the Ocean House.

—In the treatment of aural affections euophen has proved an admirable substitute for iodoform, being devoid of the offensive odor of the latter and having equal antiseptic and healing power. Nolda has observed especially favorable results from the use of euophen in purulent middle ear catarrh. Powell reports a case of fetid otorrhœa in which a perforation of the left drum membrane had been produced by irrigation with strong solution of carbolic acid, while on the right side there was a thickening of the membrane together with a purulent discharge. Under the influence of insufflations of euophen-aristol practiced twice daily the fetor of the discharge had vanished at the end of eight days, and after two and one-half weeks the flow from the ear had entirely ceased and marked improvement had occurred in the hearing power. In two similar cases equally successful results were obtained by the same author.

—It must be remembered that the purpose of surgery is not always to establish physiological function or restore perfect health form and health. The object may be simply to stop disease, relieve pain or prolong life, though at the sacrifice of an organ or a limb.—*W. E. Green, M. D., Little Rock.*

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This Journal is published for its subscribers only, and has no free list. Sample copies are never sent. Subscriptions are not discontinued until so ordered. What is not right will always be made right cheerfully and without question.

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The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 15, 1894.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

THE *Medical Indicator* (Cleveland) speaks editorially of the unprofitableness of attending medical societies, from which it would appear that all societies of whatsoever form or description are included in its strictures—State, city, county, and national. But the *Indicator* doesn't mean that. It is really firing at the Homeopathic Medical Society of Ohio, which met last May in Toledo, when its president, among other of his many queer rulings, permitted the bureau of ophthalmology and otology to be advanced and called out of its order, so that, on the second day, when the eye and ear people put in an appearance to take charge of their bureau, as had been officially advertised in the society's programme, they were pleasantly informed that the bureau had already been called and closed. In its strictures upon the Toledo meeting of the Ohio Society we most heartily concur with the *Indicator*; but not as to the American Institute. The Institute did all right enough at Chicago. It was the congress that was making the trouble. The Institute at Denver was not guilty of moving a bureau around in order that its chairman, or some member of the bureau, might take the evening train instead of the morning train for home, and so avoid adding to his hotel bill.

AT Toledo, however, as charged by the *Indicator*, the conduct of the work was extremely lax and without definite method. On motion of anyone in the sessions a bureau was advanced or deferred, like a Catholic feast day. The rulings of the chair were undignified, and, in many instances, absurd. Motions were made and amendments piled up beyond even the endurance of a crossroads debating society. The time limit was called on some of the readers and speakers and not on others. Our own paper, we were suavely informed at the conclusion of its reading, was thirty-seven minutes long; Dr. Beckwith was told that he was exceeding his time; Dr. Biggar was likewise interrupted, but responded by saying that the meetings of the Ohio State Society were called for the purpose of imparting medical instruction, and not to take street car rides about the city. Two absentee members were permitted to have long and wearisome papers read, not by title, as should have been done, but by someone else in the audience, who, according to the unique ruling of the president, was acting as attorney for the absentee, and the attorney would, therefore, stand in place of the absentee; and the absentee, by a little legal fiction, in fact be present. So the papers were read. One of the papers thus read under this ruling was a large segment, as someone

pleasantly whispered to Professor Wood, of eight or nine chapters taken from his own recent work on gynecology. Still no remonstrance from the chair.

* * *

AFTER two years of idleness—the Ohio State Society not having had a meeting last year, because the president, without warrant of law or precedent of authority, ordered the '93 meeting to be held in Chicago, where he failed himself to appear and no meeting was held—after two years of do-nothingism, the bureau of materia medica, being called at Toledo, reported that it had nothing to present—not even an address from its reporting chairman! Not one paper to be read by title; nothing until toward the close of the sessions Professor Snow of Pulte sent up a paper on bacillinum, which was then read by title and promptly and desperately seized upon by the bureau of materia medica, when in reality it belonged to clinical medicine. The chief bureau of a homeopathic society, the bureau which embodies homeopathy in itself, after two years of preparation, appears by its chairman and reports as the result of its diligence—nothing! But for resident members like Claypool, Watts, Boice, Goodwin, Rhonehouse, and a few others, who gave themselves, their time, and their homes to the visiting brethren, the Toledo meeting might have been a mortifying blunder. It was kept alive simply through the wit and overbrimming good humor of Walton, the courtliness of Wood and Biggar, the patience and forbearance of Beckwith and Means and Barnhill and Church and Stewart and Beebe, and the determination on the part of the remainder of the visiting brethren and sisters that the work *must* not fail.

BUT there is hope of a tree if it be cut down that it will sprout again. The Ohio Society is not dead. It has been in the House of Sloth for a little while. It is not there any longer. It has righted itself by electing Dr. R. B. House, a non-partisan in the Cleveland college war, to the presidential office. He is a man of sterling worth, eminently fitted for the place which sought him out, well versed in parliamentary tactics, a good homeopath and upright citizen, possessing the confidence of his professional brethren even of the city in which he lives. He is a man whom everyone loves, and will make a fitting successor to Walton and Eggleston and Crank and Claypool and Gann and Schneider. He is a faithful and contributing member of the American Institute of Homeopathy. We have great hopes of his administration; and we dare assume the rôle of prophet and assure the *Indicator* that President House will not turn his meetings into a light-comedy performance, nor permit the changing of the programme when once it is adopted.

* * *

THE RELATION OF FOOD TO MORALS.—A current family magazine details the change in the morals and habits of a boy from bad to good by the simple process of taking away from him all blood-heating foods and substituting milk and bread and wholesome fruits. The story is told by a clergyman. This opens a long line of argument as to the value of religious teaching. Instead of appealing to the morals of a man, instead of trying to save his soul by picturing the horrors of a future punishment, the better way would seem to be to change his diet.

—NEVER leave a childbed so long as the woman's pulse is one hundred or over.—

J. C. Sanders, M. D.

Materia Medica Miscellany.

The following remedies have proven useful in cancer :

Arsenicum when the patient is beset with anxiety and depressions, burning in the stomach, vomits blood and mucus or dark acrid matter, pale ashen color and very sensitive to cold ; also for rapidly progressing epithelioma of the face with fetid odor.

Conium.—Scirrhus, with induration of the mammary gland caused by a blow ; tumor firm and hard ; breast sensitive before menses ; dull aching pains come on at night and are better from warmth and motion ; the urine intermits in its flow.

Hydrastis, by its beneficial action on the stomach, builds up the patient, although it has no special action on cancer. Locally it lessens pain and retards ulceration.

Phytolacca lessens induration of the breast and relieves pain and tension. It may also be applied locally with benefit.

Nitric acid where a syphilitic taint is at the root of the trouble, the urine is very offensive, the patient is worse after midnight, the ulcer bleeds easily, violent pressing pain in the small of the back, and pressing out of the vulva.

Carbolic acid prevents a return after extirpation.

The following constitutional remedies should also be considered, viz., sulphur, silicea, mercurius, calcaria jod., calcaria carb.—J. B. Kinley, in Colo. Trans., 1892.

Plantago IN ODONTALGIA.—A lady, aged forty-two, had a severe toothache, says Hom. World. She was under allopathic treatment for three weeks without any marked relief. The strong tincture when applied to the teeth gave but temporary relief. One of the painful teeth was taken out. This, instead of relieving,

rather increased the pain. Several medicines were tried, but to no effect. The gums were all sore from the constant application of strong tinctures. Her son asked my advice about taking her to the medical college. I gave him assurance of cure by homeopathic treatment. In the evening, when the pain was more intense, I was called in. Dr. Clarke's "Prescriber" helped me to administer plantago 3x every ten minutes, and a few drops of strong tincture on cotton-wool inserted into the left ear. This relieved the pain in about fifteen minutes, but after two hours I was told that the pain had recurred, but not so intense as before. The pain being stationed in the left upper jaw, I gave her chelidonium 1x every fifteen minutes. The next morning found the lady quite free from pain, and I was told that after taking four doses of the last remedy she had a profound sleep for the whole night, of which she had been deprived for three weeks. This was in the middle of March, and since then she has had no attack.

Pulsatilla AND **Baryta Carb.** IN ADENITIS.—A servant girl, aged twenty-four (Villers, Arch. f. Hom.), had for years had hard, swollen cervical glands, dyspnœa, palpitation on going upstairs, and is always tired. Her menses were formerly scanty, but now normal. After taking pulsatilla 30 for six weeks I found many of the glands reduced in size, but some as large as ever. I prescribed baryta carb. Three months later I could only find slight swelling. I lost sight of her for three years, and then was told by her mistress that she had not had any further treatment, and I found the swelling of the glands entirely gone.

Graphites IN DYSMENORRHEA.—A young, pale, and delicate lady (Villers, Arch. f. Hom.), who had been subject to many abdominal ailments, suffered from

dysmenorrhea with pain and scanty discharge. At that time she was depressed in spirits, chilly, and though weary she always wanted to be walking about. She had for a long time been under allopathic treatment, and got temporary relief from ichthyol. She then came under my care, without much effect, until during a menstrual period a new symptom occurred, namely, she could not sit down owing to a very violent pain in the coccyx which radiated to the nates when she was seated, so that she had to take her meals standing. On the second day of menstruation the sensitiveness of the part was so great that putting on her shift and a thin frock gave her pain. She got graphites 30, five globules every two hours. The first dose was taken at noon, and when I saw her at 8 P. M. I found her seated, and she maintained that position during my visit. When I rose to go away, she expressed a wish to be able to rise up. I stopped the medicine, and the next morning she was free from pain, and the menstrual discharge continued to the unaccustomed length of four days.

Rhus IN ENTERALGIA.—A young woman, aged twenty-two (Villers, quoted in Brit. Hom. Soc. Jour.), who said she was otherwise quite well, had been troubled for eight weeks with a pain that came on every morning between three and four o'clock. In the right iliac region near the groin she had a violent pain spreading inward with every inspiration, urging to pass water with scanty discharge, without relief to the pain. Nothing did her any good, and it was equally bad during the menstrual period. I prescribed rhus morning and evening. During the first and second night after beginning the treatment she had the pains, but after that they quite ceased.

Plumbum IN BOWEL TROUBLES.—Dr.

Baltzer (Arch. f. Hom.) is quoted by Brit. Hom. Soc. Jour. as reporting the case of a year-and-a-half old child which when taken out of the cradle begins to cry and has urging to stool. As soon as it is laid back in its cradle it becomes quiet. Was given a number of remedies without benefit. Enemata brought away very little fæces. Abdomen soft, compressible, not tender. Appetite good. Gave plumbum 6, and the same day stool became normal and the straining ceased.

Natrum Sulphuricum IN HEADACHE.

—A young lady patient has suffered from megrim headache (Baltzer, Arch. f. Hom.) every fourteen days in the right temple, pain shooting, begins in the morning after rising, increases till the evening, and only ceases about 1 A. M., when she goes to sleep. Relieved by cold compresses, in the open air, in a dark room, by vomiting; aggravated by noise, light, eating (dares not eat anything on the days she has the pain, otherwise it would be aggravated), by stooping, during menstruation. While she has the headache the mouth is always full of water, causing her to spit constantly. Menses every four weeks, lasting eight days, attended by headache and diarrhea. April 12, puls. 30. April 25, yesterday, the day when this megrim should come on, the mouth was constantly full of water, and there was vomiting of mucus, but no headache. Phosph. 30. May 15, megrim five days ago; vomiting and flushes of heat. After the headache much thirst and craving for acids. Disposition irritable before the headache; natr. sulph. 30. May 25, no headache; rep. med. June 15, no headache; rep. med. June 24, no return of megrim.

Lachesis IN ASTHMA.—Dr. Hesse (condensed from Brit. Hom. Soc. Jour.) reports Mrs. P., a strongly built woman, who had for eight weeks suffered from dyspnoea

soon after falling asleep. Chest felt constricted, she must sit up, sometimes got out of bed, and she required to lie higher than before. In the morning wet with perspiration. Breathing short when walking. Constant feeling of something in her throat, but not when eating or drinking. Laches. 30 every night. This soon put a stop to the malady.

Crocus IN UTERINE IRRITATION.—

Mrs. L., aged thirty-two (Baltzer, Arch. f. Hom.); November 17, 1893. For five days leucorrhœa as thin as water, worse at night. Menses every three weeks, lasting eight days, very copious, dark, almost black, malodorous. The last occurred on November 2. Before menses, pressure in abdomen. Digging in abdomen, rising up from it, and then flow of water from the mouth. These attacks last ten minutes and recur regularly every three weeks. She has suffered in this way for two years. Nausea during the attacks. Frontal headache every day, relieved by open air and by washing in cold water. Of late great emaciation, weight $83\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. Uterus in normal position, os tincæ excoriated, painful when touched. Crocus 6. A warm water injection into the vagina at night. November 30, no more trouble. Leucorrhœa quite cured, os tincæ normal. Menses not yet returned.

Helleborus IN HYDROCEPHALOID.—A boy, aged three months (Arch. f. Hom.), had been delicate from birth. During the first week he had suffered from catarrh of the bowels with intensely green motions, for which calomel was given with good effect. He was fed with oatmeal boiled in milk. The bowels became again deranged. After about six weeks the intestinal catarrh was back again with slimy, greenish, very fetid stools, vomiting, or retching. Tongue red, thirst considerable. Aconite, mercurius, ipec., chamomilla, and colocynth were of

no use. The diarrhea continued; the motions varied in color from green to bright yellow and white, their consistency always getting more liquid. There was straining and pressing before every stool which made the infant cry. Little urine was passed. Abdomen distended, painful to pressure. There was frequent violent hiccup and sneezing. Sulphur and arsenicum did no good. He seemed unable to suck on account of some obstruction in the gullet (spasmus pharyngis?). There now came on the following symptoms: In contrast to the large skull, over which many blue veins coursed, the face appeared small; it was pale, distorted, like an old man's; pupils dilated, insensible, eyeballs rolled upward, only half covered with the lids when the child slumbered. He bores his head into the pillow (the nape is stiff), and rolls it often from side to side. Hands and feet feel stiff, the right hand moves automatically, and sometimes picks at the nose. Chewing movements. The forehead wrinkled. Pulse small, quick, thready. Occasional whining. This condition had lasted ten days, and the prognosis was bad. Hell. nig. [dilution not stated] was given three times a day. There soon appeared signs of amendment. The stools became rarer, of better color and consistency. Sleep returned. The skin became warmer, slight sweat came on, and the urinary secretion was re-established. In a short time the child was well.

Lachesis IN IDIOPATHIC GANGRENE.—

A laborer, forty years old, came to the Central Dispensary in Eleventh Street with a most discouraging-looking hand, which he said he had not hurt in any way. Three days before he had been working among lumber, and thought he must have been poisoned. It commenced swelling very rapidly two days ago, until it is now three times the size of the well hand; very red,

and pits on pressure; between the first and second knuckle is an opening as large as a three-cent piece, looking like (precisely) dirty soft soap: I never saw anything just like it. Around this and along the first three knuckles the skin was bluish-black and inflated by gas (one could see little gas bubbles under the skin); the skin under the black cuticle looked rotten. I separated the fingers (first and second) a little, and the skin cracked right open, exposing this dirty, soft-soap appearance underneath; it seemed absolutely rotten. He said it burned horribly all over his hand, deep in, not on the surface, and he felt some pain in the red streaks that ran up beyond his wrist. He had had no chill; his pulse was not rapid, but soft; he had constant thirst. I directed him to sprinkle it with cornmeal and keep it wrapped in a dry cloth, and gave lachesis 200 every hour. His hand improved day by day from the first dose of lachesis, and in ten days was quite healed up; he had no discharging from it; the open sore and the place I split open granulated and closed very rapidly. Was it spontaneous gangrene? It certainly got well, and I gave lachesis the credit.—*Amer. Hom. Rev.*, 1864.—T. F. Allen.

Pulsatilla IN REMITTENT FEVER, WITH DIARRHEA AND BURNING OF THE BODY.—On the 11th of September, 1893, writes Babu Hem Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, L. M. S., I visited D., a Hindoo boy, aged fourteen, who was suffering from remittent fever for the last four days. For two days I gave first *aco.* and then *bell.* On the sixth day he complained of a great burning sensation of the whole body, attended with diarrhea. The stools were three or four in number, and liquid yellow. *Ars.* 12 was given on the 13th. On the next day there was no change. The burning sensation was of a distressing character and attended

with restlessness. Neither fanning nor even the application of cold water would relieve him. The temperature used to rise to 103° F. when the burning was great, and was never less than 101° . He insisted on taking a bath, and with difficulty was prevented from having it. After referring to Allen's "Intermittent Fever," under heat with burning, *apis*, *ars.*, *puls.*, and opium were found to be more prominently placed than other remedies. *Ars.* having been already given, *puls.* 6th was next administered. Finding no change in any of the symptoms, on the next day, the 15th of September, I thought of giving a further trial to *puls.*, and gave a lower dilution, the 3d.

On the 16th in the morning I was glad to have report of the good effect of this medicine, even beyond my expectation. There were no more stools after *puls.* 3, and the complaint of burning had also vanished. I saw the patient at 8.30 A. M. He was calm and quiet, and expressed satisfaction at the relief of his distressing symptom of burning. The fever was also reduced; the temperature came down to 99.6° this morning. He was all right in a few days.—*Calcutta Jour. of Medicine*.

Senecio Jacobæa IN FUNCTIONAL AMENORRHOEA.—Dr. Murrell, an allopathic physician and lecturer in Westminster Hospital, reports some excellent results due to the household use of common ragwort (*senecio jacobæa*) in the form of teas, in many parts of England, for menstrual disorders. He had no medical literature to guide him, but he found that a closely allied species, the *senecio aureus* (life root), was employed by the eclectics for the same purpose. It has so much reputation that it is called the "female regulator." His dose is a dram of the tincture to begin with, increased to 3 drams four times a day, or 20 minims of the liquid extract, to

be gradually increased. Even the increased doses do not produce purging or vomiting. Amenorrhœa, if associated with anæmia, is beyond the province of *senecio jacobæa*. He says: "I am satisfied that *senecio* not only anticipates the period, but that it also increases the quantity. In many cases it relieves the accompanying pain, and not infrequently the headache from which some women suffer at those times. In one instance the administration of the drug was coincident with the disappearance of a profuse leucorrhœa from which the patient had suffered for many months."—*Calcutta Jour. of Medicine*.

Lycopodium IN SCIATICA AND LUMBAGO.—Dr. Banerjee (*Calcutta Journ. of Med.*) reports a case in which an old lady of seventy had suffered in this way for twenty years, during the last five of which she had been confined to bed. *Lycopodium* 30, given mainly on account of the concomitant gastric symptoms (acidity and distention, with burning between the scapulæ), effected such improvement in two days that further medication was suspended, and complete cure resulted.

Pulsatilla IN HYPOCHONDRIASIS.—Dr. Villers is quoted by the *Brit. Hom. Soc. Journal* as reporting a girl, aged eighteen, who had a hypochondriacal idea that she was too thin, though she was in reality quite plump for her age. Betwixt her meals she took five or six times a day flour boiled in milk, and would even get up at night to eat. Her catamenia were irregular and scanty, and she had swollen cervical glands. She got *pulsatilla* 30, 1 drop *per diem*. After twenty-two days of this treatment she said she had now no more anxiety about her health, and her sisters said she was now quite cheerful and well. The menses had come on more copiously and all symptoms of chlorosis had disappeared.

OUR PORTRAITS.



HARVEY DALE, M. D.,
Oshkosh, Wis.

PRESIDENT McCLELLAND'S ADDRESS,
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMEOPATHY.

THE annual address before the American Institute upon the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary as delivered by President McClelland was at once a fine word picture as it was a succinct and interesting history of the lifetime of the Institute, with its correlated forces and associations. To begin with, the audience was in good humor and ready to hear all that could be said for the present and past condition of the American Institute; it was a select audience made up of the better element of society—those who are given to thinking for themselves, and working out their own vexing problems; it was, therefore, a critical audience, carefully attending the utterances of the speaker of the evening, and deciding in-

stantly their value as well as the truthfulness of the statements. There were many present who were not of our faith, who came to listen and criticise the new tenets : but it is safe to assert that they found food for much thought, and went home believing that the much belittled homeopathy had a solid foundation of truth. It may be premised that Dr. McClelland was obliged to draw liberally upon his auditors for time in which to complete his masterly essay, seeing that the work in which he had engaged—the retrospect of the American Institute—could not be measured by the usual half hour or hour ordinarily accorded to addresses ; his was indeed a life work, and the manner in which he handled the subject proved that it was indeed to him the work of his life. He began his essay by saying :

A jubilee year is upon us—the first in the history of the American Institute. Nor can I fail to observe the significance of the place of our assembly—at the foot of these mighty mountains, whose steadfastness and grandeur shadow forth the stability and achievements of the truths we celebrate ; and in this wonderful city, in whose energy and riches we read the first historical pages of the new and vast empire now rising in the center of our continent. I congratulate you, and in so doing find the nature of my address suggested by the hour, associated, as it is, with a splendid array of facts now spread before medical science ; and by the place, illustrating, as it does, the spirit which has borne thus far forward the lamp of knowledge, and built upon eternal law this great superstructure of advanced medicine.

We take pride in the past. We can look in the eye, and are ready to welcome these anniversaries with a good account of our stewardship.

Of medicine, as of other sciences, it is

true that the present is a display of truths hidden in the storehouse of the past. An historical parallel between the old and the new befits the occasion, therefore, which has summoned you in convention. We will confine ourselves within the limit of the last half century, which measures the life of our national body. Our inquiries will lead us to notice the status of medicine in general—a science made up of many parts, the crown and capstone of which is that embodiment of truth in therapeutics—homeopathy.

As introductory to what follows, I ask you first to notice *medicine in its relation to the renaissance of scientific education.*

The years immediately preceding and succeeding 1840 were most remarkable in the annals of medical history. Though an approaching disruption had long been indicated by the methods of Priestley, who had brought oxygen to light in 1774, and of Dalton, whose atomic theory was announced in 1803 ; though symptoms of dissolution were observed because of the physiological and therapeutical interest of the period, still the incubus of ages was the heritage of that part of the present century.

Perhaps the day, whose first rays were then streaking the east, would sooner have broken had not the long continued tendency been further re-enforced by a certain universalism intellectually consequent upon the Revolution. All problems then dealt with the mass. Parts were aggregated into a vast unit. Whole orders of humanity had been emancipated from political restraint. The talk was only of governments and societies. This disposition to deal only with principles was carried into all the sciences. Medical science was a unit.

That sure harbinger of a new era, division of labor, was not far on its way, though specialism had set in and was blazing its career.

In 1840 there were 41 medical schools with an attendance of 2500 students. In all these schools, scattered throughout the States, the method of instruction was didactic. Repetitional lectures delivered *verbatim* every year held undivided sway. If text-books were used at all, scarcely more ability was required than to read them. The recitation and "quiz," those two methods which facilitate the comprehension of text-book matter, had not been devised. Laboratories were unknown. Hospitals had not been added to the schools. Education and practice were alike devoted to ancient traditions and methods.

But this stronghold, behind which medicine had been intrenched for two millenniums, already much undermined by the advance guard of a new era, was about to fall with Jericho suddenness. Not only were observed facts displacing theory and vain discussion; not only had anatomy its Soemmering and Meckel, physiology its Burdach and others, but general medicine itself had its Hahnemann. A whole host in himself, he moved through the period from 1796 to 1843 with the spirit and power of a great reformer. The world had matured into conditions imperatively demanding his advent. Already he had produced a profound awakening in France, Italy, and England. Though medicine as a school did not accept his theories, still his assaults inaugurated a reactionary influence in thorough harmony with the spirit then presiding over a great renaissance.

Without question or doubt the great changes which took place in the practice of medicine during this period were largely due to the powerful philippics hurled by Hahnemann against the destructive practices of the day.

The period of 1840 was, therefore, highly transitional. It was the mediatory ground between the old and new tendencies. The

ardor of another revolution was abroad violently wrenching ancient methods.

In 1843 the varied learning of widely separate fields combined its forces in the American Philosophical Society.

In 1844—let me dwell a moment on this date—the great moving cause of reformation in an important branch of the healing art had vanished from the scene of his labors. Was it possible that the truths he espoused and elaborated should perish from the earth? That they did not was evidenced in the gathering together of a few faithful men, who sought to perpetuate the doctrines of Hahnemann by forming an organization for the purpose. As individual labor must be necessarily limited, these men gathered their energies into organic shape, and the result was the American Institute of Homeopathy.

These men, among whom were Drs. Constantine, Hering, Kitchen, Neidhard, Williamson, and Jeans of Philadelphia; Bayard, Gray, Channing, Wilson, Hallock, Hull, Joslin, of New York; Clark, Wesselhoeft, and Payne of Boston, first nationalized on this continent a school of scientific therapeutics.

In 1848 the Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania (now the Hahnemann) was founded, the first homeopathic college in the world, although the Allentown Academy had taught homeopathy for several years before.

In 1849 the Cleveland Medical College was organized.

Throughout this period scientific journals and medical inventions multiplied, while courageous men who had espoused homeopathy held high its standard, and were leading on the great work in medicine begun by Hahnemann.

What has 1894 to say of 1840? Much of it was good and we are holding fast to it. Research is by induction, experi-

ment, and classification. Universalism has passed into specialism. The cry is for facts only, and we have gathered them to such excess that "the error of our profession has become the occasion of our indigence" (Bacon).

Didactic instruction throughout all medical schools has become clinical. Studies are classified. Great cities, those centers of development for medical science, have given rise to great hospitals. Laboratories are in every college, many of our own excelling in this particular.

The progressively graded course of four years, suggested by the Intercollegiate Committee of this Institute, is pursued in all of our homeopathic colleges, and there are some twenty of these in this country, and the name of I. T. Talbot will always be honored as the acknowledged leader in the struggle for higher education.

A wide and radical change of sentiment pervades, I am pleased to say, the schools, the profession, and the country in the matter of medical instruction, tending toward a higher standard of qualification.

The recent conflict of the schools of Pennsylvania indicates the relative position in the present struggle to elevate that standard. The bill prepared and presented by the old school society, and stubbornly defended by it, called for a course of three years' study, and omitted an examination in therapeutics and materia medica. The bill presented by the Homeopathic Medical Society called for *four* years' study, including an examination in therapeutics and materia medica.

After a bitter contest the homeopathic bill was adopted, and medical education received a strengthening impulse of legal enactment at the hand of the homeopathic profession of Pennsylvania. The spirit which was advocated and shown by John F. Gray forty-four years ago still lives.

Homeopathy now, as then, would lead medicine as a learned profession to its highest possibilities.

On the whole, the profounder nature of the objects of modern research resulting in wider generalizations, the greater refinement and exactness in experiment and observation, the increasing simplicity of classification, the constant discoveries of new physiological relations, and the increasing demands for higher intellectual qualifications create a tendency in modern medicine whose future we would scarcely venture to foretell. Vast as is the area already covered, we yet but stand on the threshold of a greater hereafter—

Not clinging to some ancient saw,
Not mastered by some modern term,
Not swift or slow to change, but firm,
And standing steadfast by the law.

Dr. McClelland then divided his essay into separate departments in the following order: Chemistry, anatomy and physiology, hygiene, pathology, surgery, bacteriology, and therapeutics, each such division being elaborately discussed and the research of years brought before the auditors in a half dozen pages of well-prepared and interesting matter. No part of this masterly address ought to be omitted, and we hope it will soon be reprinted in pamphlet form for popular distribution. Our journal, however, is too small to admit this paper in its entirety. We will, however, give the division on therapeutics in an early number and other divisions during the year.

Book Reviews.

THE BEE LINE REPERTORY. By STACY JONES, M. D. Philadelphia: Boericke & Tafel. Flexible leather, \$1.00 net. By mail, \$1.03.

This little vest pocket affair is certainly very handy. It does not profess to be a

concordance repertory, nor an exhaustive materia medica compilation. It is short and sweet. You want to know something about mumps ; all you have to do is to turn to the M's and find it, and in a few brief lines it gives you as much information as you may want, or it will suggest something else equally valuable. It is full of little therapeutic and hygienic expedients. It advises alternation in a few instances, but not many. It is without doubt a valuable little book, and a dollar is not too much for its purchase. We like it very much and refer to it often.

Medical Miscellany.

AS TO INTUBATION.—When you get down in the larynx, said Dr. Gurnee Fellows of Chicago at the American Institute, you interest me. Many physicians who do intubation are very careless in that respect ; I examine the larynx in all these cases. I believe that intubation is done a great many times when not called for, and that if the child recovers it is not because of the operation of intubation. If the larynx is free of the membrane, it seems to me that the operation of intubation when done, in many cases, is useless. If the membrane is below the larynx, then of course it is useless. If the membrane is above the larynx, the intubation would do no good. So that when the membrane is not present and cannot be found there by careful examination, I believe that the operation should not be done, and that dependence should be placed upon internal remedies and steaming. I have seen the steam apparatus used with very great success. I have seen cases recover where I have been called to use intubation where it has not been done. It is quite easy to examine the larynx of children, in spite of

the fact that they are very sensitive. In regard to the idea of heart failure : It is sometimes a poison in the blood that is to blame for the death of many children, and whether intubation has been the turning point in the case so that the medicine could get a further chance to act I do not know, but I think there has been a general failure of the system.

THE APPLICATION OF COLD WATER LOCALLY IN PNEUMONIA.—Dr. I. T. Talbot of Boston said : With regard to the application of cold water : For forty years I have had it as an adjuvant in my hands outside as well as inside, and when the question is asked for what reason it ought to be used, I say because it relieves the patient, and that is the great object. As regards the method of applying it : I have in mind one case where a cold application was to be made, and I supposed they knew how to apply it properly, but I found afterward that the application had done no good. A wet cloth had been put on, the sheets had been wet, the bed wet, and the child was lying in wet surroundings. Now that would absolutely do harm—it could not do otherwise ; but if you take a piece of flannel long enough to go round, and fold it to three thicknesses, and then put in the wet towel, and wrap around the child, it always gives relief. I state that as a fact. I have put it on babies, of course in proportion to the size. I have put it on babies seven weeks old with double pneumonia, and I have put it on old men eighty-two years old, and both of them in a few minutes were relieved in their breathing. But it is not a thing to be kept on forever. The thing is, how long it should remain. In a little while reaction takes place. It becomes warm, and then I have another one prepared in just the same way. Raise the child and take the pins out, and with one person to

take the old bandage away, and another to put the fresh one on, there is not an exposure of three seconds altogether, and I never have seen any injury from it. This is to be continued as long as there is relief to the patient.

I was called to see a patient that had been attacked with a sudden chill about two o'clock at night. I gave her medicine, and expected to find her better in the morning. Much to my surprise, in the morning the woman was almost unconscious; her temperature was $105\frac{1}{4}$, she was just gasping, and pulse uncountable, and I felt that the woman was not going to live but a very few minutes. I at once filled a bath-tub at a temperature of from 80° to 90° and she was at once put into that tub and cold water was added to it; she stayed in the tub about ten minutes and her temperature came down to 104 ; her breathing became better; her circulation was better. She was taken out and wrapped in a wet sheet, and although she had a very severe case of pneumonia, the recovery was complete.

THE EFFECT OF ALTITUDE ON PNEUMONIA.—I have had some nineteen years' experience in the practice of medicine and about all of it in Colorado. I have practiced at an elevation of 8500 feet, and here in Denver and in Georgetown. I have never found any difference in cases of pneumonia in high altitudes from those in low altitudes, with this exception, that they will come on much more suddenly in high altitudes. I have had men walk into my office that at first glance I thought were intoxicated, with red face, sharp cough, and temperature of 105° , and one lung filled up, it comes on that suddenly; but under the same treatment as is applicable anywhere the disease disappears very quickly. The lungs are congested and full of blood, and upon forcing them to take a long breath

the blood will flow from the mouth. In the early days of Leadville, when most every man was full of whisky, the cases would develop very rapidly. These same cases under homeopathic treatment and a good hot poultice would get well. I have been a thorough believer in poultices. I use a poultice of flaxseed meal and slippery elm, about half and half, and put it clear around the patient and change about every three-quarters of an hour. The remedies that I use in pneumonia are few. *Veratrum* is a very good medicine in the beginning.—Dr. Brace.

INSTITUTE OPINIONETTES.

—That is not a bad picture published by the *Medical Current* of its special train to the Denver Convention, with the sleeping car for a background. Singular, though, that Wilson Smith sat down long enough to be "took." He didn't do that at the Institute. This Wilson and the other Wilson—T. P. we mean this time—were the fun-makers of the convention.

—Glad to extend the right hand of fellowship to the Louisville Homeopathic College—the Southwestern. It goes without saying that a college presided over by Brer Monroe as dean will not fail of showing good results. He will not be party to the turning out of "scant" timber or crooked sticks.

—We most heartily second all the good things the *Medical Century* has had to say concerning Pemberton Dudley; but why under the created canopy wasn't something said about his good services and his faithfulness and so forth and so on in those voluminous, profuse, Fourth-of-July resolutions of thanks which covered so much territory? Surely if anybody was entitled to thanks it was Dudley, who had not shirked his duties and had voluntarily retired from office—an office that he had made great. Less gingerbread and more substantial facts in the thanking business will look better hereafter.

—No chairman should be appointed to conduct a sectional work who will not

promise to make a desperate effort to be present at the ensuing annual meeting ; or if, having engaged his word to be present, he then fails without giving or sending a very good excuse, his own contribution should be thrown out of the Transactions. There are members enough now, as L. A. Phillips would say, to go around once in all the offices without appointing men who have a little local or special reputation, and who deem their whole duty done by the loan of their august names, and so fail to appear at the sessions. Give the new men a chance. Don't forget the young men, Brer Fisher.

—How many of the speakers in the discussion of a paper read in the sections stop to think that discussion does not mean bearing witness for one's self ? The section is not an experience meeting except in so far as such disclosures will aid in criticising the essayist's ideas. But many members rise on every occasion, opportune or not, and detail some of their wonderful successes in the year gone by, totally regardless of the question before the section. Keep out the personal equation as much as possible, and hew to the line.

—As one of the secretaries *pro tem.*, we noted with pleasure the prevalence of typewritten copy. This is as it should be. Medical matter is always technical matter, and the best of typewritten copy on a medical subject is not any too plain for the ordinary printer. The extremes use the pen ; that is to say, the backwoods doctor, where presumably the blonde typewriter has not yet become a menace to susceptible dictators, and in Boston and the far East, where the writing machine is too common for correct style.

—The Heavenly Twins at Denver would have been Crutcher and Fisher or Fisher and Crutcher but for a certain little episode. We are not intimating in the least which one of them should be designated Diavolo.

—The editor of THE AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST was not the only one who was under the weather on Pike's Peak, or above it, if you like that better. Comstock looked bad, and so did Hudson, and it was really too bad to see Helmuth staggering about the

Summit House like one maudlin with drink. The poetic habit clings to him like a nether garment. His telegram from the summit was in poetry, fresh turned for the occasion. And McElwee, another good "boy," sat at the instrument and wired it to the far and effete East.

—The power of the Missouri Institute of Homeopathy in making good homeopaths is very manifest in the representatives it sends to the American Institute of Homeopathy. In the lead, of course, is Comstock, closely followed by Parsons the genial, McElwee, Foster, Westover, Hudson, Deitrich, Neumeister, Edgerton, Gutherz, Condon, and others, all good "men" and true. Man in this instance, as Professor Hawkes said in the materia medica section, embraces woman.

—Funny, isn't it, that Kraft should succeed Strong ? The value of this 'ere observation lies in the application on 't. The German reader will "catch on" readily ; if not, send forty cents in stamps at our risk, with color of hair, age, and date of last—that is to say, no Canadian money received.

—Gale of Vermont rides the steel steed with alacrity and dispatch as well as grace. He re-Gale-d us with some fine riding on the esplanade and also on a borrowed bicycle in front of the "Antlers" at Colorado Springs. Wonder where he learned it. Didn't suppose there was enough plane surface in Vermont to admit of bicycle riding.

—And again, beloved, why wasn't Dudley given an opportunity to decline reelection ? A complimentary vote would have hurt no one ; might have delayed the proceedings a little, but would have been appreciated doubtlessly. Instead thereof there was an indecent hurry to "decline" for Dudley, and he was dropped like a hot potato without a word. Of course the result would have been the same as now. Still these little courtesies count and should not be omitted. Faithful and conscientious service is not fully paid for with money alone.

—Brougham and Wellington were exchanging compliments once upon a time.

Wellington was giving it to Brougham for being the inventor of such a miserable vehicle as that bearing his name. Brougham responded that his Wellington boots were enough to drive anyone crazy. Pratt is made, or is sought to be made, the scapegoat for all the poor work done in his name. It is going pretty far up the creek when you charge Pratt with your failures. Come to the Institute yourself next time, and show Pratt how the American operation failed in your hands, and, perhaps, before you get through with Pratt you will know how to perform the American operation.

—Cogswell of Cedar Rapids is a very deceptive-looking man. You would suppose from the way he shakes his head and "stomps" his foot and snaps out his words when he mounts the speaker's platform to discuss a paper or criticise a motion that he would tear everything loose within sight. But he doesn't. He's as mild-mannered a man and gentleman as you could find in a Sabbath day's journey. He tells a good story, is a capital listener, and has an infectious laugh.

—Howard Crutcher did not stay very long at Denver, but whenever he was seen while there he was hard at work, indefatigable and inextinguishable. In the absence of Dr. Leonard it had been the intention to make Crutcher secretary *pro tem.* of the materia medica sections. He is always hail-fellow well met, a hustler, a good writer, and a splendid offhand debater and story-teller.

—The roster of members and visitors in attendance at Denver upon the sessions of the Institute was handsomely prepared by the local committee in book form; so that it was not at all difficult to find where everybody else lived or stayed. We are indebted to Brer Comstock for his persistency at Washington and at other points in having this roster take form and life. It is a good addition to the comfort and convenience of the Institute.

—That was a happy crowd at the Windsor when they all got together in the lobby or in the dining room of Landlord Hill's hotel. Especially in this crowd to

be noted were Crawford, Dunn, the two Fellows, Crutcher the indefatigable, Wilson Smith the irrepressible, H. C. Allen, Schneider of Chicago, Essential Dewey, Bessemer, Gale, Double-Decade Hudson, the Mayor of New Orleans, the Nottingham "boys," Pierson Royal, Strong, Quartermaster Neumeister, and a number of other "yolly fellys." And when they all began to sing like the four-and-twenty blackbirds in the pie there was a feeling as if the hotel belonged to them. Yes, we were there, also, likewise.

—Throughout the entire session of the Institute, from Thursday at noon to the presentation of the allopathic greetings resolution on Wednesday night, only one member used the word *therapy* applied to homeopathic medical materials and their application. The word is all right and was used in the right place by the right man. Did anybody else but the reporters notice this?

—Ovations seem to be the reigning order. Two years ago at Washington Pratt was lionized, as reported in these pages at the time. At this Denver meeting two of our most eminent and worthy members were selected to experience the demonstration of love and regard and the high esteem in which the American Institute holds them now and forever. These two were Helmuth and Allen. At the very mention of the former's name in the jubilee addresses it was applauded; and when he rose to read his jubilee poem it was some moments before the vast audience would permit its idol to proceed. At the conclusion of its excellent delivery the applause was tumultuous, and the audience persisted in it until he was obliged to rise a second time and bow his acknowledgments. T. F. Allen never before confronted an audience made up quite as was the audience that sat to listen to his two lectures in the materia medica sections. Every word was listened to with rapt attention and noted. Men who had been teaching materia medica for years sat in the benches and listened like schoolboys to the words as they fell from Allen's lips. And at the conclusion the audience resolved by a motion of Monroe's and

seconds innumerable to insist on having Allen's name included in the records of the jubilee services alongside with Dake ; believing and insisting that Allen's name was one that could not and must not be left out. And like Pratt at Washington, Allen could not stem the tide of praise nor the proposition at stated, and so withdrew for a few moments, returning when the discussions began. Helmuth and Allen !

Globules.

—The opening exercises of the nineteenth autumn and winter session of the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, will be held in the college lecture theater, corner Wood and York streets, on Tuesday, September 18, at 8 P. M. Professor C. T. Hood, M. D., will deliver the introductory address. The new laboratory and hospital building is completed and will be dedicated during the opening week.

—Anyone desiring a driving lamp can save a considerable amount by cutting out the advertisement of Deitz & Co., which appears in this issue, and inclosing same as suggested in their special offer.

—Will the Boston brethren send the Institute an "invite" to visit them on a "side-trip" next year? Several of the far West people have never seen Bunker Hill nor Faneuil Hall, nor the narrow and crooked streets, nor the Boston University School of Medicine with the ever popular Talbot at its head.

—Professor Dr. J. C. Sanders of Cleveland has met with that sorest of afflictions the loss by sudden death of his devoted wife. Our sympathies go out to our stricken friend.

—"The Cumberland Vendetta," which has just been completed in the current *Century*, is a very graphic story of the mountains in which it is supposed to be laid. The characters are well drawn, and the story moves along with deep interest, never flagging for an instant. The trip through Asia on a bicycle continues of great interest, and is very pleasing as well as instructive. Discussion of popular

topics is carried on in a vein that is charmingly refreshing, because it aims to debate the questions from an independent viewpoint. The pictures embellishing its pages still form one of the marked features of excellence of this leading magazine.

—"Sweetheart Manette," the current complete story of *Lippincott's*, is written in a vein that will please even the most critical reader. It is unfortunate for the poetic license that the girl so much sought after should be so worldly as to marry the millionaire in preference to the other suitors who are not wealthy, but no one can very much cavil at the way of the world, and this is doubtlessly a way of the world, to prefer, other things being equal, the money to poverty. This magazine is up to its former standard of excellence. It is replete with short stories ; and among other good things are its pages devoted to current events, books, men, etc. *Lippincott's* continues one of our favorite monthlies.

—*St. Nicholas* for August is at hand with beautiful pictures and interesting stories. We know of some grown folks who turn instantly to the puzzle pages, and while away an hour endeavoring to decipher the enigmas. These are always bright and good. The picture of Uncle Renus, telling one of his ever famous stories to a half dozen children, needs to be seen by all his many readers to be appreciated to the full.

—President McClelland, after the completion of his arduous labors at Denver, together with his family, visited the Yellowstone Park district, having but recently returned to his home. The doctor has two dear little girls who were the life of the special train from Chicago to Denver.

—Dr. Geo. B. Peck of Rhode Island has already begun with his preparations for the entertainment of the Institute at Newport next year. The Institute, in its annual sessions, is bringing to the front a number of men whom we all knew in a general way were good fellows and fine physicians, but hardly supposed them capable of the immense resources for enjoyment and hospitality which later

events have produced. Brother Peck is another of these splendid people.

—Dr. W. A. Dewey of New York City is chairman of the materia medica and therapeutics section of the Institute for next year. When it is remembered—as if any good homeopath had ever forgotten it—that Dr. Dewey is the author of the “Essentials of Materia Medica,” no doubt will be entertained for a moment that he will make the section one of the best of the session. Dr. Geo. Royal, another thoroughly good homeopath and hard worker, of Des Moines, has been appointed secretary of the section.

—The *Medical Century* has removed its business office from 31 Washington Street to 161 Oakwood Boulevard, Chicago.

—Dr. W. C. Richardson, dean of the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri (St. Louis), has returned to his home after an extended trip through the West and California. He reports homeopathy flourishing like a green bay tree all along his points of visits, and especially in San Francisco and Portland.

—That magnificent jubilee address of President McClelland, while too long for publication in any one of our issues, will appear in these pages in installments. Dr. McClelland has expended a vast amount of time and research in the preparation of this gigantic work, and has so excellently divided it into distinct sections referring to the cycles or periods of time through which the Institute has gone in its fifty years of life that it will not perceptibly mar the beauty of the whole address by giving it in sections. In this issue we give the introductory remarks, and in the next that department devoted to therapeutics as being more in point with the understood limit of this journal's work. Let all our readers read these papers. They will not regret the time so given. The work is that of a master.

—Dr. C. E. Fisher's new work on surgery, to which all the prominent homeopathic surgeons of the world are contributors and co-laborers, is being sped on its way with rapidity. It will be a wonderfully complete book on this topic. We

look forward to its appearance with great interest and hope. We wish it the completest success.

—There are still a few copies of that illustrated programme of the materia medica section of the Denver meeting left. Send a five-cent stamp for mailing. No other charge.

—Dr. T. M. Strong, formerly provisional secretary of the Institute, is taking a much needed rest at Boothbay Harbor, Me.

—The fashionable “fad” of the red parasol is now defended on the ground that it is an efficient freckle preventer, the actinic rays of the sun, which it is claimed are the cause of the pigmentation, being intercepted in passing through a red medium. The swell practitioner will not neglect this obvious hint; he will see to it that the ephelidal disfiguration is duly prevented—whenever the ruddy hue suits the complexion.

—Yes, indeed, brother *Century*, the juniors had something to do with the gathering in of the ducats for the Hahne-mann monument fund at Denver. We recollect distinctly how a certain “young” man brought that vast audience to terms.

—The college announcements are piling up on our desk. Curious how many of them are trying to see how little they need to say about homeopathy, and yet remain in the fold. Others again seem to glory in the fact that they are homeopathic, and do not hesitate to say so in SMALL CAPS if necessary. Some day a homeopathic college will take more pride in announcing how many cases it treated homeopathically during the year with the results stated than it will in giving several pages of the maiming and gouging and cutting out and extirpating which have been done under its sanction. Oh, yes, indeed, there are several of this class of colleges even now.

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NEW YORK, OCTOBER 1, 1894.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

REMARKS OF DR. T. F. ALLEN, CLOSING THE DISCUSSION OF HIS ADDRESS ON THE POTASH SALTS.*

DR. T. F. ALLEN.—I felt before the meeting, and I still feel now more than ever, that this discussion is profitable. There is more defection from the homeopathic ranks due to the way in which materia medica is taught than from any other cause. It is almost impossible for the bulk of the students to carry it in their minds. Out of a class of a hundred, five or six will be good homeopathic students and able to carry a large amount of symptomatology in their memories. But the great mass of them will drift into alternation, or prescribe with little reference to the true homeopathic process of selection. The man who is going to succeed in the practice of medicine is the man who has a few definite ideas in his mind as a guide for acquiring the necessary bits of special knowledge as he goes along. There are certain things about mercury that are universal for all the mercuries; and so with a large number of the characteristic groups of drugs. I accept symptomatology, for it is necessary and a very little tact will make the student study it. But modern materia medica is coming to the two points: first,

* Before the section of Materia Medica and Therapeutics of the American Institute of Homeopathy at Denver, 1894.

to get the outline so well fixed in their minds that the students cannot forget it; next, let them understand the characteristic symptoms. The great distinction between Dunham and Lippe was this: Lippe had the characteristic symptoms all at hand; he knew them all. He had a wonderfully retentive memory, and he could ask the patient two or three questions and prescribe correctly at once. To illustrate Dunham's method: I was his partner, and lived at Irvington. One day he was called to see a woman with puerperal retro-peritonitis. He came home and said to me, "I want you to go up there and stay to-night, and watch the effect of the remedy." I said, "What is the remedy?" He said, "I will tell you to-morrow. Give what you think is best in the night to save her life if the symptoms change for the worst; otherwise give the remedy she is taking, and give it so long as she is not getting worse." I found the woman with a retracted abdomen, with a pulse almost lost, with a dry, cold skin, wanting to be covered up. Her respiration was good, and I gave her the remedy and stayed there all night, and in the morning she was better and out of danger. The temperature was normal. She could take a little nourishment, and she got well. I said to Dr. Dunham: "What did you give that woman?" He said, "I gave her kali carb." And I said,

"Why on earth did you give it?" "Oh," he said, "that is my way of prescribing; but I think I gave it to her because she was so weak and wanted to be covered up, and had sharp nipping pains in the side; so I gave her kali carb." And it cured her. You hardly find a single symptom of the drug in the pathogenesis. That was the way he prescribed. It amazed me over and over to see him do it. But he did it because of his apprenticeship to Boenninghausen, who didn't care very much for symptomatology, but he converted Hahnemann before he died. Boenninghausen went back and got the genius of the symptom. He would get the locality and the kind and succession of the condition, the amelioration and the aggravation, and after he got these three elements he would prescribe. The symptoms might never have been recorded, but nevertheless he got the remedy and generally got the result. We all prescribe without caring very much whether the symptoms have been experienced by the prover or not. But in order to be able to prescribe by intuition, as it is called, you must know the genius of your drug, and then you can throw pathology to the winds. Dunham did that. Now our students, I take it, must leave college with a little definite knowledge about a drug; they must know three or four things about potash salts, or they won't get my name on their diplomas. They must know that they are anæmic, have a cold and weak condition, and something about the aggravation and amelioration.

I was once called to see a woman in difficult labor. One of the young men in the city had charge of the case, and he sent word to come and bring my forceps. So I did. The labor was normal and had lasted eighteen hours. She had a roomy pelvis, but she was tired out; she was cold

and had a feeble pulse, and she wanted to smell something all the while. The pains did not move the head of the child a fraction. He asked, "Doctor, why shouldn't we put on the forceps?" And I answered "Yes," but added, "I want to show you one thing. Now physiologically you would give ergot or caulophyllum to produce the physiological effect on the uterus. But," I said, "I want to give you a lesson in homeopathy. Give that woman a single dose of kali carb. in a high potency." I gave her the potency, and within ten minutes after the dose was given the woman's pains came on, and one single pain ended the matter. That was prescribing the kali carb. on the genius of the potashes. I have seen causticum do the same thing.

DR. HAWKES.—How did you learn the genius of the potashes?

DR. ALLEN.—It has taken a great deal of time and study. The investigation into the potash salts has been a very profound study with Ringer, Hutchison, and others. The results of a great deal of study are found in Ringer's "Therapeutics," and these have been copied by H. C. Wood of Philadelphia. Then the French have investigated those mineral springs in Europe, hoping to base on the investigation of the alkaline springs, and analysis of the cures they get there, a better and more perfect knowledge of the alkaline salts found in those waters. A great deal has been observed and written of the effect of alkaline waters, and about the potash salts. This alkaline cachexia has been very carefully written up by the French in a very large dictionary by Dujardin Beaumetz.

DR. HAWKES.—How do you recognize it?

DR. ALLEN.—By the general symptoms of the drugs; of course that is general symptomatology. But my idea is to give these general observations on what is called pharmacology, and then afterward to take

up the drug by itself, and show how, in addition to the general features, it has the special features of the particular salt itself, and these finer shades we get from Hahnemann and the provers of his time. I have been much interested recently in the study of hypericum. There is an article in the *North American Journal of Homeopathy* which I like very much. In reading it I find a remark of Paracelsus, to the effect that he would rather have hypericum than all the mixtures of drugs in the shops. And I think there must be something very good in that drug when he says he would rather have hypericum than all the mixtures of the apothecaries. A man came to me who had been advised to leave the city. I had prescribed for him for three months, and had done him no good. One day he was reading materia medica, trying to cure himself, as some people will. He found the symptom dryness of the throat, always worse in foggy weather; that corresponded to his own condition. He said to his wife: "Wife, I have been misleading the doctor; I didn't tell him the facts about my throat." He had asthma, with that peculiar aggravation in foggy weather. So he took some hypericum, and that was the end of the asthma. A single dose of hypericum, and in twenty-four hours he was a well man. Then he came down and laughed at me. Then I went into the study of hypericum with a great deal of interest. There is nothing in Hughes on that symptom; he says, "What is the use of recording all that trash about a man with a scraping in his throat in a fog?" Another case, a woman, had a feeling in her head as though it were elongated; she felt as though the head went clear up into a peak like a fool's cap. It came on with an attack of vertigo. Epilepsy was in the family, and she had it. In the intervals between the attacks she had the feeling

that the head was very large, or long rather. No drug ever had that but hypericum. That cured the case. While we are not ready to impress upon our students the general pathological relationship of hypericum to nervous derangements or diseases dependent upon nervous reflexes, we are getting there through our symptomatology; we are getting in through the back way. If I could go into the laboratory and kill a few dogs with it, I would find out more about this wonderful drug that Paracelsus thought so much of. I tell you hypericum is a great and coming remedy; it is a great polychrest and it will be a great remedy yet. So you see I am always going back to the genius of the drug. And the students will be able to prescribe it in that way intuitively. In spite of the symptomatology they may sometimes cure their cases. I believe there is in that a germ of usefulness we cannot ignore; and that is the thing students like, because they can remember it.

STILL ANOTHER USE FOR PERMANGANATE OF POTASH.

LARGE injections of permanganate of potash methodically used are the best method of treatment yet introduced, says the *Revue de Thérap. Méd. Chir.* Its advantages are, being absolutely painless in cases of anterior urethritis, and scarcely painful in cases of inflammation of the whole tract, it can be commenced or left off without inconvenience; it has no detrimental action on the mucous membrane, but suppresses every trace of discharge from the first lavage, and is successful about eleven times out of fifteen. The size of the injection, and its frequency and strength, must be adapted to individual cases. Generally, strengths of 1 to 4000, or 1 to 2000, or even 1 to 1000 are tolerated.

Materia Medica Miscellany.

Sulphur IN MENORRHAGIA.—Miss M. F., aged twenty. From her thirteenth year (says Baltzer in Arch. f. Hom.) has had menses every fourteen days, lasting eight days, so that she is only eight days free from the discharge. The blood is dark, with black clots, fetid. Two days before the occurrence of menses pains in left side of abdomen. A little thin yellow leucorrhœa, with itching. September 12, puls. 30, 4 powders. September 26, catamenia on the 16th, without any pain; lasted five days; blood dark, fetid; no clots. The patient complains that she has every day a dull pain in forehead; it comes on about noon; is better in open air; aggravated by noise and excitement. In the morning hawking of gray slimy masses from throat; frequent coryza. As a child she had suffered much from eczema in arms, legs, and head, which had disappeared on the occurrence of the menses when she was thirteen. Now she has rough spots on left upper arm and both legs which scale when rubbed. Sulph. 30, 3 powders. October 6, headaches now very rare. In bed itching all over the body. Puls. 30, 5 powders. January 19, no more ailments; menses every four weeks without pain.

Coffea IN PROSOPALGIA.—Mrs. L. (Baltzer, Arch. f. Hom.). Violent pain in right half of face, coming on suddenly, so that she must scream out; then she feels every hair on that side of her head. The pain first came on sixteen years ago; it goes from the right upper lip like an electric shock. Aggravated by emotional excitement, by drying the face, by chewing, by lying on the right side, by taking cold, by worry. Relieved by slight massage. August 1, 1893: Coffea 6, 8 powders.

Report, January 6, 1894: After taking the medicine the pain did not return, in spite of an attack of influenza the patient had in December, 1893, and in spite of the mental worry she had undergone during the rheumatic fever of her son.

Staphisagria IN WRITER'S CRAMP.—A lady, aged about thirty (Hesse, A. h. Z.), had suffered for more than ten years from writer's cramp. From the slightest cause the fingers of both hands, but especially those of the right hand, stood out stiffly. Warmth and mental emotions aggravate, whereas cold, and dipping the hands in cold water, relieve. In the coldest weather she wears no gloves. Aggravation a week before menses. I treated her for eighteen months with very moderate result. One day, when examining her carefully, I was told that she had suffered from scorbutus shortly before her present complaint began, and that since then she had frequently had bleeding and ulceration of the gums. Thereupon I ordered staphis. 6 in frequent doses, with permanent good results for gums and hands. The medicine had to be continued for a long time, because when she left it off the malady became worse. She has now been a year without any need to take medicine.

Mercurius Sol. IN ECZEMA.—A married woman (quotes the Jour. of Brit. Hom. Med. Soc., July, 1894), aged twenty-six, who has always worked hard, is prevented working at all on account of soreness of both palms. Every fold of the palms and the folds between the fingers are red, secrete an ill-smelling, whitish discharge, and are very sensitive to touch and water. The pain caused by dipping them in cold water lasts a long time, that by touching only a short time. At night the pain comes on unless the patient carefully covers up the hands warmly. Merc. sol. 30 twice a day removed the rawness;

the whole surface of the palms got the appearance of new skin, though there had been no desquamation. A fortnight later the hands appeared perfectly normal, and during the two months that have elapsed since then no amount of work has made the hands sore again.

Aurum IN FETOR ORIS.—Dr. Proll, in the *Archiv f. Hom.*, is quoted by the *Jour. of the Brit. Hom. Society* in the following interesting case: A lady of rank came with her daughter to have the daughter's breath corrected. Mother knew of no cause for the affection. The doctor found a lady with a Juno-like figure, but with red weeping eyes. She was about twenty-three years old, blond and blue-eyed. Externally no defect could be observed; her mouth, as well as her tall, rather flabby body, was a model of cleanliness. All the functions even of the sexual organs were normal. Eventually determined that the trouble had its origin in a scrofulous diathesis which the mother confirmed. I was told that she was rather of a melancholy disposition, and that now she loved solitude, was reserved and serious, likewise timid and sad. Prescribed aurum met. 5x trit., a pinch three times a day before meals; after three days a drop of the 10x dilution night and morning. After a week the mother told me there was a decided improvement; after three weeks, during which time she took a drop of the 30th dilution once a week, she was perfectly cured.

Cactus Grandiflorus.—Cactus, says Dr. Watson Williams in *Colo. Trans.*, has been compared to aconite; I think, however, that digitalis, cactus, and aconite may each be regarded as a type of three distinct classes of cardiac remedies: digitalis stimulating the vagus nerve endings and cardiac muscle and prolonging the diastole; cactus acting chiefly on the accelerator nerves of the heart and sympa-

thetic ganglia, shortening the diastole and stimulating the spinal motor nerve centers; while aconite is a direct and powerful depressant of the heart, rapidly paralyzing the cardiac muscle, and, unlike either of the other two, lowering the arterial tension by depressing the vasomotor center and also depressing the motor centers of the spinal cord.

THE Halogens IN RESPIRATORY AFFECTIONS.—Dr. Cowperthwaite says (in *Colo. (1892) Transactions*) that frequently either bromine or iodine may be used in respiratory affections, especially when pseudo-membranous formations are present, and in acute catarrh, hay asthma, and chronic bronchitis by inhalation.

With bromine a small quantity of the first decimal dilution may be placed in a wide-mouthed vial and vaporized by the warmth of the hand. To use iodine five or ten drops of the tincture are put upon a small sponge contained in a small, wide-mouthed bottle, which is then placed in a vessel of hot water, and as the vapor of iodine rises it is inhaled with the steam from the water. In catarrhal affections the carbolate of iodine, prepared by mixing one-half ounce of iodine with one dram of carbolic acid, is used instead of the simple iodine tincture.

Graphites IN TARSAL TUMOR.—A lady, aged forty (*Villers, Arch. f. Hom.*), had for five or six years on both eyelids hard lumps the size of peas. She had no recollection of having had any inflammation of the lids. On May 19 she got graphites 30, 2 drops every week, and by the middle of October the lumps were so reduced in size that they could not be observed on superficial examination. The treatment had to be interrupted owing to a pain in the upper orbital border which came on when the eyes were fatigued, for which she got baryta carb. with good result.

Veratrum Album IN PNEUMONIA.—I do not recall, said Dr. Talbot of Boston, that I have ever lost any uncomplicated cases of pneumonia. In the use of veratrum I use about 10 drops of the tincture in a half glass of water. I have never used a local application either for an adult or for a child. It seems to me that the value of the application is the added moisture to the circulation, and that we can get in a better way by giving them plenty of water to drink.

I have never used a plaster on the chest. If I was going to put one on, I would put it on all the way around, but my experience has been that there is danger of the patient getting chilled.

Aconite 200 IN CROUP.—I have seen a dozen cases that have been diagnosed by my counsel and myself as membranous croup, but in every case the indicated remedy has saved that desperate resort to tubing, and not wishing to introduce the question of potency at all, still I will say this: I have used the 200 potency entirely in croup, with the marked result of saving every patient, and some of them desperate cases. Aconite has done splendid work, but of course in the early stage when the child was frightened to death. That indication of fear is one of the best indications in all our materia medica. The little fellow had been suffering with croup for three days; the mother thought it was plain croup and that she could cure him, but as he did not get better, I was sent for. The little fellow was just fighting for breath, frightened to death. I said, "Get me some water in a glass," and I used some 200 aconite, and we gave him some. I went away and returned at nine o'clock, and he had slept more than he had for two or three days. He breathed hard, but the frightened feeling was gone, and in a day

or two he was much better.—W. H. Hanchett, M. D.

Kali Bichromicum AND INTUBATION IN LARYNGEAL TROUBLES.—For four years previous to 1893, says Dr. W. H. Hanchett, in Omaha we were continually in one epidemic of diphtheria, croup, and membranous croup. There was not a month in that period when we did not hear of from one to half a dozen cases, and a call coming to me to see a child almost struck terror to my soul. Diphtheria complicated with hemorrhagia I had far less fear of. We began to fear kali bich., although we had used it in many cases where it seemed indicated, and where we had employed it with apparent immediate benefit, and where the fauces had been benefited under its action; still a few days later a cough would begin, and then in a short time a full-fledged case of croupous diphtheria would be developed. We continued our use of kali bich., using it in the 6th, and had very much less of the trouble. We tried intubation in many of these cases, but in every case, with the exception of one, the intubation was fatal. In several I felt the cases should have recovered, but they died of heart trouble. The only case that did recover was a case where I saw the patient daily, and under careful care the little fellow made a perfect recovery. In one case that I was called to I found the child very ill. They begged me to place the tube, and I did so, and the patient seemed fairly on the way to recovery. I left a day or two later. I heard that the patient was dead. I believe those cases are usually fatal when they get to that point of complete prostration.

—Dr. R. C. Moffat, the oldest homeopathic practitioner in Brooklyn, died last month.

OUR PORTRAITS.



R. WILSON CARR, M. D.,
Sedalia, Mo.



D. H. ROBERTS, M. D.,
Owatonna, Minn.

THERAPEUTICS.*

BEFORE the day of Hahnemann, practice matured into those conditions which were to justify in medicine a reformation analogous to that in the Church in the sixteenth century. The want of a therapeutical system gave full scope to an individual notionalism. The rank and file of the profession, however, through a lack of originative ability, slavishly followed such empirical methods as were given prominence by leading theorists. Bruonianism, Cullenism, Broussaisism, solidism, and humoralism ruled the hour. The schools talked of Hippocrates, Galen, and Celsus as if medicine had made no appreciable advance since their day, as indeed was well-nigh the case.

This was the condition that prevailed

* Being a division from the Jubilee address of President McClelland before the American Institute of Homeopathy at Denver.

when Hahnemann awakened to a realization of the deplorable condition of medicine and began a systematic exposure of its fallacies.

Passing over the period made infamous in the history of medicine by the wholesale administration of calomel in almost every imaginable disease, and this in the name of science, we may continue our inquiry to a later time. For this purpose we may quote the language of old-school authorities as sufficiently self-incriminating and censorious.

J. W. Compton, M. D., calls the practice "absurd rubbish, glaring and abominable errors, a sad history of human ignorance and superstition." Oliver Wendell Holmes (who never speaks of homeopathy save in a frenzy) says of his own school that its past history is a "burnt district. Here and there a tree may be standing, but the eye ranges over charred and lifeless trunks,

with their feet in the ashes of their leafy raiment."

But these quotations are enough to indicate the state of medicine at the time our Institute came into being. A widespread feeling of distrust and doubt was permeating the profession and the people as well. Here and there over the Continent, and in America, fearless men, men of great intellectual force and acquirement, had adopted the scientific theories enunciated by Hahnemann. He had laid his hand of steel upon the homicidal hypotheses of the day, and in the name of science appealed to truth and popular reason. The disintegrating power of the new law was attested by the cry of cherished traditions as they began to topple to their fall. Reigning scholarship fled to the shelter of pathology, to which exclusive claim was asserted, while the new scholarship advanced its *materia medica* under a new and general law of cure, and with it entered the sick rooms of the nations.

Hahnemann lived to witness homeopathy secure firm footing by right of conquest and the popular will.

In 1840 he and his followers achieved their remarkable conquest over the Asiatic cholera—an auspicious historical inauguration of the new régime.

In 1841 Austria removed her interdict; Russia gave official recognition; France sped the system to her furthest borders; Italy vied with Saxony in achieving complete national extension, while Germany—particularly in the later period of her new Empire—opened avenues to flourishing conditions. Hufeland, the venerable patriarch of German allopathists, and Broussais, the champion of French physiology, recognized the value of investigations under the law of similia.

It was at this time that Sir John Forbes, physician in ordinary to the Queen, and editor of the *British and Foreign Review*,

startled the British Isles and the world with his bold and manly words. Speaking of Hahnemann and his system he declared that, "No careful observer of his actions or candid reader of his writings can hesitate for a moment to admit that he was a very extraordinary man—one whose name will descend to posterity as the exclusive ex-cogitator and founder of an original system of medicine, as ingenious as many that preceded it, and probably destined to be the remote, if not immediate, cause of more fundamental changes in the practice of the healing art than have resulted from any promulgated since the days of Galen himself."

The great Liston had already resorted to the new therapeutical system, as reported in his clinical lectures, with results that compelled him to acknowledge the necessity of further investigating the action of drugs under the law of similars.

Hitherto the practice of medicine had been exclusively clinical, but results were nullified by excessive dosings and mixed prescriptions. The method of provings upon the healthy was an innovation so startling, and placed therapeutics in such full rhythm with nature, that the *onus probandi* fell at once upon the ancient school with its treatment by hypothesis.

Homeopathy had stepped forth as the shepherd lad of Bethlehem against the brusque Philistian giant, and at the time the American Institute was organized there were probably not more than one hundred physicians in the United States who had espoused its cause. The Allentown Academy was the only school of homeopathy in existence. The "*Materia Medica Pura*" and Stapf's "*Archives*" were the only guides, with sixty drugs, and of these but twenty were proven.

As late as 1836 no scientific treatises upon the new science had appeared in the

English language. Jahr's "Manual" entered the field a year or two later. These, with two journals, completed the force which had occupied the field at that early day.

Fifty years have now passed—a period sufficiently long for history to begin to formulate its verdict in the perpetuated controversy. The two great schools have largely developed in their respective lines. Both confess to the same mission: to heal the sick. One is almost exclusively occupied with the researches of physiology and pathology—the other emphasizes therapeutics and materia medica, while making the totality of medical science tributary to the cure of human ills.

What then is the status of these schools in this latest day? I propose to a large extent to let the old school speak for itself, and perhaps for us too.

No judgment can be more historically accurate than that which is founded on that *ad hominem* principle of the sacred code, "Out of thine own mouth will I judge thee." The application of this law of inquiry to the old school justifies us in saying of its present practice that it has changed. The degree of the change from the former day is so great that it may be called a revolution. It has suffered old systems to fall into the dust, but has it originated anything better? It has accumulated a vast array of facts, but to what purpose?

As to therapeutical science, it cannot be said to have displayed much, if any, original development in the entire half century now passed. It says of itself that it is ignorant of the action of its drugs, and that it has no confidence in their administration.

That, however, a radical change has transpired in that school cannot be controverted. The average practitioner is at sea, and the pharmacist, quick to take advan-

tage of the situation, makes the remedies and foists them upon him as factories furnish the mechanic with material ready made. Science is no longer a necessity. It is in vain that chemistry and the microscope yield their triumphs unless the patient can be cured.

But while we recognize, in common with old-school authorities themselves, that their therapeutics as a system is without guide or compass, and in reaching out empirically for any means that may be useful in the treatment of the sick has borrowed from our school many of the most plainly indicated remedies, yet one cannot but feel that in the general science of medicine the old school has done much valuable work.

Having devoted itself to the collateral branches it has brought to bear the keenest methods of research and developed an array of facts that have added greatly to our sum of knowledge.

In the practice of surgery, in the light of modern developments, its achievements have been colossal, and even in the much abused field of therapeutics the mere staying of its hand from former destructive methods has made its practice approach the benign.

The new science of bacteriology which it has developed has been of inestimable service in the field of preventive medicine and sanitation, and the world owes it much in that its studies and practice have led to the diminution of many epidemic diseases.

In so far as these branches go, there is nothing inimical to the homeopathic law or practice. We cordially join hands with the brethren of the old school in all that tends to the extinction or prevention of diseases. Let them but acknowledge the plain truth in therapeutics that likes are cured by likes, and all differences will be

swept away. The old school is essentially a school of palliatives—a school of relief for to-day. Homeopathy, *per contra*, is a system of cure, and this very fact where cure is not possible, or might be long delayed, justifies the use of palliatives for which we are indebted to the old school.

But what has wrought the change from old to modern practice in that school? We will again let it speak for itself, and note in this connection the remarkable progress of homeopathy within the old practice, as set forth by its own adherents.

For example, as evidence that instruction in the lecture room has turned a complete somersault and at last can teach something, but knows not why, permit me to quote from a lecture delivered at Bellevue Hospital by Professor Smith :

"I shall make certain statements based on clinical facts for which I shall not attempt to give any explanation. One of the most important remedies which can be administered with great benefit in frequently repeated doses is ipecac. You are aware that a teaspoonful of syrup of ipecac is likely to produce emesis ; but it is also a fact, regarding which I was at first skeptical, that a single drop of the wine of ipecac will often arrest obstinate vomiting. Another extraordinary statement, which at first seemed to me to be fabulous, and may seem so to you, but which you will find to be based on clinical facts : Put a grain of tartar emetic into one quart of water. Teaspoonful doses of this solution every half hour will prove effective for relief of wheezing and cough accompanying a slight bronchitis in children."

This professor urges chamomilla in minim doses as a sedative for nervous and sleepless children ; digitalis in cardiac affections, aconite in fevers, gelsemium in facial neuralgia, giving thirteen cases

in all, in seven of which he asserts the law of similia, while the remaining six are as clearly under that law as the others.

Dr. S. W. Wetmore, formerly professor in the medical department of the University of Wooster, addressing the Buffalo Medical Association, said :

"After more than twenty-five years of earnest pupilage in the various departments of our science, I feel that I have but a smattering of each, but this I *do* know, that there is certainly something in homeopathy. As philosophical practitioners, we all treat heart disease homoeopathically every day without giving a thought to homoeopathic law. He who ignores a doctrine without giving it investigation is unworthy of the name of a teacher. It is true I have been culpable of that which I criticise, but then I was blind, now I see, and have the moral courage to say *peccavi*. I positively knew nothing of that which I condemned ; the measure and cause of my intolerance as is the case of nineteen-twentieths of the physicians of our school throughout the globe to-day. He must needs be blind in more than one eye who cannot see that its superstructure is something more than imagination, faith, sugar-pills, and delusion." (Quoted from Dr. J. C. Burgher's presidential address. Trans., 1878, pp. 1049 and 1050.)

In the early controversial period it was said that homeopathy neglected medical science. Its uplifting power is now a matter of history. It has not only reformed the pell-mell, shot-gun methods of the old practice, but anticipated its belated development of the germ theory and its therapeutics, in that it taught that animal viruses heal the sick. Its perfect law has defined and refined the dose. It was the first to demand, through this Institute, a higher scholarship. Its colleges were

the first to admit women as students. Its original work in materia medica has been greater than any ever done in medical annals. We are honored at this time by the presence of one whose work in this field will be to him an imperishable monument. I refer to Timothy Field Allen.

If the works of Ringer and Phillips show an increased range of therapeutical agencies, these agencies themselves attest that it was Hahnemann who widened their horizon. In its law internal medicine has reached finality. There is nothing beyond a popular government, for all others have been tried; nothing beyond the West, for all has been discovered.

Hahnemann defined disease as a disturber of vital force. He defined medicine as a knowledge of disease. He defined the method of ascertaining the remedy. His definitions are conclusive and must end controversy. Riots of prejudice but evidence their verity. It is indisputable that it has the right conception of therapeutics.

Before the clinical use of a drug it asks its properties, its pharmaceutical purity and present energy, and then what phenomena will follow its introduction into the human organism, what effect upon structure and function. To this principle every school of medicine must ultimately come. The old school beats the devil round the bush by experimenting upon healthy animals and reptiles. But provings upon the lower animals are not reliable. Certain species of monkeys are immune from strychnine, and some species of deer from tobacco. Healthy beings alone, with all their differences and idiosyncrasies, can be fit subjects for exact experiment.

In Europe, progress has been hindered somewhat by governmental difficulties thrown in the way of those who seek preferment. Many young men are deterred

from entering homeopathic ranks, or often from acknowledging their allegiance. Nevertheless homeopathy has a strong following in every continental country, and is quietly preparing for greater extension in the near future.

In our own land, with its 20 colleges having 10,000 alumni and property valued at nearly two millions of dollars (not including State institutions); with its 30 State and numerable local societies; with its 97 hospitals and 56 dispensaries; with its 35 journals, publishing annually 17,000 pages of scholarly literature; and with its 14,000 practitioners, homeopathy is a mighty witness to the genius of Hahnemann.

Men and brethren, what glorious memories and priceless blessings are associated with the name and achievements of this great discoverer in medical science—this savior of lives. His system for ascertaining the virtue of medicines after the lapse of a century has answered all the demands of science. His followers have built hospitals and colleges, and are numbered by thousands and tens of thousands. Have we done all that is required of us to perpetuate the name and commemorate the achievements of our illustrious leader? Have all means been exhausted whereby a gratified people should discharge their debt of gratitude and place that name where it belongs—among earth's immortals, to be known and honored of all men of science and letters? Certainly not!

The American Institute, by its duly constituted committee, is preparing to erect in the national capital a fitting memorial in granite and bronze to that illustrious name. A work which will be carried to completion, and in which all who bear that name as followers should have a share.

Let us "highly resolve" that by our tributes there shall rise, as the crowning expression of our gratitude, a memorial of

such grandeur that his name and work shall remain the heritage of the ages.

THERAPEUTICS OF NERVOUS DISEASES.*

By E. R. MCINTYER, M. D., Chicago.

I SHALL not present a *materia medica* of nervous diseases, but rather discuss what seems to me the only scientific course to pursue in the application of remedies for the cure of those conditions that fall in the domain of this specialty.

I believe the word therapeutics signifies the application of agents for the cure of disease. Any remedy might be indicated in any disease; but never but one drug at the same time in any case. Hence the single remedy is our watchword, and its proper selection is the most important duty we, as physicians, owe to the world. When I speak of the single remedy, I refer only to drugs, there being many other agencies that may be indicated.

Three conditions are necessary to scientific prescription:

- (1) A thorough knowledge of the patient.
- (2) A thorough knowledge of drug action, and
- (3) The proper application of the remedy to the case in hand.

A thorough knowledge of the patient implies first, a thorough examination of the *whole patient*, every organ and tissue so far as is possible, his past, present, and family history, without bias or preconceived ideas; secondly, it implies a proper interpretation of the conditions as indexed by the symptoms, present and past. The gynecologist must be able to see some things outside the female pelvis. The official surgeon must know that all men are not composed alone of a rectum, etc. The general surgeon must look deeper than the extirpation of

the appendix vermiformis, or the resection of a tuberculous joint for the ultimate cure.

True, these are all important adjuncts, but they are only adjuncts, and can only remove the effects, while the deeper causes remain, sources of irritation that prevent cure, but their removal alone can never cure the patient. He must be cured afterward.

We are too apt to think that by looking through a vaginal speculum we can behold the machinery of the vital forces, or that by stretching the sphincter we can open the fountain of perpetual youth.

Men and women do not all wear their brains in those regions. If we know more of what the symptoms mean, we will ride our hobbies less, and cure more patients. We assign the same cause for all diseases, until we convert a truly useful adjunct into an object of ridicule among scientific men everywhere. We copy after such men as Brown-Séquard, and others whose theories are about as useful, from a scientific point of view, as Pandora's ghost or modern spiritualism.

So much for our knowledge of the patient.

A thorough knowledge of drug-action implies a knowledge of the symptoms caused by a drug and the meaning of those symptoms; which are direct and which reflex, through what nerves the action travels, and the kind of lesion produced in those nerves or their centers. With this knowledge as a foundation we may be able to comply with the third condition, viz.: The proper application of the remedy to the case in hand.

These are the only conditions under which it is possible to apply our remedies according to the law of similars, which is the only true or scientific mode of selecting remedies. There are those who select the drug from symptoms alone, with no

* Read before Missouri Institute, 1894.

thought of the meaning of those symptoms, while others prescribe alone for what they conceive to be grosser pathological conditions, both being equally erroneous. Either symptomatology or pathology without the other is like faith without works; being alone, it is dead, so far as a *scientific prescription* is concerned. As an illustration, I relate a single case of a man thirty-nine years old who came to me March 6, 1894, suffering from a severe pain in the region of the heart, and sleeplessness. He had been told that he had a diseased heart. On examination I failed to discover any trouble there, so I began to look elsewhere. I traced the intercostal nerves around from the point of pain to the fifth, sixth, and seventh dorsal vertebræ, which showed marked tenderness on pressure over the spine. Here was a case of spinal anæmia, the cause of the whole trouble for which the poor fellow had been frightened nearly out of his wits, by being told it was heart disease. I prescribed cactus 3x and applied the dry or pneumatic cups to spine, and in a short time had him on the high-road to recovery.

Do you ask, would not the treatment have been just as successful without all this trouble? Would not the cactus act just the same anyway? Yes, if I had happened to apply the proper treatment it would have been successful, but it would have been a happened-so, and not science. Supposing the case had been one of spinal hyperæmia instead of anæmia and I had created a vacuum along the spine and drawn more blood to the part, the result could not have been satisfactory.

This brings us to the consideration of the pneumatic treatment, as an adjunct in the treatment of many nervous conditions. True, by being used by fakirs and charlatans who know nothing of anatomy, physiology, or pathology, and

who claim to do all manner of impossible things with it, it has fallen into disrepute. Still, in the hands of the skillful physician, it is an important help. But it can never remove the cause of the vasomotor spasm from spinal anæmia results, neither can it return life to degenerated nerve fibers. This cannot be done by any means, even the homeopathic remedy, but *this* will remove the cause of vasomotor spasm, as did the cactus in the case related.

There are those who assume a profound knowledge of pathology, but manifest a profound ignorance of anatomy and physiology. This is an impossibility. We may only be able to see abnormal action when we are acquainted with the normal, and normal function can only be known by a knowledge of anatomical relations. Then anatomy, far from being what it is too often considered by the student and many older practitioners, but a conglomeration of big words and confusing terms, with which the student is expected to cram for examination alone, is *the basis of all scientific prescribing*.

To illustrate this paragraph I relate briefly the case of a girl aged fourteen who had never menstruated. When I was called in consultation in February, '94, I was told she had been sick fifteen months and had fifteen doctors, who had drawn fifty-eight blisters along the spine and two in the inguinal regions, after diagnosing hysteria major. She had not stood on her feet since last May; was perfectly helpless. No appetite, bowels constipated, urine very scanty and passed with difficulty, could not turn her head or hold it up, deep sighing frequent, spine excessively tender over its whole length, rectum ulcerated. My diagnosis was spinal anæmia, and an early operation was recommended and the appropriate treatment given.

Operation March 4. Rectum cleared of

all disease, sphincters dilated thoroughly, urethra and uterus dilated and clitoris freed ; thirteen days from that time she stood on her feet, and a few days later went to another State on a visit. Here was several months' suffering because of a lack of proper research by former physicians. I may say none of them were homeopaths. Do you say orificial surgery cured her? I say no ; but it removed an obstruction, after which the homeopathic remedy cured her.

In relation to mistaken diagnosis, I may be pardoned if I relate one more instance. April 8, 94', I was in consultation in a case that is somewhat out of the usual line. Mr. O., 49 years old, a painter, had been told he had heart disease, from lead poisoning as he said. An expert in such cases, after carefully examining him, failed to find any such conditions. I was asked to see the case with him. On tracing the nerves from the infra-mammary pain to the posterior roots we found a spot so tender that pressure, even if light, caused faintness. Here is the history as given by the wife, who is well and strong. (I got this while the other doctor was examining him in another room.) He had drank a great deal and had urinary trouble, which he confessed to the doctor was gonorrhea. I was interested in the children, the oldest of which is an idiot, the second well, the third an idiot, the fourth well, the fifth, a baby of twenty months, an idiot. Family history good, no cause except that the father was intoxicated when the children were conceived could be assigned. This family is a sad illustration of the effects of alcohol, not alone on the father, but its prenatal influence on the development of nerve centers.

Another therapeutic agent outside of drug action, that is essential to the cure of very many nervous troubles, belongs to the

oculist and optician. I refer to the correction of errors of refraction and muscular insufficiency. This muscular insufficiency may be manifest, as in cases of squint, or it may be latent, and only discoverable after the errors of refraction have been corrected. In either case it produces a constant strain on the muscles to prevent diplopia, unless the case be one of marked strabismus. In that case the patient learns to see with but one eye. In these cases relief can only be given by partial or total tenotomy.

I never consider the examination of any case of serious nerve trouble complete until the eyes have been examined.

We must never forget the importance of eye-strain, of whatever nature, in the treatment of nervous disorders.

I cannot leave the subject without reference to electricity as a therapeutic agent in these cases. To be useful, it must be applied on scientific principles. The different kinds of current each have their special field of action, which cannot be reached by any other. The faradic current, to my mind, is totally inert so far as ultimate cure is concerned, except in cases of purely functional trouble, or as a means of massage in atrophied or paralyzed muscles. The galvanic is worse than useless except when properly applied. In acute hyperæmia or congestion, we may disperse the whole trouble by applying the positive pole as near as possible to the part to be acted upon, thus contracting the blood vessels by its action on the vasomotor nerves. But if we use it too strong or too long a séance, we paralyze them and thus aggravate the condition we wish to relieve. In cases of chronic inflammation we reverse the poles, and by placing the negative over the part we produce temporary paresis of the vasomotors, and thus by temporarily increasing the blood supply we get the products of

inflammation carried off. The same rule applies here as in acute cases as to strength of current and time of application. This is the only true or scientific mode of using electricity in any form. It is its application in small doses for the removal of conditions similar to those caused by it in large doses—the law of similars.

With the static machine I have had less experience, but it combines the massage of the faradic with the chemical action of the galvanic, hence has a wider range of action than either. It must be applied on the same principles as the galvanic. It is good for a damp atmosphere, being inoperative when damp gathers on the disk. For this and other reasons it is of little value to the general practitioner.

We find enthusiasts on the subject of electricity, as well as in many other fields, who claim to do all manner of impossible things with it. A case in point :

About a year ago I was called to attend a very estimable young lady who had been sick for eighteen months : the first six months under two allopathic professors, who diagnosed spinal meningitis, and gave their ergot, and applied the faradic current to her spine so strong as to almost throw her out of bed. At the end of six months they had her so much worse that she was unable to be out of bed at all, and delirious most of the time. Then a very able homeopath was called, who reversed things, but as she did not improve as fast as he wished for, he asked the family to put the case under my care. I found a case of marked spinal anæmia, with no history to lead one to think there had ever been inflammation.

The professors had mistaken the conditions and then knew nothing of the action of electricity, hence came near giving the undertaker a job.

Rheumatism is properly a nerve disease.

Shall we remove the central lesion by applying the electrodes over the peripheral effects? It would hardly seem probable. Yet many claim to do so.

I have said rheumatism is a nerve disease. I will go farther and say that it is my opinion that all diseases, not traumatic, have their origin in the nerves or nerve centers, and the longer and more deeply I study drug-action, the stronger does this conviction become.

All physiological action depends upon the normal molecular movement within the organism. Then disease is but an abnormal molecular movement. Some ten years ago I read a paper before a medical society in which I expressed this opinion, and one of the physicians called it metaphysics. You may call it what you please, but the conviction remains with me that we have been able to discover the ultimate causes of but few diseases, as yet. In normal action the molecules are placed like those in the wire, positive to negative, and we cannot tell by the microscope or chemical analysis whether this be true or not in the abnormal. We can only reason from effect to cause, as we do in the application of our remedies. Take for example that hydra-headed monster, hysteria. Who can tell why in one case we get the immodesty of hyoscyamus, while in another we find the melancholy sighing of ignatia? Both depend on local hyperæmia it is true, the former in the sexual center in spinal cord, while the latter is higher up. But what causes this hyperæmia? Do you answer, paresis of the vasomotors? Then what causes this temporary paresis? Unfortunately the phenomena of this disease have all been relegated to uterine disease, but how shall we explain it in those not so fortunate as to possess this organ? We find it quite frequently in the male. All we can say is, that it is a perversion of the

vital forces, an abnormal molecular movement, and that the properly selected homeopathic remedy will cure it, provided all mechanical obstacles are first removed. But our duty is not completed, if we simply sit down and say it is only hysteria and give gels., masch., ign., ala., or hyosc., according to which happens to come into our mind first. But rather let us examine the patient thoroughly and apply our remedies scientifically, and fear not to publish our failures to the world.

In conclusion allow me to recapitulate as to our duty as healers of the sick in its broadest sense :

(1) A practical knowledge of organs and functions to enable us to

(2) Properly examine our patients and get a scientific idea of drug-action so that

(3) We can make a proper selection and scientific application of the remedy to the case in hand, and

(4) The proper use of all means outside of drugs that will hasten the cure or render it more certain.

PUERPERAL CONVULSIONS.

DR. ORANDO S. RITCH, Brooklyn, says: It has been my lot to have been called to a number of these cases. In a few words, will give you the history of the last case: Patient, aged twenty-nine. Marked oedema of the whole body, urine at least half albumen. She was taken with convulsions at 5 A. M. Her physician was called, and gave veratrum viride until 7 A. M., when I was called. She was in a comatose condition, and while we were talking she was off in another convulsion. I broke it with chloroform. I told the doctor we must deliver at once. He thought medicine should be given a good trial, and now she was in another convulsion. I said, "Doctor, my mind is made up," and he gave his consent. I

introduced my hand into the vagina and kept it there for forty-five minutes. When I had the os dilated, pains started up; ruptured the membranes, applied the forceps, and delivered her of a boy, full of life, in one hour and fifteen minutes from the time I commenced, and from that moment the convulsions disappeared and the mother made a rapid recovery.

POISONING BY AMYL NITRITE.

A VERY interesting case is recorded by Dr. Shoemaker in the *Medical News* of Philadelphia, of May 20, 1894, of a patient who by mistake took a teaspoonful of undiluted amyl nitrite. Such a case is exceedingly rare and is worthy of note. Three minutes after the drug had been taken Dr. Shoemaker found the man sitting in a chair with a moderately flushed face, a pulse of 112, and complaining only of a little headache. He was successively given several glasses of warm water, a hypodermic injection of one-eighth of a grain of apomorphine, mustard and warm water, zinc sulphate in warm water, another eighth of a grain of apomorphine, and more mustard and warm water—so that just seven minutes after he took the drug copious vomiting of a large unmaستicated meal occurred. The evacuated matter emitted a strong odor of amyl nitrite. Digitalis and brandy were then injected beneath the skin, and the patient was put to bed and surrounded by hot bottles. His face was moderately blue, and the extremities were cold; the respiration was shallow, but regular; and the pulse was weak and intermittent, but only 68 to the minute. Sulphate of strychnine, in doses of one-thirtieth of a grain, was frequently repeated. Two hours later the pulse had ceased to intermit and the patient rapidly recovered. Consciousness was not lost at any time, though the man seemed drowsy

and stupid. There were no twitchings or convulsions or irregularity of respiration. The man was constantly watched and every symptom carefully noted as to time, a record of the pulse being taken every five minutes, but no symptoms beyond those related developed.

ALCOHOLIC ABUSE IN SUNSTROKE AND INJURY TO HEAD.

ALTHOUGH many cases recover from sunstroke so completely, says a contemporary, that no after-effects are noticeable, yet in the majority of severe cases more or less distinct nervous symptoms, such as impairment of memory, nervous irritability, partial paralysis, epilepsy, etc., remain permanent for the remainder of the patient's life. There can be no doubt that sunstroke leaves a predisposition to insanity, and in some cases it must be considered the sole cause of the mental disorder. One of the most common and noticeable changes in persons who have suffered from sunstroke is their extreme susceptibility to the effects of alcohol, and as a result of this a comparatively slight over-indulgence in it is often the exciting cause of insanity in them. Clinically, cases of this kind resemble in every respect cases of acute alcoholism. The effect of injuries to the head, in their relation to alcoholic intemperance and insanity, is practically the same as that of sunstroke; that is to say, there is often after injury to the head an extreme susceptibility to the effects of alcohol, so that a comparatively small quantity will cause an attack of acute maniacal excitement in every way similar to an attack of acute alcoholism. In many cases also there is a great change in the manner in which the emotions are affected in the early stages of intoxication; for example, one who formerly became hilarious and jolly under

the effects of alcohol will, after having received an injury to the head, become quarrelsome and pugnacious under its effects.

SOMATOSE, A NEW MEAT NUTRIENT AND ADJUNCT IN INFANT FEEDING.

THE requisites of a food for the sick are that it shall be digestible, readily assimilated, pleasant to take, and free from irritating effects upon the gastro-intestinal tract; but, above all, that it shall contain in small bulk a large amount of available nutrient material. It has been found as the result of careful dietetic experiments that, to be utilized completely in the organism, a nitrogenous food should consist essentially of albumoses. Somatose, the new meat nutrient, has been prepared in conformity with the most recent teachings of dietetics, consisting almost entirely of albumoses, with only a minimum quantity of peptones. It is practically tasteless and odorless; and this, together with its freedom from irritating effects on the stomach, renders it especially suitable for long continued administration. It is soluble in all ordinary fluids, and may be given dissolved in milk, beef-tea, gruel, cocoa, and coffee with or without milk, the latter being a particularly eligible form of administration for adults in chronic diseases. As Somatose constitutes a very concentrated and assimilable form of nourishment, small doses only are required; 80 to 120 grains being the average daily quantity for children, and 150 to 300 grains for adults. It is recommended as a nutrient and restorative in fevers and wasting diseases. There is another department of dietetics in which Somatose has proved extremely serviceable, viz., as an adjunct in infant feeding. By the addition of Somatose, cream, and sugar to cow's milk properly diluted it is closely assimilated to human milk, and constitutes

so perfect a substitute for the latter as to merit the name of "Somatose Mother's Milk."

TWO CURES FOR HICCOUGH.

ALL you have to do is to lie down, stretch your head back as far as possible, open your mouth widely, then hold two fingers above the head, well back, so that you have to strain the eyes to see them, gaze intently upon them and take long, full breaths. In a short time you will be relieved of that troublesome hiccough. I have tried that sure cure on all sorts of cases, from the simple form to the chronic, and it works well with all. Or stand erect, extend the arms upward at an angle of about forty-five degrees, compress the lips, and hold the breath as long as possible. Hiccough gone.

Correspondence.

Editor AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST :

In a recent issue you publish the statement of a very prominent physician and teacher in our schools relating to the alleged injurious effects of calomel.

He asserts that a woman after taking calomel during a severe illness had an abscess of the liver, and implies that the abscess was due to calomel. Now how does he *know* that mercury had anything to do with causing this abscess? The woman's illness may have been a hepatitis ending in abscess. Such loose assertions should never be made. They are detrimental to medicine as a science. But the most astounding statement is one that follows the above, namely: that a daughter of the woman who had the abscess, after attaining the age of twenty-five, was attacked by salivation, loss of teeth, and other symptoms similar to mercurial poisoning. He would have us believe that

the mercury taken by the mother passed into the placental circulation and saturated the body of the fetus—that it lay latent in the body of the child for twenty-five years before it caused its toxical effects.

If this eminent professor expects sensible men to believe this "fairy tale" he is greatly mistaken. It would be appropriate in a "steam doctor" fifty years ago to tell such a story, but not for a physician of supposed learning in the last decade of the nineteenth century.

E. M. HALE, M. D.

PNEUMONIA: BLOODLETTING VS. HOMEOPATHY.—There seems to be an impression conveyed that the practice of bloodletting is largely done away with in the regular profession. I received a communication a few days ago, a reprint of an article comprising the report of a surgeon in Pennsylvania, in which he states that in hospital practice it was his frequent custom to practice bloodletting, and he claims most excellent results, only three per cent. of his cases dying. Those of you who are familiar with medical literature, and especially those who come in contact with the allopathic members of the profession, know that their treatment of pneumonia is constantly changing. They are getting something new all the time. Those who have had experience on both sides, and have seen the practice of the regulars and of the homeopaths, are emphatic in their praise of our method of treatment in this one disease. Our cases are not so severely sick, and the recovery is much more rapid. I have treated a good many cases, but I have never lost a case of pneumonia. I may have been fortunate in seeing cases that were surrounded by the best circumstances. The indicated remedies are very few. I have been able with veratrum to cure many cases. The

aconite patient is restless, fever is high, and if they rise up at all the face becomes pale—there is an apprehension of dying; but in my observation with veratrum patients they are stupid; they do not appear to comprehend the situation at all.

T. C. DUNCAN, M. D.

Globules.

—A medical congress will be held in India in January, 1895.

—Practicing physicians in Louisville, Ky., are taxed ten dollars.

—There are upward of three thousand midwives in New York City.

—There are thirty thousand women in lunatic asylums of England and Wales.

—It is said that in every four out of five cases of fistula in ano, the patient will be found to be tuberculous.

—Holding crude sulphur in each hand was recently reported to this writer as having promptly relieved cramps in the calves of the legs.

—The Cleveland colleges are as far from amalgamation as ever. Too much personal element involved to admit of any readjustment of differences.

—Glad the Ophthalmology, Otology, and Laryngology section of the Institute has been so promptly provided with ample room for its next year's session.

—For a woman to dream of fish is said to be a sure sign of pregnancy. All the other reputed signs are so unreliable that we take pleasure in publishing this note.

—To get warm, take deep forced inspirations, holding the air as long as possible before expulsion. Cold chills the surface and contracts the superficial blood vessels; such contractions result both in less blood to the parts and stagnation of

the current. Deep, forced inspirations stimulate the blood current by direct muscular exertion, and by compressing and expanding the lungs; so that the flow of blood is greatly hastened through this organ, and on account of the increased amount of oxygen inhaled, this abundant supply of blood is thoroughly oxygenated and more heat necessarily produced.

—Delay has also done much to discredit surgery, and many valuable lives have been sacrificed through the irrational belief that a laparotomy is extremely hazardous and should be performed only as a last resort, after every therapeutical makeshift has been employed. Operations that could be easily and safely done early, that would restore the patient to perfect health, are postponed until the entire pelvic and possibly abdominal viscera are involved.—*W. E. Green, M. D.*

—Dr. J. J. Fowler of Washington, Mo., exhibited to the materia medica members of the Institute at the Denver meeting a very unique little machine for selecting quickly the proper homeopathic remedy. It is in the form of cards strung on wires, ranged in repertory form, so that eight hundred remedies and any number of symptoms can be examined in a very few minutes. Dr. Fowler's working of his little repertory was very successful and attracted much attention and praise.

—The Denver meeting will go down the echoes of homeopathic time as the one most deeply connected with the Hahnemann monument fund. And when that monument is referred to it will be in connection with the name of Dr. J. H. McClelland of Pittsburg, the father of the plan.

—From *Printer's Ink*: In Texas the following was posted in a vacant lot: "Notis! If eny man's or women's cows or oxun gits onto this here lot his or her

tale will be cut off, as the case may be," and in Massachusetts was the following: "Any person ketched on these grounds, or cows, or wimin will be liabul to fine itself in a skrape.—Yours truly, J. S. BRIGGS."

—The autopsy on President Carnot revealed that the wound was situated immediately below the false ribs on the right side, three centimeters from the xiphoid cartilage. It measured twenty to twenty-five mm., and the knife had cut completely through the corresponding costal cartilage. The dagger penetrated the left lobe of the liver, about five or six millimeters from the suspensory ligament. It passed from left to right, and from above downward, wounding the portal vein in two places; the track of the wound in the interior of the liver measured eleven to twelve centimeters.

—During a *coeliotomy*, if the surgeon desires to know which end of the intestine is on the stomach side, it can be decided by touching the peritoneal coat of intestine with a crystal of carbonate of sodium, the effect being to cause contraction in the direction of the stomach.

—When the cooking at a man's house is so poor that he can't eat, his wife pays a dollar for a bottle of medicine to give him an appetite.

—"Stagger's baby takes after its papa."

"Indeed!"

"Yes. They are raising it on the bottle."

—"I don't know what I shall do next," said the anxious mother, referring to her little boy. "I have been feeding him on all the new patent health foods I could hear of, and yet he gets thinner and thinner every day." The doctor. "H'm! Desperate cases require desperate remedies. Try him on meat and potatoes."

—The faculty of the Southwestern Homeopathic College at Louisville, Ky., are very happy over the unexpected success of their first year. They had more than twenty-five students, and have the promise of thirty more, making fifty-five in all next year. At their first commencement the house was crowded, and the school is an undoubted success.

—For thirty years I have used Syrup of the Hypophosphites and Churchill's formula, since its introduction to the American market through Dr. McArthur. It is certainly one of the best, if not the best, I have known in the practice of medicine.

It is a remarkably well-blended combination, and gives satisfaction to the patient and success to the practitioner.—HENRY E. DWIGHT, M. D., Philadelphia, June 16, 1894.

—The hammock invalid folding bed is a new and long needed invention. It is truly an invalid's bed in every particular. Its movements are so simple that anyone can operate it; even a child can easily care for a helpless patient, lifting him entirely from the bed, raising or lowering the head or feet separately, or turning him by raising either side of the hammock frame. All of these various changes are effected by an easy adjustment of the pulley-cords and a few revolutions of the crank.

—J. E. Prichard, M. D., Baltimore, says: Aletis cordial I think a most excellent remedy, and have used it in ten cases of suppressed menstruation, in all of which with best results.

—V. R. Warner & Co., Philadelphia, will furnish gratis, for extreme cases, *Ingluvin*, to the address of any physician who may have a case of marasmus, cholera infantum, or sickness in gestation, for which it is claimed to be a specific.

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The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 15, 1894.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

A PROPOS of the intimation conveyed by the *Medical Century*, of recent date, of the possibility of another medical school being founded in Baltimore, we are reminded that something of the same ilk is said to be contemplated in Cleveland. The matter has not yet sufficiently crystallized to give it absolute form, but the following paragraphs include some of the ideas regnant among the possible incorporators, and may be the means, if published in this journal, of giving the Baltimore people a few progressive ideas.

BECAUSE of the pernicious example of heaped-up and running-over success attendant upon a former venture in the doctor-making business, it is rumored that several of the unprofessed doctors of the new half-and-half variety, residing in Cleveland and immediate vicinity, have held an indignation meeting, and are now contemplating the placing of advertisements requesting sealed proposals for a site of real estate, in a sufficiently disreputable neighborhood to preclude its use for any further business or residence purpose, so as to be available, by reason of its "Tenderloin" denizens, for furnishing abundant and characteristic clinics for a modern medical museum; it must abut upon hospital property, and be as near as possible to a series of tumble-down, cheap lodging-houses, and—and—other kinds of houses. This is to be a purely philanthropic move, not so much, perhaps, in the interests of the dear public or the profession as it is for the doctors, who have tired of longer remaining in unmerited obscurity as private physicians, when so

many men, and one or two women, with no more of ability or reputation than themselves are basking in the full glare and glory of the added business coming to them from being full-fledged professors in a medical menagerie.

THE more colleges the more doctors; the more doctors—of this half-and-half school—the more work for the specialists; and several of these expectant professors are specialists. This will not be a "sun-down" school. Not by any means. It will be run in broad day-light, whenever the professors in charge (after the newness has a little rubbed off) can spare the time from chasing the mighty dollar. It is not to be a quack concern either. It will be duly incorporated under the laws of the State, like any other manufacturing company. It will not belong to any particular school of medicine. It will be above any such narrowing sectarianisms. This is to be a liberal concern, and will belong, lock, stock, and barrel, to the stockholders who own the shares, and will be run for the money there is in it. It will not be a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, nor of the American Medical Association, nor of any other supreme governing body of the United States. It will be its own regulator and mentor.

IT will find students for its benches by adopting the progressive ideas of the commercial traveller—by going after 'em and showing to them how many brilliant operations can be done by our professors in twenty-four hours, standard time, at \$250 a clip. Graduates will issue

from its portals [port-holes?] who will give their solemn alfred david to some one or more of the professors that, if permitted to pass, they will emigrate to Indiana or to some other seaport town to practice, and never, no, never, come back again to Cleveland. This new school will be under the especial dispensation of the Y. M. C. A., as well as the several and respective churches of this city, and the students will be told off to lead the weekly prayer meetings and love feasts, when they are not necessarily employed in collecting the professor's bad debts, or doing his obstetric cases for him, gratis. This half-and-half school will pretend to require a preliminary examination in Latin, algebra, and physics, when there will not be a single professor on that staff who can membership with this committee by reason of his dire ignorance. This pretense will be kept up only for a year or two. After that it is expected that the college will be strong enough to run its own business, without caring for the rules of arbitrary organizations.

* *

THIS new college is to be a manuscript-reading school, and for several reasons. First, that the students will then be sure of getting the very latest ideas extant in the text-books, and not be burdened with the individual and egotistical experiences of the professors; again, because the professors, being selected to fill a vacancy in the faculty, and not the vacancy selecting the professor, it might prove inconvenient to have lectures given extemporaneously on a subject not familiar to the professor; and, still again, because in the absence of the professor his assistant may read his manuscript for him in a full and orotund voice, pausing in the manuscript wherever the soil of countless thumbings shows that a break has always been made—in the classic papyrus—to let the students catch up with the reader, and, finally, because a good series of lectures may nowadays be purchased outright from some emeritus professor, or may be hired to be written by any clever recent graduate. This will do away with all uncertainty on this score, and makes it possible to always have a professor at hand

in case of resignation, failure to pay his assessments, or death.

AS the student will be a mere incident in this college, and permitted to attend only that a suitable dividend may be earned for the stockholders' shares, and in order, further, to give the professors a chance to be renowned, they will not be permitted to quiz the faculty at any time, nor question in private their ability to teach anything from Greek to celestial mechanics, if the said teachers are given twenty-four hours' opportunity to consult a nearby library. Obedience to orders will be rigidly exacted; all freedom of speech or conduct prohibited on the part of students, in order not to disturb the serenity of the professor in his elocutionary exercise. Any student who dares think for himself will be cautioned in open class that there will be a day of reckoning before the close of the semester when he will need that particular professor's signature to his dip. In order to reward certain pet students, the specialist professors will appoint their immediate private students to do the bandaging and chloroforming and assisting about the operations to the exclusion of every other student. This will be permitted in order to have the work done by an expert. These pet students may then undersell their knowledge in private to the less favored ones.

* *

ONE of the articles of incorporation will be that no other school will be permitted to swallow it up, however much the unprofessed profession of the city or State may desire to have it done, nor will it amalgamate with any other so long as there are students enough to pay the rent of the disreputable quarters and the salary of the janitor. This school, it is to be borne in mind, is strictly for the good of the stockholders; there must, therefore, be a reasonable dividend paid annually on the stock, even if the individual professors have to go down into their little silk stocking to make up that dividend. Hence, the more students each professor and his walking delegates bring into this college, the less liability there will be of having to be assessed for the great and glorious privilege of being a

professor in a medical college. As it is to be a progressive, business-like school, a *fin de siècle* school, a school that is to be in touch with all forms of surgical teaching, and especially noted—not for its dead and hazy materia medica and antique practice—but for its numbers of brilliant operations, it will be called the CO-OPERATIVE COLLEGE OF CLEVER CHIRUGEONS, with a flag of suitable color and device; this latter, it is now believed, will be a field of black quartered in white, alternate quarters containing the emblems of mortality, the skull and bones (those fit emblems of the doctoring business), and the remaining quarters will bear imitations in silver of the American dollar. For a college yell a committee is now practicing on the following combination, with an avowed inclination for its adoption, namely:

“Raw head, bloody bones,
Money paid in hand;
That makes the mare go,
Homeopathy be ——!”

with a decided “bearing down” on the ultimate word.

Materia Medica Miscellany.

Hydrastinine IN INTESTINAL HEMORRHAGE.—Since hydrastinine was introduced to my notice, says Dr. Edwin A. Neatby (London Hom. Hosp. Reports), in the beginning of the current year by my colleague Dr. Burford, I have made an extensive trial of its virtues. My experience has been as encouraging and satisfactory as the empirical use of any drug can be expected to afford.

One case, briefly stated, will well illustrate two of the spheres of usefulness of the drug. S. H., aged twenty-seven, came to the out-patient department of this hospital at the end of September, 1892. For two years she had suffered from “bleeding from the bowels and slime in the motions,” as she herself expressed it. This hemor-

rhage, sometimes considerable, occurred whenever the bowels acted; the motions were constipated and coated with the mucus alluded to. The patient suffered from dysmenorrhea, coming on with the outset of menstruation, which was scanty; with bearing down, and with frequent micturition during the day. There was no chest disease; the uterus was in the normal anteverted position; there were no abnormalities detected in any of the pelvic organs, the rectum being clear as far as the finger could reach. Hamamelis prescribed by the house physician, and thlaspi bursa past., by myself, were without effect. Hydrastinine hydrochlorate was then exhibited, and in a week improvement all round had resulted. In a month's time she returned to her home and the country almost well. The last period had been much freer from pain, the mucus had gone, and only slight hemorrhage remained.

Hydrastinine IN MUCORRHŒA.—Hemorrhage, then, especially from a mucous surface, is one of the conditions for which this drug may be borne in mind. Mucous secretion, and excessive secretion from the glandular structure of mucous membranes, form a field of action of this substance, *e. g.*, diarrhea, leucorrhœa, and increased mucous secretion from the bowel. In all these conditions I have had many successes with hydrastinine, and a few failures. I have used it chiefly in sub-acute and chronic cases. In rhinitis and pharyngitis, with excessive and sticky secretion, it has done much good. In one case of chronic gleet much benefit followed its use. In bronchorrhœa, too, it is occasionally useful. Its action, as far as my observation goes, is limited to these excessive discharges. Concomitant symptoms or conditions, unless dependent on the discharges, are not removed by it. I have used hydrastinine (obtained from Merck

of Darmstadt) in the third decimal and second decimal triturations, and believe the latter (2x) to be more efficacious.—Neatby.

Croton tig. IN CUTANEOUS DISEASES AND FEBRILE CONDITIONS.—Dr. Price states in the *So. Jour. of Hom.* that from the symptomatology no very definite indications for croton can be drawn in skin troubles; we know, however, that the drug will produce an eruption that vesiculates and finally desquamates, and that the drug will also produce a sensation of great irritation all over the body. These meager facts, together with the well-known power of croton to produce local irritation and even pustulation, render legitimate its use in eruptive diseases, including local effects of rhus tox. Croton may also be thought of in eczema. In febrile conditions the patient has a slight chill, or more probably there is merely a sensation of general coldness; a sensation of increased heat of body presents, and finally perspiration. Of what this febrile condition may be the precursor we have no positive data; but possibly intermittent fever may here find its similitum, particularly if the attacks be of a variety involving the digestive organs.

Bryonia IN ITS GENERAL SPHERE.—Dr. Charles Horace Evans sums up the general value of bryonia in the following lines. It is suitable for persons of a choleric temperament and bilious tendency, having dark hair and firm, fleshy fiber. In bilious and gastric complaints. Old women accustomed to taking alcohol. Diseases of children where the child cannot bear to be moved, as least movement greatly increases its suffering. Ailments arising from anger, vexation, or other conditions, with chilliness and coldness of body. "Colds," with a feeling as if the body had been pounded all over. Patient has sensation when in

bed as if he were sinking deep down. Complaints arising or aggravated when warm weather sets in after a succession of cold days. Diseases caused by cold drinks in warm weather. Ailments following suppressions of the measles or scarlet eruptions. Inflammations of serous membranes that have advanced to stage of effusion. Dropsical swellings increase during the day and diminish during the night. Anasarca and ascites. Suppuration of cellular tissue. In acute abscess, promoting absorption of pus. Scrofulous complaints. Swelling and induration of glands. Patient feels very weak, especially in morning when walking in open air. Desires to lie down and remain quiet, and is relieved by so doing. Every spot in body painful to pressure; patient feels worse in morning. Rheumatic, drawing pains in various parts of the body. Rheumatism, muscular and articular. Rheumatic diathesis. Rheumatism extending from one joint to another. Stitching, tearing pains, aggravated by motion, relieved by rest, and worse at night. Pains are aggravated by motion and relieved by rest. Sprains or accidental twisting of trunk of body. Stitching or tearing pains and aggravation of all symptoms by motion, with partial or entire relief during rest, are characteristic features of this remedy.

Hydrastinine IN MENORRHAGIA.—Mrs. B., aged twenty-nine, has had one child, is of fair complexion, emotional, but apparently well nourished; complains that she bleeds too much at the period, and that it continues too long; there exists also weakness and depression and much leucorrhœa at intervals. There is headache on vertex of a lifting character, an exhausted look in the face, the appetite is poor and fanciful, and she is very irritable. A seeming pulsatilla case. Hydrastine liq., 1-drop dose *ter die*, was given. Within a month

all had changed, the bleeding had diminished to normal, appetite and spirits good, headache gone, and so the case remains, with no further medicine required. These two cases show the power of the remedy but not its scope, for sometimes it seems to control the bleeding from fibroids, sometimes it does not. In carcinoma its action is also variable.—Edmund Alleyn Cook.

VALUE OF THE Hydrastis Alkaloids IN METRORRHAGIA.—Hom. Hospital Reports, London.—Mrs. P., aged forty-one, has had two healthy children, but with the birth of the last, some three years ago, there occurred some degree of flooding, and the uterus never became properly involuted. There existed in June this year a subinvoluted uterus, marked sacral pain relieved by pressure outwardly applied, but increased by the backward pressure of the finger in the vagina; the period lasted three weeks with an interval of a week only, the greater part of the month was thus spent in menstruating. There was also much weakness, melancholy, and distress. She was given 2-drop doses of hydrastin (white alkaloid) solution three times daily. In three days the flow ceased and did not return till the end of the month, and then lasted seven days; it was not excessive, and the patient was stouter and stronger; but she complained of an intense, persistent headache, with inability to bear the slightest noise or contradiction; the least opposition provoked her to violence, and naturally she was a placid, quiet woman. "I know it is the medicine," said she, "for when I leave it off I am quite different, quite myself." I reduced the dose to a half drop with the happiest results; and although the remedy has been discontinued some months, and she has nursed a child through scarlet fever and had other troubles, there is no return of unhealthy bleeding.

Causticum 6x IN FACIAL DIPLEGIA.—The Clinic.—William H., æt. sixty-two, layer of carpets. About the middle of October, 1893, he became very much constipated and commenced to suffer considerable abdominal colic. One month later his face began to feel "stiff," and he was unable to whistle sufficiently to call the newsboy, as had been his wont. Soon the lips became paralyzed, and the corners of the mouth began to droop, compelling him to use the hand in approximating them and to lie on his back while eating. While masticating, the food would collect between the teeth and cheeks, forcing him to extricate it with the fingers. Was also unable to close the eyelids, and the tears would overflow on the cheeks. Eyes were much inflamed at that time. Tongue motions were somewhat, though not seriously, impaired; deglutition and the sense of taste remaining normal. Incidentally he has now been given clinical attendance for one month, receiving causticum 6x, and has recovered sufficiently to resume his work.

In discussing the case Professor Smith called attention to the absolute necessity in this case for understanding pathology, anatomy, and physiology. Upon these elementary essentials depends the evolution of the logical mind in medicine. The symptoms as detailed above bespeak loss of function dependent upon some nerve derangement; but if motor or sensory, or both, we could not so readily affirm. Then Professor Smith reasons the case out in a very interesting and instructive manner. "What is the nature of the lesion? This man lays carpets, constantly holding tacks in his mouth, and that more frequently of the tin variety into whose composition enters lead, so we need go no further, for we have a toxic neuritis of each facial nerve extending to and including that point of the facial nerve at which the lin-

gual filaments are given off." As a result there is Bell's palsy, "which latter method of naming disease appears to us scarcely less egotistical than idiotic."

Varicocele: New Way of Tying the Veins.—In operating on a patient for varicocele, Mr. Macready employed a method for ligaturing the veins which has been suggested by Dr. Malcolm, the anæsthetist of the hospital. The operation was performed by an incision just above the external ring, going up toward the internal ring. Mr. Macready next isolated the vas, which was held out of the way, and then freed the enlarged vein; this was then held up in the form of an inverted V, a loop of silk was passed under the V, then (after being opened) over the instrument holding up the V, and down each side of it; one free end of the silk being next passed through the loop, and both free ends securely tied, thus forming the Staffordshire knot; the portion of veins above the ligature forming the apex of the V was then cut off, and the whole wound closed. By this method the cut ends of the veins are securely attached without further ligature. The advantages claimed for this process are that one ligature and one knot are used instead of the two ligatures and the three knots of the ordinary method of ligaturing the veins in two places, cutting away the intermediate portion, and tying the two ligatures; also that the testicle is well and thoroughly drawn up.

The Use of Glycerine in Hepatic Colic.—L'Union Médicale for May 8, 1894, states that Ferrand reports the favorable results obtained by him in the treatment of hepatic colic by glycerine. The glycerine is administered by the stomach, and he believes is rapidly taken to the hepatic vessels. He believes it exercises a distinct cholagogue influence and tends to prevent hepatic colic. Should an attack of colic

appear, a relatively large dose—namely, from one-half to 1 ounce of glycerine—should be administered. Ordinarily 1 to 3 drams of glycerine each day, taken with some alkaline water, is quite sufficient to prevent future attacks.

A New Method of Using Cocaine for Local Anæsthesia.—Krogus (Centralbl. f. Chir., No. 11, 1894) describes a new method of producing cocaine analgesia, which is based on the fact that when a solution of this agent is injected into the subcutaneous tissue near to a nerve-trunk it causes loss of sensation over a large zone corresponding to the peripheral distribution of this nerve. In order to reach the selected nerve-trunk with certainty, and to apply the cocaine to several of its branches at the same time, the author, in injecting the subcutaneous tissue, passes his needle across the long axis of the limb, and, as the needle is thrust along, the solution is gradually discharged. An injection made in this way across the root of a finger will, in the course of ten minutes, result in analgesia of the whole digit—not of the skin only, but also of the tendons, the periosteum, and all the deep structures. If one or two injections be made transversely near the wrist, a considerable extent of the palm of the hand may be thus rendered analgesic. The sensibility of the ulnar side of the hand, as far as the roots of the last two fingers, may, it is stated, be abolished by injecting a solution of cocaine over the ulnar nerve at the back of the elbow. By injecting over both supraorbital notches, analgesia may be produced in the whole of the middle portion of the forehead. The analgesia caused by this method of using cocaine attains its greatest intensity and extent from five to ten minutes after the injection, and is maintained for a quarter of an hour or even longer. The author injects only a weak

(two per cent.) solution of cocaine, and keeps the patient recumbent for at least a quarter of an hour after the operation. This method has been practiced with success at Helsingfors in two hundred minor operations, such as amputation of the fingers and toes, excision of palmar fascia, and phimosis.

ARTIFICIAL PERFORATION OF THE TYMPANIC MEMBRANE PRODUCED AND MAINTAINED BY CHROMIC ACID AND THE BICHROMATE OF POTASH.

HOWARD P. BELLOW, M. D., Boston.

IF any one thing more than another is thoroughly understood by aurists, it is the difficulty of maintaining an artificial perforation in the tympanic membrane. And so far as any one case can illustrate this difficulty to the fullest extent, I believe the one I am about to report will be conclusive. During a more or less irregular course of treatment, which covered a space of two years and two months, I perforated this drumhead artificially nineteen times—eight by plain linear incision, five by electro-cautery, and six by chromic acid—and the average time which each perforation could be maintained was less than thirty-nine days, in each case absolute healing and closure resulting. Finally, after the tendency and ability of this particular drumhead to repair itself had been thus unmistakably demonstrated, the use of a bichromate of potash solution in conjunction with the previously used chromic acid, produced at once, on the first trial, a perforation which without further treatment has remained permanent for ten months, exhibits not the slightest tendency to close, and presents all the features of an old natural perforation. Certainly this case is sufficiently remarkable to merit report somewhat in detail,

and the more so since the method employed is strictly original, so far as I know or have been able to ascertain.

The patient, an unmarried lady about thirty-five years of age, came to my office May 2, 1891. Her constitution was markedly scrofulous, her general health poor, and for years a chronic bronchial cough, with excessive heavy expectoration, had been almost constant. The right ear had long been affected, but without pain, discharge, or tinnitus. My watch, which should be heard forty inches distant, was heard only upon contact. The fork was heard best by bone conduction. The appearance of the drumhead was most peculiar. The upper portion of each superior quadrant was free and translucent and the short process of the malleus was distinct; but from an oblique line drawn shortly below the short process down to the inferior border of the membrane the whole surface bulged outward in a marked degree, was dry, hard, and opaque, and presented a strong yellowish color. There was no doubt whatever about the condition present, and I made at once a free linear incision in the posterior inferior quadrant, and blew out with the air-bag a considerable mass of thick yellow mucus, which was so gummy and tenacious that it looked almost like partially liquified caoutchouc. By this procedure the hearing distance was increased to two inches.

The subsequent history of this case for several months can be very much condensed. The mucus continued to accumulate, and for the most part presented the same tenacious character as at first, so that I frequently seized it with ring forceps and drew it out through a perforation in long elastic strings, as the readiest mode of extracting it. The drumhead healed time and again, so that there was no trace visible of any previous opening. The

plain linear incision was repeated on May 19, June 30, October 6 and 16, 1891; also on February 4 and 10, 1892. The last healing was so rapid that on March 7 I burned a hole with the galvano-cautery. On April 12 this was found healed, and I burned two holes a short distance apart. April 28 these were both closed, and I tried a large crucial incision. May 19 that was united, and I again cauterized two holes, larger than before. June 20 I made a long sweeping incision. October 6 I again tried the electro-cautery, but on the 14th the membrane was healed, more promptly than ever. Then, for the first time, I had recourse to chromic acid; having no knowledge of any precedent whatever in its use for the purpose, but hoping that the edge of the perforation thus made might lose something of its vitality. A very small crystal of the acid was carefully fused upon the end of an applicator, the whole being hardly more than half the size of a pin-head. This was slightly moistened and held firmly but gently against the surface of the distended drum-head, a short distance below the umbo. In a few seconds a perforation was produced which was nearly the size of a pin-head, with a whitened edge which I expected to slough further. At this point I neutralized the spot with an alkaline solution, and proceeded to evacuate the mucus as upon previous occasions. The local inflammatory reaction was slight, though the pain at the time of operation was rather severe. The slough was considerable, so that the resulting perforation was four or five times as large as the original aperture. The edge looked round and firm, and the first healing was so tardy that I gathered considerable encouragement. Later the healing progressed rapidly, however, and on November 21 I found the membrane again intact. That

day I repeated the chromic acid experiment, and again December 22, 1892, and on April 5, May 5, and May 22, 1893. June 5 I found the round perforation made by the acid showing the same disposition to heal as before and, in hope of hardening its edge and checking its growth, I held in contact with it for some seconds a rather soft round pledget of absorbent cotton moistened with a saturated aqueous solution of the bichromate of potash. June 12 the perforation showed no tendency to heal, and no application of any sort was made. June 19 the perforation seemed to be growing smaller, and I touched the edge all around lightly with chromic acid to increase its size. June 28 the perforation was round and clean and again enlarged, its diameter being about 4 mm. The edge was treated the second time with the bichromate solution as before. On the 5th and 13th of July the same course was pursued and the perforation showed no further indication of activity in any way, though the thick tough mucus continued to be secreted as before. The visits of my patient then suddenly ceased, and I was left in doubt as to the final outcome of the treatment until—after a lapse of ten months, on May 10, 1894—she again presented herself to express her satisfaction with the result which had been attained. I found the perforation of undiminished size, about 4 mm. in diameter, with a round firm edge, and exhibiting in every way an appearance of absolute permanency. Had the bichromate solution been used in the same manner upon the edge of a fresh perforation made by means of the galvano-cautery, it is quite probable that the same end would have been reached.

All my efforts at checking or changing the character of the mucous secretion (which I have not detailed in this report)

I found to have been totally without avail. There was never any discharge from the ear in the common sense of the term, that is, never any external appearance of the secretion, but the same tenacious, gummy mucus was constantly forming within. This, the patient, as soon as the perforation was fairly established, was able to dispose of for herself, blowing it by the Valsalvian method from the middle ear into the external canal and thence stringing it out upon a cotton-wound toothpick.

As to the hearing, during the two years and two months preceding the permanent establishment of the perforation the average hearing distance for my 40-inch watch, after cleansing and inflation, was 2.35 inches. At the time of the last visit, on May 10, the distance, after removing the mucus, and inflating, was 18 inches. The ear remained, as at first, entirely free from tinnitus.

In presenting this report I realize fully that it is but a single case, and that the method here detailed may not be at all successful when applied to another case in which the tympanic cavity is empty, instead of being filled with an accumulation of resistant mucus, and the tympanic membrane retracted, instead of bulging strongly outward over more than one-half its area; but, however that may be, the results attained in this particular case and condition are certainly unique.

THE PREPARATION AND CARE OF LIGATURES.

By HOWARD CRUTCHER, M. D., Chicago.

LIGATURES are, in a sense, the most important of all surgical instruments, yet it is true that they receive far less attention than knives and scissors. The knife passes through tissue and is laid aside; the ligature encircles a blood-

vessel, brings together the divided structures and becomes, for a time, a part of the patient. It is therefore of vital importance that the quality and the character of our ligatures be above the taint of suspicion.

For a long time I have made the matter of ligatures a close study, have given it a great deal of thought, and have experimented quite extensively to determine the accuracy of my conclusions.

It is not my intention to burden the reader with a wearisome narration of experimental work: conclusions are what are demanded to-day. One illustration, however, may not be inappropriate. Last year, in order to demonstrate the fact of its general inferiority, I procured several dozen jars of catgut, wound upon glass spools and preserved in various solutions, a form of preparation with which all are familiar. The spools were removed from the jars and the gut tested by ordinary methods. At least a third of it was utterly unfit for use by reason of its lack of strength, and much of the remainder was so questionable as to throw suspicion upon the entire lot. In some jars the smaller strands would snap almost without resistance; in others the medium was worthless, and in some the large sized was below standard strength.

But, aside from considerations of strength, it is out of the question to assume that commercial packages are prepared with that scrupulous and unrelenting vigilance that we ourselves employ. The fact is freely admitted by reputable dealers that catgut is notoriously unreliable; that it is prepared in vast quantities (by wholesale, so to speak), and that some worthless gut must be taken for granted. This is not a very cheering view to take, when we reflect that *every* ligature we use *must* be absolutely aseptic beyond the shadow of

doubt. If I suspected a single ligature among my collection I would at once condemn the last one of them without a moment's hesitation.

Catgut will, in time, be used almost universally, but not until surgeons prepare it with their own hands. I prepare my own as follows :

Select a good quality of raw gut, assort it as to sizes, and test it by traction. The smallest size should withstand at least five pounds pressure without snapping. Before touching the gut the hands must be thoroughly scrubbed and nothing unclean must be touched when once the task is begun.

Procure three-ounce, large-mouthed bottles of fine quality ; free them of gross dirt and equip them with rubber stoppers. Into a clean, bright tin pail put a two per cent. watery bicarbonate of soda solution and boil for twenty minutes. The solution is then ready for the reception of bottles and stoppers. Boil for one hour. Remove with aseptic dressing forceps. Wind the catgut, according to size, upon hard rubber spools. Place these spools into the bottles, fill nearly to the tops with *absolute* alcohol, place the stoppers over the tops loosely, put the bottles in a shallow pan, surround them nearly to their necks with soda solution and boil for one hour. At that time the alcohol will be nearly exhausted. Refill with absolute alcohol, wait twenty-four hours, and boil as before one hour. Then refill with absolute alcohol, cork tightly, and preserve for use. This method assures a plain aseptic gut that will hold five days.

Cromic gut, which will hold from fourteen to eighteen days, is prepared as follows :

Prepare the plain gut as directed above.

Dissolve 15 grains of bichromate of potassium in 2 ounces of distilled water ;

add absolute alcohol sufficient to make one pint. Immerse the plain gut in this solution, allow it to remain twenty-four hours, remove with aseptic forceps, and preserve in absolute alcohol.

Silk may be prepared as follows :

After preparation of the hands and apparatus, wind upon glass on hard rubber spools. Boil in soda solution twenty minutes. Transfer to absolute alcohol and boil one hour. Refill bottle and preserve as above.

It is wholly unnecessary to say that absolute asepsis must be observed throughout. The bottles, the corks, the spools must all be sterilized : the hands must be surgically clean, and nothing must taint the ligatures from the time they leave their box until they are safely lodged in the preserving fluid. The jar in which the bichromate solution is prepared must be boiled in soda solution and kept perfectly sterile.

The proper preparation of surgical ligatures requires infinite patience and care, but the results obtained from their use are so gratifying that nothing else is worth considering. Many are the skillful operations that have resulted in failure solely because the ligatures used were improperly prepared.

A SUGGESTION.

By JOHN MILLER, M. D., Minneapolis, Kan.

WHAT method of studying the materia medica would you consider the most profitable to the student or the busy doctor ?

This is a question which has gone the rounds from the American Institute of Homeopathy to the different State and county societies, and is a question that is discussed and unsettled as it was a decade ago ; it would probably bring forth as

many different ideas or methods as there are members of the profession.

It has been said that the first lessons well learned in the rules and principles of study are never forgotten. Why? Because their application is a positive necessity in order to work or demonstrate the problem.

Have we such a rule in the study of *materia medica*?

This can be answered in the affirmative and negative. One selects a few keynotes or leading characteristics of a drug, then compares their analogues and acts upon the totality.

How is this accomplished? By the grouping of symptoms of each drug.

Is it best to continue this method for the future doctor or the present one? No. Why? Because in carrying out this method without individualizing each drug, we but skin over the surface.

The pathologist is not satisfied with a mere surface of cause and effect; he brings to his aid every means from the microscope to chemical analysis in order to discover the abnormal conditions.

So is the study, *materia medica*. We must dig deeper into cause and effect, both curative and toxical: how drugs cure, or how do they kill; what is their action upon the nervous system. If this be true, then adopt a method based upon the nervous system as the first principle to be followed, and not from the recital of symptoms from memory, which is altogether too superficial.

There are first principles which must be understood, and these are the knowledge of the drug's sphere of action on the brain and nervous systems, including the motor, sensory, and sympathetic nerves, and their distribution to the various organs of the body.

I would have the teacher of *materia medica* take up the first remedy of the polychrest, demonstrate its sphere of action

by the aid of physiological charts of the brain and nervous systems, with additional drawings and outlines on the blackboards, showing that this is a cerebro-spinal nervous remedy; that it presides over the action of the heart, arteries, capillaries, and venous circulation; and also upon the different tissues and membranes. Also explain what portion of the spinal cord is affected, thus tracing the nerves which supply their respective organs to the centers of localization in the brain.

This would be very slow compared with our present method, but when mastered the student and doctor would be better prepared to sum up the totality of symptoms upon a logical basis, than from a mere act of memory.

To acquire this we should have a special department or school in *materia medica*, consisting of not less than ten to ninety days sessions, to be held twice or three times a year.

The teacher should give his *whole* time during that period and be paid for his services.

There should be not less than two lectures a day, from one to two hours each, with an hour's general quiz after each lecture. The method that is taught upon anatomical, physiological, and pathological basis and provings is the most profitable.

It is our knowledge of the system in normal and abnormal conditions that brings up the picture of the similar both mentally and physically, as is most clearly instanced in the mental condition of the insane. Does it not bring us to the study of a diseased brain as much as a diseased condition of the stomach? It would seem therefore that our whole dependence is built upon a knowledge of the nervous system and its reflexes. Why not, then, place its study side by side with *materia medica* or as its basis?

OUR PORTRAITS.



H. H. JEWELL, M. D.,
Nashua, N. H.

(Surgeon of the Second Regiment, New Hampshire
National Guard.)



R. E. MILLER, M. D.,
Oxford, N. Y.

(Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, 1861.)

ANTISEPTICS IN EUROPE.

DR. C. N. HART of Denver says: I spent considerable time and money in the greatest clinics in Europe, of the world, in fact, to become familiar with the different technique and method of operating, dressing, etc., and I gained many valuable points. I received many kindnesses, but I observed that their latest treatment, in London, Amsterdam, Vienna, Berlin, and Paris, produced the same effect that some opiates and drastics do here, viz., pull the patient down and insult nature, while with our remedies we see the most dangerous symptoms disappear. Did they all do this way? No! Mr. Bantock, of the Good Samaritan hospital, London (considered on his side of the Atlantic greater even than Tait), whose loss in the last four hundred laparotomies has been only four per cent.,

uses no antiseptics and gives no medicine. When I told him at the start that I was a homeopathic surgeon, he replied, "It makes no difference to me; we as surgeons pride ourselves on our knowledge of anatomy and ignorance of medicine—it is nasty stuff."

RUB THE OTHER EYE.

NINE persons out of every ten, says the *Medical Summary*, with a cinder or any foreign substance in the eye, will instantly begin to rub the eye with one hand while hunting for their handkerchief with the other. They may and sometimes do remove the offending cinder, but more frequently they rub until the eye becomes inflamed, bind a handkerchief round the head, and go to bed. This is all wrong. The better way is not to rub the eye with

the cinder in it at all, but rub the other eye as vigorously as you like. I have tried it many times and have advised many others, and have never known it to fail in one instance, unless it was something sharp, as a piece of steel, or something that cut into the ball and required an operation to remove it.

DR. E. R. MCINTYRE.

WE are glad to note from a recent daily paper the triumphant acquittal of Dr. McIntyre of Chicago from a serious charge. It seems that while attending a case of twins, associated with fibroids and encompassed by other difficulties, in all of which emergencies Dr. McIntyre employed his best knowledge, the patient died. The family, being of the lower class, called in the coroner. This worthy Dogberry held a *post-mortem*, and upon its disclosures ordered the arrest of the doctor. After being restrained of his liberty for more than a week, the profession having meanwhile rallied to his support, Dr. McIntyre was given a hearing on a habeas corpus proceeding.

After hearing a mass of testimony which occupied the court more than three hours, Judge Sears said :

I have permitted the evidence in this case to proceed as far as it has for two reasons :

One to justify the State's attorney in dropping the case ; and second, that the defendant might be justly vindicated.

The only question for this court to determine here, is whether there has been a showing or probable ground for thinking that the defendant has been guilty of criminal carelessness. It is not a question of whether under the circumstances that existed there he did the very best thing that might have been done by the best surgeons in the world under the most favorable circumstances, but whether he did that which an ordinary skillful practitioner would do under the circumstances.

If a physician is to be held criminally liable for not exercising the highest possible skill in his profession in each emergency, I imagine the medical profession would stop business right away.

The evidence here shows, or at least fails to show, that there was either a lack of skill or a lack of care

on the part of defendant, or that there was any material difference in his treatment of the case from that of any ordinary skillful physician under such circumstances.

I do not think a grand jury would indict. I am sure a petit jury would not convict, and I know that a court would not permit sentence to be pronounced on the defendant in a case like this.

The order will be, the prisoner is discharged.

HERNIA CURED.

THE case is reported in *Medical Brief* of a man who was cured of hernia of long standing by being kicked by a colt. Happy thought. And now why not have everyone kicked while young in order to prevent, by the resultant adhesive inflammation, possible abdominal giving way in the future? This is an age of progressive methods. It is possible, however, that some timid patients might object, from fear of meeting the fate of that bright young man who, according to his epitaph, "died peaceable and respected, by the kick of a colt in his bowels."

THE PROPER PLACE FOR THE ORGANON.

DR. T. C. DUNCAN of Chicago, in speaking recently of Dr. T. P. Wilson's paper on the Organon, read at Denver, said : I am deeply interested in this subject of the Organon for the simple reason that we have a revival of an attempt by the professors of different faculties for the Organon to be taught in the colleges. The chief trouble seems to be to place the Organon in the proper place, whether in materia medica or theory and practice. Ninety-nine out of every hundred of the homeopathic professors would class it in materia medica, and I think that is one reason why it is not understood better and has not received more attention from the members of the profession. There is a great deal of reiteration which could be expressed in much fewer pages, and it seems to me that for the benefit of the members of the pro-

fession there should be written an epitome for first course students. We have had a variety of Organons, as you know, and there is quite a controversy which is the correct one. As I understand it, it is the principles of homeopathic therapeutics. When I use the word "therapeutics," I mean practice of medicine; I do not mean materia medica at all. Therapeutics is a distinct science. I think if we could separate these two ideas, that the study of medicine is one science just as much as the study of disease is a science, then make a place and recognize that therapeutics is separate and distinct, that there would not be so much confusion. The Organon is practically a stepping-stone to homeopathic therapeutics.

THE USE OF COCAINE IN SMALL-POX.

DR. SAMAYOA, (*La Escuela de Medicina de Guatemala; Pacific Med.*, September, 1893), after using this alkaloid in several cases of small-pox, states his results as follows:

1. Cocaine given continuously from the beginning can completely abort the disease.
2. If given after the eruption has appeared, it will transform the confluent or hemorrhagic forms into the discrete.
3. Sometimes when the cocaine is given from the beginning of the disease, the eruption assumes a *corneal aspect*, and the pustules collapse before the usual time.
4. Cocaine prevents suppuration, hence there is no secondary fever, and no pitting.
5. To obtain these results it is necessary to give cocaine as soon as the initial symptoms appear, *and must be continued without interruption.*
6. The best preparation is the hydrochlorate, and should be continued five or six days or even nine is necessary.

DIAGNOSTIC SYMPTOMS OF PUERPERAL FEVER.

CHILL second or third day after confinement; nausea and vomiting; fluctuating temperature 101° to 104° ; tongue large and flabby, with imprint of teeth; pulse rapid and soft; pain over uterine region; anxious countenance; tympanitic abdomen; disappearance of lochia and milk; diarrhea; profuse sweating.—*Phoebe J. B. Wait.*

FRUIT-EATING TO CURE ALL ILLS.

A NEW society of cranks has been started by a former lieutenant of the German army. His name is Wathe. He is the leader of a new "ism," and as such sailed recently from San Francisco to Honolulu. The "Fruitarians" is the name of the new society he represents, and their belief—or rather, notion—is that modern civilization is full of vanities and strange notions and greatly needs reforming. The members eat nothing but ripe fruit, eschew cooked food of any kind, and drink only water. They are to live in huts, bare of the comforts of civilization, and go naked. Ex-Lieutenant Wathe intends to buy a large tract of land in the Sandwich Islands, or perhaps a small island outright, for the purpose of founding a colony.

AN EXPENSIVE TRIFLE.

A LADY was very solicitous about her health. Every trifle made her uneasy, and the doctor was called immediately. The doctor was a skillful man, and consequently had a large practice. It was very disagreeable for him to be so often called away from his other cases for nothing, and he resolved to take an opportunity of letting the lady see this.

One day the lady observed a red spot on her hand and at once sent for the

doctor. He came, looked at her hand, and said :

"You did well to send for me early."

The lady looked alarmed and asked :

"Is it dangerous, then?"

"Certainly not," replied the doctor.

"To-morrow the spot would have disappeared and I should have lost my fee for this visit !"

EATS HIS NEWSPAPER.

AN invention worthy to be classed as "a Yankee notion" is that of the Australian confectioner who prints the daily news upon a thin paste of dough with an ink of chocolate. The customer reads, then eats the novel newspaper with his coffee.

A NEW TABLE TOPIC.

IT would not be a bad idea to circulate among a certain portion of the smart set some simple treatise on the subjects of conversation to be avoided at table. At a recent luncheon a young matron regaled the company with various methods of administering castor oil to her children, which she had tried with more or less success. However useful such information may be, her fellow-guests silently agreed that the lunch table was not the place to impart it, though no one ventured upon an open protest against the unappetizing topic.

A CONVENIENT ANTISEPTIC UNDER-SHEET IN CHILDBIRTH.

ORDINARY tarred paper, such as is used in building, makes a very efficient protection in childbirth, etc., as an antiseptic and waterproof under-sheet. It is to be slipped under the ordinary sheet, and when its usefulness is over may be rolled up and burned, the tar aiding combustion. It is cheap and always obtain-

able. Rolled into a cornucopia, of greater or lesser size, and secured by eyelets, staples, or stitching, it is a convenient receptacle for dressings and refuse in surgical or medical cases. A small one filled with absorbent cotton or plaster or antiseptic sawdust may serve with advantage as a spit-cup in various diseases. These, like the sheet, can be easily burned.

Book Reviews.

THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE, by EDWIN M. HALE, M. D., Author of "The New Remedies," "Diseases of the Heart"; "Diseases of Women"; "The Heart and How to Take Care of It." Emeritus Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College; Member of the American Institute of Homeopathy; the Illinois Association of Homeopathic Physicians, etc., etc., etc. Chicago: Gross & Delbridge, 1894.

Dr. Hale does not profess, in his introductory page, to have written a work for the "pure" homeopath, alone; he plainly states that he has drawn "upon the experience and observation of my colleagues of all schools of practice. . . I entertain the broad belief that while the law of Similia is the chief guide in the selection of drugs, there are other methods of cure which should not be neglected. . . It is my conviction that the physician who selects his remedies in accordance with the law of Similia, and by their primary symptoms alone, narrows his therapeutic resources and deprives his patients of means of cure which it is his duty to apply." With this candid statement in mind, no reader of his latest book need feel at all alarmed about the contents of the work or of any danger it may menace to the success of pure Similia. Dr. Hale has been before the profession too long to take any step at this

late day to destroy his worth and reputation as an earnest and honest teacher of whatever special theme upon which he may be at work. He is an elaborate author, there being but few years since his active professional manhood in which he has not presented the medical profession with some new and idea-creating book. His "New Remedies," although much decried at first by the *soi-disant* purists of the school, has nevertheless been steadily growing in favor, and its remedies, the great majority of them, quietly and unostentatiously smuggled into the "regular" (homeopathic) materia medica; and many of his practical points, elaborated from the other schools of medicine, but which lay hidden, so far as the homeopath was concerned, are now common household (professional) property, and the source forgotten. Dr. Hale deserves great praise for his indefatigability, his tireless study and research, and all of which are as clearly evidenced in his present work as in any or all of his former contributions.

Dr. Hale, being an omnivorous reader, has constructed a large book built upon these excerpts, combined with his knowledge as a homeopathic physician of the more liberal school. To show his purity of motive and earnestness of purpose, he uses for a title-page motto the second paragraph of Hahnemann's Organon: "The highest aim of healing is the speedy, gentle, and permanent restitution of health, or alleviation and obliteration of disease in its entire extent, in the shortest, most reliable, and safest manner, according to clearly intelligible reasons." With that for a guiding star an author cannot go very far wrong. It is true that it may not please all classes of homeopaths, but we take it that it will reach and instruct the majority of them.

He divides his book into ten chapters, as

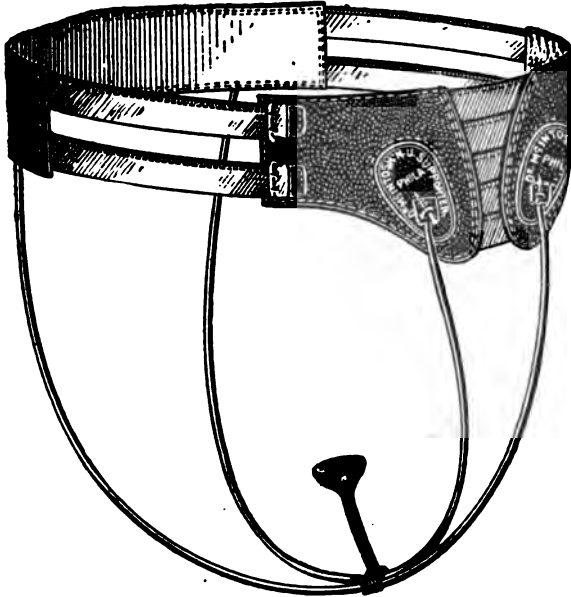
follows: Fevers; Infectious Eruptive Fevers; Specific Infectious Diseases; Constitutional Diseases; Diseases of the Respiratory System; Diseases of the Digestive System; Diseases of the Urinary System; Diseases of the Circulatory System; Diseases of the Nervous System; Intestinal Parasites. It follows very much the plan of work done by DaCosta and Osler, and other recent writers, but with the marked addition of talking to the homeopath in his own vernacular—giving him homeopathic remedies to work with. So far as we have read—and we have carefully studied his chapter on circulatory diseases, also that on nervous diseases—we are very greatly pleased with the style and painstaking of instruction everywhere visible. It must be a very stupid reader, or a willfully blind doctor who can follow in the wake of the author and not be benefited by the instruction with which each page teems. It fills a place on our shelf which had before been vacant. Raue was the only book on homeopathic practice which had been at our elbow for years, but it left us many times in the lurch, because too brief, and indefinite. We know of no good reason why Hale's "Practice of Medicine" should not become the homeopathic standard. It is well written, well divided, and well arranged. We like the book and are proud of Dr. Hale's latest work.

Globules.

—This beautiful air of Colorado is a paradise for calcaria patients, but destruction for kali patients.—*Allen*.

—The Doctors Parker, Warsaw, Ill., consisting of Dr. R. M., Donna M., and J. W. Parker, and Dr. S. E. Bennett, have taken another partner in the person of Dr. F. W. Panse. Besides this firm there are

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ENDORSED BY LEADING PHYSICIANS.

This preparation, consisting of the Extract of Beef (prepared by Baron Liebig's process), the best Brandy obtainable, soluble Citrate of Iron, Cinchona and Gentian is offered to the Medical Profession upon its own merits. It is of inestimable value in the treatment of **Debility, Convalescence from Severe Illness, Anæmia, Malarial Fever, Chlorosis, Incipient Consumption, Nervous Weakness**, and maladies requiring a Tonic and Nutrient. It is quickly absorbed by the Stomach and upper portion of the Alimentary Canal, and therefore finds its way into the circulation quite rapidly.

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ALL CASES OF GENERAL DEBILITY.

By the urgent request of several eminent members of the medical profession, I have added to each wineglassful of this preparation two grains of Soluble Citrate of Iron, and which is designated on the label, "With Iron, No. 1," while the same preparation, **Without Iron**, is designated on the label as "No. 2."

In prescribing this preparation, physicians should be particular to mention "**COLDEN'S**," viz., "**Est. Carrot Fl. Comp. (Colden's)**." A Sample of **COLDEN'S BEEF TONIC** will be sent free on application, to any physician (enclosing business card) in the United States. *Sold by druggists generally.*

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IMPORTS OF CHAMPAGNE INTO THE U. S.

From January 1 to November 1.

	—CASES.—	
	1893.	1894.
G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Extra Dry.....	60,641	61,339
Pommery & Greno.....	41,925	26,232
Muët & Chandon.....	34,272	23,553
Heidsieck & Co.....	14,072	14,307
Piper Heidsieck Sec.....	15,289	13,080
Ruinart.....	7,256	7,029
Vve. Clicquot.....	7,247	6,570
Louis Roederer.....	5,584	4,949
Geo. Goulet.....	6,390	3,052
Irroy & Co.....	5,659	2,570
Delbeck & Co.....	2,248	2,050
Bouché Sec.....	1,540	1,202
Duc de Montebello.....	988	1,023
Various Brands (15 or more).....	11,601	14,891
Total.....	214,721	181,847

G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Extra Dry, now coming to this market, is attracting great attention for its remarkable quality, natural dryness, and purity.

"By chemical analysis the purest and most wholesome champagne."—

R. Ogden Doremus, M. D., LL. D., Professor of Chemistry, N. Y.

The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 1, 1894.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

EDITOR PRICE (*Southern Journal*) in responding to President McClelland's answer, anent the Hahnemann Monument Fund, repeats his former insistence that a College of Provers conducted in the way pursued by the Baltimore club would be a far greater boon to the profession than a bronze statue. Editor Price sometimes forgets that the ways of his Baltimore club are not the ways of the profession at large, nay, not even of a respectable minority.

* *

DR. PRICE has very much the pathological idea of provings, being willing, if not anxious, to throw out the "trash" from our toilsomely built up materia medica.

* *

A GREAT many most excellent homeopaths do not believe that such a college as he proposes would do any honor to Hahnemann or to homeopathy. They contrive to believe, and practice according to such belief, that the old materia medica brought down to date by Hering and Dunham and Cowperthwaite and Burt and Farrington is quite good enough for all practical purposes; while the work of the Baltimore club, although scientific, and pathologically perfect, leaves out so many of Hahnemann's ideas and symptoms that

it may prove almost valueless to the homeopathic physician.

* *

NO, McClelland is right and Hahnemann deserves and shall have a lasting memorial in the form of a statue at the Capital of the United States. And the money already contributed, and that yet to come, can be put to no nobler, no grander, no more sublime use than in the building of the proposed monument to Samuel Hahnemann.

JABEZ P. DAKE, M. D.

April 22, 1827.

October 28, 1894.

IT becomes our melancholy duty to chronicle the death of another prominent homeopath. On this occasion death has laid low our dearly beloved friend and brother physician Dr. Jabez P. Dake, who died at his residence in Nashville on the morning of Sunday, October 28, after an illness of but a few days. Dr. Dake, while in attendance upon a concert on the Thursday evening preceding, was stricken with paralysis, from which he never again rallied sufficiently to recognize those about him. This tells the tale. Ordinarily it does. But not in this case. No man could be less easily spared from the homeopathic ranks at this time than the subject of this sketch. His loss is irreparable. He will

be missed at every turn. In every society of which he was a member. In the halls of legislation as well as in the bodies of medical societies. In the Alumni Association of old Hahnemann of Philadelphia. In the journals to which he was so faithful and so conscientious a contributor. In the grand and noble American Institute of Homeopathy, of which he was in so great a part the support and mainstay. In the editorial chair of the "Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesis." In his church. In his social relations. And among his patients and patrons, who have known him for over half a century. Think of the good this man has done. Of the cries of pain he has stilled. Of the pangs of death he has made easy to the doomed and parting soul. Of the many kind words he has spoken to the down-hearted, the distressed, the despairing. Of the sunshine he has brought to so many homes and hearts in his daily round for so long a period of busy life.

Dr. Dake was a prominent figure in every society in which he membershiped. He stood well to the front in influence and power in his cherished society—the American Institute of Homeopathy. He gave practical evidence of his faith in this organization by joining it within one year after his medical graduation. From that day to the hour of his translation he was a lover of its tenets and a hard worker for its prosperity. He was modest in demeanor; never obtrusive in his ideas; he did not pose for an orator, but the children of his brain were so well accoutered that no great forensic display was needed to cause them to pass current. He was ever the champion of liberality and the sworn foe of bigotry and oppression. He was a ready and gentlemanly debater on all points concerned in the upbuilding of that organization and of homeopathy in the gross.

No one ever knew Dr. Dake to lose his gentlemanly bearing, or his equability of conduct, his absolute freedom from passion when addressing the Institute, or in speaking on any question anywhere. He was popular and genial, easy of approach, and always ready to listen to advice and take counsel. He was a born peacemaker. He was patient and painstaking. It was in-born nature in him to espouse the cause of the weak as against the oppressor. He believed in the broadest of liberty and and liberality to an opponent. He sought both by precept and example to show the world that homeopathy was the proper medical art, yet his pen was never dipped in gall and bitterness.

He was a ready writer as he was speaker. The journals are replete with his thoughts. He was himself editor, and associate editor of medical journals at divers times; and it seems almost impossible to find a time when he was not directing by his editorials, or through the pens of others, the best interests of the profession of medicine, and especially as it related to homeopathy.

He fully expected to attend the jubilee session at Denver and take his usual stirring part in the proceedings. He was a member of the section in *Materia Medica* and contributed a valuable paper—perhaps the last that he ever prepared. He was necessitated by the illness of an illustrious patient to be absent with him in the West, and so unable to be with his brethren at Denver. But he was not forgotten by the assembled homeopathic hosts. He was spoken of on every hand, his name was frequently and affectionately on the lips of speakers in the sessions, and was recorded in the papers presented in the jubilee series as one of the pioneers of the Institute, one who deserved to be, and was, forever enbalméd in its annals. Dr. Dake

was at all times an indefatigable and consistent part-taker in every effort made to build up homeopathy. There was never a battle fought for its supremacy where Jabez P. Dake was not found in the front rank. He was a popular teacher, always a welcome friend to his aforetime pupils, and each year the honored guest of his alma mater, the Hahnemann of Philadelphia.

Dr. Dake was conspicuously associated with all that concerned human progress in what form soever of matter or thought it presented itself to his view. His residence at Nashville had endeared him, seemingly, to every man, woman, and child. The local press is filled with eulogiums upon his singularly beautiful life among the people of that city. The civic government vies with the medical and other societies in doing honor to this great and good man. The Chamber of Commerce knows him well and honors his memory by speeches and resolutions. Say they :

Your committee beg to report that we stand to-day in the shadow of a great mystery. Within four squares of us lies the form of one of our brethren locked in the awful stillness of death.

Dr. J. P. Dake is no more. The eyes which gleamed upon us are closed ; the voice which captivated us is still ; the presence which was an inspiration, and the influence which was a benediction, are gone ; the counsel and advice which guided, comforted, and cheered us have been removed, and admiration is supplanted by that wonder which has shrouded the mind of man from the first death to the present time. Conjecture leaps unanswered on lawless wing as only echo faintly whispers of the unknown, while the gentle hand of faith waves us on and assures us that the wisdom of Him who occupies all space never makes a mistake.

The weeping elements above us, the words of eulogy from the public press, the sadness depicted upon each countenance here to-day, and the wail of his adopted city, convey to his relatives on unsoiled wings words of sympathy for the fallen.

A life so pure, a character so spotless, are seldom united with that public spirit which renders one poor for the benefit of his fellows.

With uncovered heads we bow to day to that decree which has crushed expectation, and silenced a harp in the family circle whose music gladdened and brightened his home, and whose widening tones even now are falling upon the cold ear of death, as it waits the call to listen for the invocation of art greater than his mind ever dreamed of on earth.

Whereas, In the dispensations of an overruling Providence it has pleased the Great Ruler of man's destiny to remove from our midst one who combined within himself all those higher elements of true manhood which endear him to his fellow-man, and whose loss creates the deepest regret and awakens the profoundest sorrow. Dr. J. P. Dake is dead ! How much that announcement signifies each heart can feel, but no tongue may tell, for so interwoven with every good of our people was his life that the future alone can reveal its sad significance.

In all the varied positions of life as citizen, physician, friend, as parent and husband, his grand qualities of heart and mind stand pre-eminent. As a public-spirited and enterprising citizen his clear conception of surrounding, his earnestness and devotion, his untiring energy, softened as they were by the modesty of a woman and a great love for humanity, render his loss peculiarly significant to this body.

Dr. Dake showed no signs of approaching age. He was met year after year at the Institute sessions with the same bright face and cheery smile ; the same springy step ; the same volume of voice ; the same clearness of thought and expression. Others of the Institute members took on the infirmities of advancing years ; mental and physical decrepitude began to show themselves ; but Dr. Dake seemed possessed of perennial youth. His activities continued to within a few hours of his demise. To be called, as he was, in the very acme of his success is a fitting closing of his long and characteristically useful life. No long and lingering illness ; no days and weeks spent in racking pain and agony ; no dragging along for years with broken body and weakened mind. Nothing but the sable wing of Azrael spread quickly and mercifully over him, and It Is Finished. Dowling—Lilienthal—Holcombe—Dake. These have gone down into the valley of the shadow of death. And they are no more. But blessed be God, for these stalwarts lived to see their favorite school rise from the insignificant and despised outcast of forty years ago to become one of national eminence, with the promise of encompassing all parts of the known earth. Such men do not die.

They simply lay off the mortal and put on the immortal ; their words, their presence, their thoughts, continue on and on, and like the innocent modicum of snow loosened at the mountain's crest gathering to itself weight and momentum in its descent, utterly engulfing all obstacles and opposition. Their fight was not in vain. Their work lives after them. They are gone from our earthly view, but they yet live in our minds and hearts.

Vale, Dr. Dake, friend, physician, and lover of his fellow-man.

Materia Medica Miscellany.

Ambergris is a remedy of the times, to be thought of in bad effects following business disaster, excessive mental excitation, followed by melancholy, great sadness, and fear of going crazy. These causes and effects have not been uncommon during the last two years, and as long as they continue ambergris will be found frequently useful.—Tomhagen.

Rhus and **Silicia** begin to work slowly, therefore do not be in a hurry to repeat or change these remedies until you have given them a chance to act.—*Allen*.

Cocculus is curative in the first stage of rosacea, when there is aggravation from both cold and warmth, from coffee, and after eating.—Dearborn.

Cocculus and **Nux V.** have many symptoms in common. The mental symptoms are very similar—irritable, inclined to become angry at least offense ; gastric symptoms correspond closely. Many aggravations are the same, and both remedies are adapted to that condition following debauchery, but it will be found that cocculus acts best in irritable women and children of the sanguine temperament, while nux is most efficacious in the choleric bilious subject.—Tomhagen.

Agaricus should be remembered in delirium with greatly increased muscular power and activity.—H. C. Allen.

Berberis is indicated in acne, when there is sensitiveness to touch, bruised or mottled appearance of the face, due to brownish stains, at the sites of previous lesions.—Dearborn.

Naja IN ASTHMA.—Medical Advance.—A subject for fifteen years to severe attacks of asthma, I never found a remedy to touch it until I found naja. Have since found that it is one of the most important remedies with which to control hay fever and autumnal catarrh ; and the symptoms which seem to indicate it are, first, a flow of water from the nose, which is continuous for a few minutes, and is followed by intense sneezing, after which there is freedom in breathing ; but after a continued recurrence of this same condition for a few days there follows dryness in the lungs, great difficulty of breathing, worse on lying down ; the asthma from the difficult breathing is relieved by rising and sitting in an erect position. In my case and in several others naja has always relieved in a short time. Have always used it in the 30th potency.

Arsenicum IN POST DIPHTHERITIC DROPSY.—Was called February 5 to see A. P., aged fifteen years, says Dr. J. F. Irvin in Advance. Had been treated by an allopath for two weeks for diphtheria. During the second week of his illness he was taken with dropsy, which commenced in his feet and gradually went to his abdomen and chest. He could not lie down for fear of suffocation. Waxy skin ; great thirst for cold water, but takes but a little at a time. All the symptoms worse at night. On examining his urine I found that it contained a large per cent. of albumen, with a specific gravity of 1012. The patient was given arsenicum 30th.

and was discharged February 10 as cured. Another victory for homoeopathy.

Arnica IN A CHRONIC INJURY.—J. Miller in *Arena*.—A lady who had been treated for fourteen years for all kinds of diseases, without any great benefit, said: "I don't understand the reason you physicians can't help me. I feel better as long as I am taking the medicine, but as soon as it is gone I am back again where I was before taking." I asked how her trouble came on. She replied: "I have never felt right since I fell off my pony fourteen years ago." Here was the key to the whole trouble. I gave her one prescription of arnica, 5 drops of the tincture in 6 ounces of water; a teaspoonful four times a day. Cured.

Carbolic Acid produces erythema, ossicles, papules, and pustules, worse on face, hands, and right side, attended with tingling, itching, burning, relieved by rubbing. Cures eczema of the face when there is considerable redness intermingled with other lesions.—Dearborn.

Coloc. 6.—A female, aged forty-seven, was, says a writer in the *Calcutta Journal of Medicine*, suffering from pain in the stomach, now and then, for the last six months and, during all this time she was under allopathic treatment. I saw her at 9 A. M. of April 20, 1894. She was suffering from excruciating pains in the stomach of a stabbing character, and radiating toward the liver. When the pain was very strong she would get fainting fits. She had had hysteric fits for a long time. She was then very thirsty and asked for large quantities of water ever now and then, but would vomit just after; was very restless; the pain was slightly relieved by pressure on the stomach, but not by doubling up; she could not think of any immediate cause of this attack. I gave her *nux v.* and sulph. without any effect. *Coloc. 6* was then ad-

ministered and immediately after she felt better. This medicine was continued with total disappearance of the pain.

Surgery.

—A surgeon is a man who uses his head very large and his hands very light.—*Crutcher.*

—The clinical symptoms of a tumor are of the greatest importance to the surgeon who wants to tell the patient what the chances of recurrence are. The microscopical examination of the tumor after removal confirms his previous diagnosis.—*Helmuth.*

—A tumor is a new growth that withdraws nourishment from the body without the return of a physiological equivalent.—*Crutcher.*

—The greener the stool, the more is ipecac indicated.—*Hawkes.*

—A woman without ovaries is as much respected as a woman in possession of those organs, perhaps more so; but a castrated man is an object of pity, of horror, of contempt, or all, wherever he is known.

Think thrice before removing an ovary; but think ten times a day for a month before castrating a man.—*Crutcher.*

—The best treatment for fistula *in ano* is to slit up the sinus thoroughly, curette the cavity, and sew the lips of the wound together, thus getting union by first intention.—*Wilcox.*

SURGERY.

Being one of the Divisions of President McCLELLAND'S Jubilee Anniversary Address before the American Institute of Homeopathy at Denver.

SURGICAL practice has been so largely modified by the changing methods of warfare that it has been called "the

daughter of war," and the brilliant Ambrose Paré, who rescued surgery from the barbers, should be honored as the pioneer army surgeon. That the soldier is followed by the surgeon, the scientific history of our nation up to 1840 abundantly testifies. The Revolution gave impetus and energy not only to population but to the pursuit of knowledge in general. This was particularly true of medical science. Prejudice against the dissections of the human body, once imperious, entirely vanished. Modes of research were popularized and made more thorough; legislative liberty was awakened; professional honor advanced in public esteem. In the schools surgery was divorced from anatomy and had a separate chair.

A review of that period shows that both at home and abroad it had risen into a pride of achievement well earned, though somewhat overconfident. Hunter, in England; Dupuytren, in France; Scarpa, in Italy, had lived, died, and left their impress. The surgeons of the Isles and Continent had become acquainted after the peace of 1812, and told how they had tied great vessels, resected joints, and promoted early adhesion. Du Boyer had written: "Surgery seems to have attained the highest perfection of which it is capable," notwithstanding that the art was then upon the verge of an era of invention and discovery which would endow it with a scholarship among the sciences.

The testimony of a surgeon of 1840 is now of interest, chiefly as a comment upon the great advance since made. To him ovariectomy was murder. As late as 1857, Sir Spencer Wells said that it could no longer be practiced "without damage to to the profession." This indefensibility was alleged because the peritoneum was sacred to all except the most incautious experimentalists. Nephrectomy was

not only unknown but an impossibility. It was said, and believed, that the knife could never reach the kidney; that organ was the domain of the physician alone. Lithotritry was a novelty, and lithotomy the only legitimate operation for calculus in the bladder. The speculum had just been introduced from Paris, and had not wholly recovered from the professional horror of its first appearance. Though Dr. Blundell, as early as 1823, had announced from experiments on animals that an opening might safely be made in the human peritoneum, the statement was still doubted.

In 1830 the parotid gland had been extirpated, and tendo Achillis divided for the cure of club foot.

In 1839, an ovarian cyst was excised. Three years before (1836) the Cæsarian operation was performed in England.

Diffenbach, in 1840, exhibited the operation for strabismus as new. Somewhat later, aneurism by compression was heralded as a great advance.

In 1846, Robert Liston published his work on practical surgery. Among the operations not attempted by this boldest of surgeons of his time—not even alluded to by him—are, extirpation of the spleen, kidneys, uterus and its appendages; of the pylorus; of portions of the intestines and vesical tumors; excisions of the tongue, larynx, and thyroid body; removal of portions of the ribs for the drainage of empyema; of tumors and cicatrices from the brain, and various operations on the liver and gall-bladder, not to speak of many minor operations.

In this book, if anywhere, we should find a full-length portrait of the day when operative surgery was thought to be a perfection. Similar limitations characterize the works of Chelius of Heidelberg upon surgical pathology, and of Velpeau upon operative surgery, translations of which

representative works did not appear until 1847 in this country.

Previous to 1852, subcutaneous methods of procedure had not been learned; osteotomy and tenotomy were through open wounds. Nor did conservatism characterize the period. The thigh or arm was amputated where now the knee or elbow-joint would be excised. The hand was sacrificed because the wrist-joint was not resected.

No aseptic ideas seemed to prevail. The gospel of cleanliness had not been preached. Open abscesses, and especially open wounds, gave free access to infective organisms. Sinuses were stuffed with lint full of irritant germs, from which iodized solutions offered but partial protection.

All irremediable articular diseases were treated with setons and moxæ. The use of mercury attained utter recklessness. Every wound was moderately sure to be attacked by inflammation, followed by the exhaustive process of suppuration. Grave types of disease, particularly erysipelas, cellulitis, septicæmia and pyæmia, threatened the patient and hounded the surgeon. Even amputations, especially of the lower extremities, were highly perilous. The Pennsylvania Hospital Reports showed a mortality of 1 in 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ (*Am. J. M. Sc.*, xxvi. p. 38).

Sanitary vigilance was dormant, and hygiene unaroused, which accounted for many bad results in surgery. In the hospitals the drainage system was not separated from the wards, ventilation was imperfect, infectious diseases were not sufficiently isolated, the diet received inadequate attention.

Further, it was an era of pain. In torturing supremacy this demon presided over every movement of the surgeon. Muscles rebelled, tissues were obstinate, diagnosis confounded. The knife, saw, ligature, tour-

niquet, though guided by skill and judgment, were instruments of torture to the patient—hardly less to him who handled them.

A glance, therefore, however cursory, at the period of which I speak, suffices to show that surgery, though born of war, was far from its final conquest. It stood upon the confines of an era whose advance was to be with rapid strides—an era created by the two great discoveries of anæsthetics and antiseptics.

VALUE OF SKILLFUL DIAGNOSIS.*

By J. MARTINE KERSHAW, M. D., St. Louis.

WHEN a man has been in ill health for several years and is finally confined to his bed chamber, and a council of physicians is called, it is probable that then, for the first time, the true nature of his disease, with all its various complications, is discovered. Then, for the first time in his life, perhaps, the man submits to a thorough examination of his whole body—heart, liver, lungs, stomach, kidneys. For the first time in his life his heart and lungs are listened to with his shirt off. The stethoscope is used, and used properly, as it never can be used when a stiffly starched shirt is snapping and cracking under the ear. No proper examination can be made of the heart and lungs when the dress and corset steels snap and crack with every rise and fall of the chest. To make the examination a thorough one, the ophthalmoscope is used to determine ocular disease and morbid changes in the circulation of the brain. The sphygmograph may also be used to discover changes in the arteries of the brain, which lean in the direction of cerebral hemorrhage and one-sided paralysis. The patellar reflex test

* Read before the Hahnemann Medical and Surgical Club.

is applied to discover incipient disease of the spinal cord, which will finally lead to locomotor ataxia or other disease of the spinal cord. The dynamometer is applied to discover the comparative muscular strength of the sides of the body, while the esthesiometer determines the sensibility of the skin, whether increased or diminished. The microscope, too, opens up a new world to the careful diagnostician and shows him the beginning of disease in the kidneys, liver, lungs, and other organs of the body before a single external sign is manifest to the patient, while chemistry, the handmaid of the microscope, reveals other morbid changes going on in the body and makes clear many symptoms of disease not to be determined in any other way. Of all the inventions of man nothing is so complicated, so wonderful in detail as the human body. Can the most astute physician go over this wonderful piece of mechanism in a moment and determine its true condition? Can he make a careful examination of every organ of the body and determine its condition in one hour, or two hours, or three hours? A careful examination—an examination worth something—requires hours and sometimes days to complete all the tests necessary to pronounce upon the condition of every organ of the body. How few undergo such an examination! How few want it, and how few are willing to pay for the intelligence, skill, and acumen necessary to make such an examination, and give a medical opinion of real value to the applicant!

Should not every prudent business man know the true condition of his physical system, just as he knows the condition of his business and the amount of money he has in bank? He certainly should. A great many men are satisfied as to their condition of health from the fact that they

have been examined for life insurance and passed; and yet I can point out a number of men carrying heavy insurance policies—very heavy policies—that I would reject in fifteen minutes. Every little while the whole country is shocked over the death of some prominent man. He was perhaps seen upon the street a few days before, apparently well, and to-day he is dead. His death came suddenly, and the whole community, perhaps a nation, was shocked by the rapidity with which he was stricken down; but, if the truth were known, the seeds of disease were sown years ago, and were slowly, yet surely, undermining the health of the man whose life's spark flickered a moment, and then went out like the flame of the candle.

The man with a hot head, flushed face, blood-shot eyes and at the same time suffering severe mental strain, is in a serious condition; if, added to this he has one-sided numbness, his condition is dangerous, and leans strongly in the direction of cerebral apoplexy and its immediate follower—paralysis.

The man who gets out of breath on making only moderate exertion is not well. He who cannot stand with his eyes shut, who staggers when walking in the dark, or who loses his balance when his eyes are closed while washing his face in the morning, leans in the direction of serious disease of the spinal cord. Puffiness of the eyelids and face are not indications of health, and when swelling of the feet and ankles occur the cause should be looked for.

The subject of functional disease of the heart often complains a great deal, while the man with serious organic disease of the heart may experience no noticeable discomfort, and go about for years quite unconscious that he has any trouble whatever.

If a little child stumbles and falls a

great deal, and if one stocking fits well and the other is very loose and falls about the ankle, and if at the same time it suffers from pretty constant gastric pains, it should be examined for disease of the spinal column.

The man with Bright's disease may go about with only a tired feeling, while one with diabetes may lose flesh and think he is only run down and nervous.

There is a cause for every symptom of which a truthful man complains, and it is the duty of the consulted physician to find it, and to find it early. Much of fatal disease could be prevented if discovered soon enough. A medical examination, to be of value, should be a thorough one. The patient should submit to it with the idea of knowing exactly the cause of the trouble, while the physician should call to his aid every means of modern science, because he owes it to his patient to be skillful, conscientious, and truthful, and because he can make no proper prescription unless the real cause of the disease be known.

As I have just said, the man in doubt as to his physical condition should submit to a thorough examination, and should pay for it. He should go at it in a business-like way. The physician he consults should be broad-minded, liberal, skillful. He should have no leanings in any direction. He should be possessed of judgment and experience, and able to reach a conclusion of his own without any reference whatever to the opinion of a noted specialist of London, Paris, or Vienna. An opinion from such a source will be of value. It will be correct, or approximately so, at any rate. The applicant will know the true condition of his several organs, and whether they are diseased, or lean in the direction of disease. He will know just what to do; he will know just what to expect. His mind will be set at rest, or he will be put on his

guard. The value of a properly given medical opinion can not be estimated; a carelessly given opinion is of no real value, and may prove a damage to the one receiving it, as it may make him careless when care should be observed, or apprehensive and unhappy when there may be no real cause for alarm.

Few active business men are ever carefully and thoroughly examined—they never take time for it. And so it happens that the little ailments are passed by as biliousness, nervousness, or overwork, until nature finally gives way, and the man takes to his bed a very sick man. Physicians may be a little to blame, but it is quite true that the majority of men never ask for a thorough examination. Some men never go near the family physician when feeling slightly ill, but get medicine from the corner druggist, or, through the reading of a circular, pills and other nostrums from some man in Boston, New York, or Chicago, whom they have never seen, and who may be neither physician, nor chemist.

The patient should be honest with his doctor, and the doctor should be honest with his patient; for the sick man can only get an opinion of value from a skillful physician. He can not buy it from the shelves of a drug store, or in job lots at a reduction. No apothecary can give or sell it, nor can he buy it from the pill manufacturer in the East. He must go to the man who has made a life study of disease to get a medical opinion of value, and must tell the whole truth and nothing but the truth, and pay, and pay well, for that which it has taken years of study and experience to learn, and which to apply to a given examination will take hours, and perhaps days of study and careful microscopical examination and chemical tests, to arrive at a conclusion as to the true condition of the applicant.

OUR PORTRAITS.



WM. E. LEONARD, M. D.,
Minneapolis, Minn.

(Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, 1879).

NAPHTHALIN.

By THEO. NIELSON, M. D., Chicago, Ill.

IS a remedy first discovered by Garden in the year 1820. It is a benzine product or derivation, separated from coal tar by distillation, and occurs in the form of white crystals, having a peculiar pungent, aromatic odor. It is very destructive to insect life, and is extensively used as a substitute for camphor in preventing the invasion of moth. It is the main and active ingredient in the so-called "moth balls." Internally naphthalin is useful where a non-irritating, intestinal antiseptic is indicated, being in these cases reliable and not apt to cause toxic symptoms even if given in large doses. In chronic fermentative diarrheas naphthalin is a remedy I value very highly. In such cases where I fail to find the proper homeopathic remedy, I resort to naphthalin in doses of 5 or 6 grains of the 1x Brill. every three or four hours, and have had excellent results. I do not think that the cures are homeopathic, but they are, nevertheless, very satisfactory. Naphthalin is especially indicated when the discharge in bowel complaints have an extremely offensive odor. In dysentery, after it has passed its acute stage, and when there is danger of destruction of bowel tissues from gangrenous ulceration and sloughing, naphthalin is of signal value, but mind that the proper dose must be given; if 5 or 6 grains of the 1x every three hours does not have the required effect, give double or even three times the dose, and never go higher before the worst symptoms are fairly well subdued. In typhoid fever, second or third stage, and especially if there has been intestinal hemorrhage, naphthalin is eminently useful. Used locally, naphthalin is of priceless value. In old varicose gangrenous ulceration of the leg it is the best remedy I have ever employed. My method of treating these cases is about as follows: The ulcer is first thoroughly cleansed with soap and water (with emphasis on the soap); then washed with a mercuric bichloride solution 1-1000; apply over the ulcer three or four layers of bichloride or carbolyzed gauze, letting it project well over the edges. Over this a moderately large compress of absorbent cotton wrung out of a saturated solution of boric acid is placed, and this pad is covered with a piece of gutta-percha tissue, and over this a roller bandage. This bandage is removed in about three days, and after a thorough cleansing with the bichloride solution a similar bandage is reapplied for another three days. By this time the ulcer will be

tative diarrheas naphthalin is a remedy I value very highly. In such cases where I fail to find the proper homeopathic remedy, I resort to naphthalin in doses of 5 or 6 grains of the 1x Brill. every three or four hours, and have had excellent results. I do not think that the cures are homeopathic, but they are, nevertheless, very satisfactory. Naphthalin is especially indicated when the discharge in bowel complaints have an extremely offensive odor. In dysentery, after it has passed its acute stage, and when there is danger of destruction of bowel tissues from gangrenous ulceration and sloughing, naphthalin is of signal value, but mind that the proper dose must be given; if 5 or 6 grains of the 1x every three hours does not have the required effect, give double or even three times the dose, and never go higher before the worst symptoms are fairly well subdued. In typhoid fever, second or third stage, and especially if there has been intestinal hemorrhage, naphthalin is eminently useful. Used locally, naphthalin is of priceless value. In old varicose gangrenous ulceration of the leg it is the best remedy I have ever employed. My method of treating these cases is about as follows: The ulcer is first thoroughly cleansed with soap and water (with emphasis on the soap); then washed with a mercuric bichloride solution 1-1000; apply over the ulcer three or four layers of bichloride or carbolyzed gauze, letting it project well over the edges. Over this a moderately large compress of absorbent cotton wrung out of a saturated solution of boric acid is placed, and this pad is covered with a piece of gutta-percha tissue, and over this a roller bandage. This bandage is removed in about three days, and after a thorough cleansing with the bichloride solution a similar bandage is reapplied for another three days. By this time the ulcer will be

clean and in good shape to heal. An ointment composed as follows is now employed: *R.* ol. bergamott. gtt. iv., naphthalin 3 i., vaseline $\frac{3}{4}$ iss., m. ft. unguent. This is to be applied liberally over the ulcerated surface, covered with gauze, a small piece of dry absorbent cotton, gutta-percha tissue, and roller bandage. The bandage is changed every two or three days. By employing this method I have seen many old intractable ulcerations heal kindly and comparatively rapid. The treatment must, however, not be left to the patient, to whom we cannot look for attention to detail and thoroughness.

SYSGIUM IN DIABETES.

By C. H. VIEHE, M. D., Evansville, Ind.

THERE are a number of diseases which are, even in our enlightened age and progress in medical science, held to be incurable. But why is this so? Why are we not able at the hands of nature's abundant powers, and profound medical science and skill, to overcome each and every disease? Why must we often confess our lack and want of power toward curing a certain case and leave the patient without consolation?

There is cancer in its different forms; there is Bright's disease of the kidneys; there is consumption and many other ailments seizing their victims by the thousands, and the physician, even the skilled, is unable to check their course. Why is this thus? I hold that there is power enough in the storehouse of nature to cure each and every disease (except death from old age, that being no disease, but nature's course). And it is but lack of knowledge of the proper and sufficient means through which medical skill was so far unable to cure such troubles.

Nevertheless we may hope for the time when all and every ailment may successfully be combated.

As far as I know there is not yet a case of diabetes on record that has been cured. I therefore wish to give my treatment of a case.

Miss L. E., a young lady of about sixteen years of age, was presented to me for treatment on November 13, 1889. She had been ailing about a year or more, being treated by an allopathic physician first, who found sugar in her urine, but his treatment did her no good. During the time of the previous summer she used a lady faith doctor, who warned her to use no medicine whatever, but her manipulations and her so-called prayers had not the desired effect; though at times better for a while, she turned worse.

When she came to me she had not had her menses for two months, but under the use of pulsat., sepia, etc., they appeared in the time of two weeks.

She complained of much nervousness. The quantity of her urine was from six to seven pints in the twenty-four hours, and Trommer's test showed plainly the sugar in the urine. After the use of creosote and other remedies without much benefit we placed the patient under sysgium, about 8 to 10 drops three or four times a day, and continued this treatment without interruption, by which gradually the quantity of the urine lessened to the normal, and the sugar entirely disappeared; her constitution gained in strength, and she was entirely well by March 27, 1890, and at this writing the time of over four years has elapsed without any recurrence of the trouble. I think, therefore, that it is safe to recommend sysgium in diabetes as one of the most effective remedies that can be used, and much good can be done thereby.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMEOPATHY —BULLETIN NO. 2.

THE several members of the Executive Committee for 1895 having signified their approval, the next session will be held in the First Baptist Meetinghouse of Newport, R. I., commencing Thursday, June 20, at 3 P. M., subject to a special contingency hereinafter to be indicated. On Friday evening, date subject to same contingency, a promenade concert and reception to the residents of Newport will be given at the Ocean House from eight to eleven. The music will be furnished by D. W. Reeves' famous American Band.

Attendants upon the Institute may find satisfactory accommodations in some one of the following hostelryes :

The New Cliffs Hotel, Louis P. Roberts of the Mitchell House, Thomasville, Ga., proprietor. Rates \$5 per day ; special for Institute session, \$4.50 per day. This is the only hotel overlooking the ocean ; it also commands the bathing beach. It is the resort of the *crème de la crème* of Newport tourists. Though somewhat retired, the electric cars, which pass within a few steps of its portals, place its guests in a few minutes at the doors of the First Church, and in close proximity to all other important points. It can furnish 100 persons with elegant accommodations. It will open June 14.

The Ocean House, on Bellevue Avenue, with its 275 rooms or more, was conducted last year by Mr. Warren F. Leland. Who will have charge of it next year and when it will open I have not the slightest idea, but, unquestionably, some decent gentleman will hold its management. This uncertainty is somewhat bothersome to me but need not trouble others. The headquarters of the Institute will be at this hotel. Regular rate \$5.

The Hotel Aquidneck, Thomas J.

O'Neill, proprietor, has 100 rooms, and can readily accommodate 150 persons. It is the home of the Governor and Legislature the last week in May of each year. It is quiet, cosey. wall shaded, and, perhaps, seven minutes walk from the meeting-house. It is very centrally located, and its table is good. Regular rate \$5, which may be shaded—say from \$3 to \$5, according to circumstances.

The Perry House, on Washington Square, is less than five minutes distance from the First Baptist, which is in a sense in the rear of the State House. This is open the entire year under the management of William S. O'Brian, and can receive without difficulty 100 members. Its bill of fare is ample and satisfactory. The hotel is headquarters for commercial travelers, which fact is ample indorsement. Rate \$3 per day.

During the month of March, 1895, a list of suitable boarding-houses will be compiled, and applicants for rooms therein will be provided for in the order of the receipt of their request, which may be sent at any time from now until June 8, and should specify the size and character of the party and the expected price. All communications should be addressed to the secretary of the local committee of arrangements, George B. Peck, M. D., Providence, R. I.

A PHYSICIAN'S JOY.

"The only living man who proves to be the recipient of cognitions in answer to a youthful prayer—a knowledge of things it was not even permitted Solomon to know. A sixty-four page pamphlet, briefly setting forth the solution of mysteries supernaturally taught, will be sent postpaid for fifty cents. Remit in two-cent postage stamps or P. O. money order, etc., etc."

THE above is quoted from a reading notice advertisement in a contemporary. Isn't it "cute"? The "only living man who proves to be the recipient of cognitions"; wiser even than Solomon. He

is willing, it seems, to be the recipient also of fifty cents for a work of sixty-four pages 'setting forth the "solution of mysteries supernaturally taught," which reminds us of a fine and readable article in the current *Lippincott*, "Ten Dollars a Day—No Canvassing." This party has, doubtless, some pretended sure thing on controlling sex. There are other ways of eking out a living besides practicing medicine.

A GRAND PROSPECT.

THE editor of the *Medical World* says : "Let us have a united profession, without a creed, without limitations, without restrictions, with the greatest possible liberty to every individual to seek truth in the widest possible way, each contributing his results to the sum total of experience, and receiving the results of all the others in return." Again : "We regard the profession of medicine as a free and open field for work and investigation, and the physician as a free and untrammelled worker for good of humanity, and searcher after truth. Our counsel has always been, let each proceed in the way that seems best to him."

[Sounds pretty, doesn't it? But would the editor of the *Medical World* recognize professionally any present member of his school of practice who would dare say a kind word for a homeopath or his mode of practice?]

PREPARING THE HANDS FOR OBSTETRICAL WORK.

WHEN called to a case of abortion, or labor at full term, says a correspondent, I first wash my hands in coal oil and then in warm water, the time occupied not being over three minutes. Time is often of great importance when hemorrhage is profuse, and as kerosene is to be found in every household, there is no time

lost in procuring it. After preparing my hands in the above described manner, I curette the womb with my finger-nail in incomplete abortions and manipulate it in any other way that is necessary without fear of sepsis. Petroleum is of a most penetrating and detergative nature ; it will loosen a tap from a bolt in a few hours that has been rusting on it for years.

Coal oil was used by the Persians for illuminating purposes over two thousand years ago, and may have been used in obstetrical practice also ; but I have seen no mention made of it, and I do not believe it is even now in general use, if used at all, for the latter purpose.

WHISKY.

HOLD a mouthful of spirits—whisky, for instance—in your mouth for five minutes, and you will find it burns severely ; inspect your mouth and you will find it inflamed. Hold it for ten or fifteen minutes, and you will find that the various parts of the interior of your mouth have become blistered. Then tie a handkerchief over the eyes, and taste, for instance, water, vinegar, milk, or senna, and you will find you are incapable of distinguishing one from the other. This experiment proves to a certainty that alcohol is not only a violent irritant, but also a narcotic. Can you believe that the still more tender and important organs of the body can be less injuriously affected than the mouth?—*Dr. McCulloch, Medical Brief.*

[The answer to that question might be, that the coat and functions of the mouth and stomach are not similar ; instance that of the allopathic drugs which the mouth would reject yet the stomach receives kindly. A priest remonstrated with Pat for not having as much sense as a horse, because the latter preferred water to whisky, therefore concluding that water and not whisky was the proper drink for man. Pat answered that if a finely prepared sirloin steak was placed in one end of the horse's manger and a bundle of hay in the other, the horse would eat the hay and not touch the steak. Therefore, he argued man should eat hay.]

DYSPEPSIA.

DYSPEPSIA, says the *Charlotte Med. Jour.*, is not only one of the most common diseases, but it is also one the most common causes for the loss of hair. In cases of severe fevers one can readily see how nature economizes. If one will examine a hair very closely from the beard or head it gives somewhat of a history of an individual during the time it was growing. It will be observed that it shows attenuated places, showing that at some period of its growth the blood supply was deficient from overwork, anxiety, or under-feeding. Be more careful about what you eat, when you eat it, and you will have less dyspepsia and fewer bald heads.

Correspondence.

PORT RICHMOND, S. I.,

October 3, 1894.

Editor AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST.

DEAR SIR: On p. 307 of your issue for October 1 (No. 19, vol. xx), under the heading of "Still another use for permanganate of potash" you give an *injection* of one to one thousand to one to four thousand for urethritis, stating as a recommendation that it "suppresses every trace of discharge from the first lavage," that is to say it extinguishes the the warning signal leaving the disease to exert its ravages on the victim.

If I have rightly understood the discovery of Hahnemann as displayed in the Organon, this was the very practice which he denounced, and is in distinct opposition to the great law of homeopathy.

It is true you quote your authority, but the insertion of such an alleged remedy in a journal professing to be a journal of homeopathy, would lead one to suppose that such treatment pertained to the

homeopathic school, which *most assuredly it does not, and is bad practice.*

Respectfully,

MONTAPHE R. LEVERSON.

[Is this brother justified in his strictures?
—ED.]

THE SOUTHWESTERN COLLEGE OF LOUISVILLE.

IDA M. FAGALEY.

THE Southwestern Homeopathic College of Louisville is the only school south of the Ohio River which has opened its doors to women, and I assure you it took no little courage for us, the small band of "lady students" to climb over the walls of prejudice, public opinion, and enroll ourselves as disciples, and thereby take advantage of its liberality and large-mindedness.

We have been encouraged and sustained by our professors, who are deeply interested in our welfare and success. They have made the up-hill and rugged work of materia medica so interesting that often, after listening to one of their fine lectures, we feel as though we at last stood upon the heights of Pisgah, and could see the promised fields, where the gentler sex—those of marked attainments—may reap a rich harvest and become of value to suffering humanity. Our fellow students of the other sex have also treated us with all due courtesy, though, as Southern men, there may lurk in their minds the feeling that "medical work is queer business for woman folks." One of the leading newspapers, the *Daily Times*, published our names and tried to secure the pictures of the prettiest to-be doctress, but as the uniqueness of our position has given us notoriety enough, it was withheld. Though beauty is always a good advertisement and might have secured her, if a full-fledged doctress, "all the bald head row," the

lady students will not seek to trade on their looks, as it is the present design to confine their ministrations to the ailments of her own sex and children.

CLEVELAND MEDICAL COLLEGE.

G. W. HOPKINS.

THE opening exercises of the fifth annual session of the Cleveland Medical College were held at the college building on Wednesday, September 19, the principal address of the occasion being delivered by Rev. Francis Mason Hall, rector of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church. In the evening a reception was tendered the new students, which, notwithstanding the inclement weather, was a social success.

On Saturday, October 20, Dr. Eliza Z. Merrick tendered a dinner to the ladies of the college at the Hollenden.

The opening of the term was attended with prospects of success far exceeding the most sanguine expectations of the officers and friends of the college. The first lectures were attended by 140 regular medical students and this number is steadily increasing, and not only are the classes larger, but composed of better material than usual. Notable among the additions are advanced students from such medical schools as the University of Michigan, University of Pennsylvania, and Johns Hopkins University.

The college building has been thoroughly renovated, the laboratories refitted with new appliances, and the curriculum so changed as to permit of broader and more thorough work in each department. Among the changes in the teaching force which are worthy of note, are the transfer of Professor C. C. True from the chair of anatomy to that of nervous diseases, the promotion of Dr. W. A. Tims the full professorship of anatomy, and the appoint-

ment of Dr. G. H. Gilbert as lecturer on osteology.

Professor Perry Cole, owing to continued ill health, is absent from the city, and his portfolio will be presided over by Professor True.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY—UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.

J. H. BEATY.

THE University of Minnesota homopathic department commenced its term of 1894-95 on the evening of October 9, by a lecture by Dean Williamson on "The Proper Development of the Brain and Mind."

The classes this year are larger than ever before and the students and professors are enthusiastic. Clinical material is abundant, and the students have all the outside individual work that they can attend to.

The changes in the faculties are as follows: Wilcox takes clinical and didactic gynecology; Ogden takes didactic obstetrics, Rasmusson takes clinical obstetrics; two extra hours will be filled each week by the several professors by lectures on practical subjects not included in the course, as *e. g.*, personal hygiene, dietetics, physical examinations for insurance, legal medicine, and other subjects of like nature.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF MISSOURI.

W. C. DIETRICH, '95.

THE Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri held its thirty-sixth annual opening exercises in the spacious lecture room of the college at St. Louis, September, 1894, and was largely attended; the audience was composed not only of students and physicians of the homeopathic

school, but as well of the laity and physicians of the old school; the latter were possibly looking for something to criticise. Professor W. B. Morgan, M. D., delivered the opening address, which was followed by remarks from the dean, Professor W. C. Richardson, M. D., and other members of the faculty. The class this year is the largest in the history of the institution. The clinical advantages of this college are larger than that of any other college in the city, as we not only have the privileges of the city institutions, but also that of the Good Samaritan and St. Louis Children's Hospitals. In the two latter nothing but good, pure homeopathic treatment is permitted. Besides this there is the college clinic which is attended by from fifty to one hundred patients daily; the Eye and Ear clinic is the largest in the city, and is in charge of Professor James A. Campbell, M. D., who has a national reputation. Patients not only from the city attend these clinics, but from the adjacent country within a radius of a hundred miles. Professor L. C. McElwee, M. D., has taken the chair of materia medica this year and his faculty of drawing mental pictures of a drug is unsurpassed, in fact, the study that is generally voted as most tiresome, is now become a pleasure.

Globules.

—The seniors of the Hering Medical College gave the junior and freshman classes a reception on the evening of October 20. A pleasant programme was heartily enjoyed by all; after which dancing and other sports were indulged in until refreshments were appropriately in order and promptly served.

—In disorders of the esophagus which prevent oral feeding nutrient enemata must

be used. The lower bowel should be cleansed by an enema, then the nutrient injection (to which a small quantity of salt has been added, to aid absorption) should be used. Peptonized milk, beef tea, mutton broth, at a temperature of 98° F., two ounces every two hours, are beneficial.—*Dowling.*

—FOR SALE.—Two thousand dollar practice, founded ten years, with office furniture. Eleven hundred population. The chance of a lifetime. Price, \$500 cash. Reasons for selling given. Address, New York State, care AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST, 78 Maiden Lane, New York.

—I have seen cancer start in the scar left by vaccination.—*Sawyer.*

—Reflex vomiting is sometimes caused by pressure on nerve fibers brought about by contraction of cicatricial tissue in neck of womb, resulting from previous laceration. In such cases, careful dilatation of cervix is recommended.—*Danforth.*

—The physician should denounce the use of salt, cigar ashes, powdered charcoal, tincture of myrrh, with all the kindred absurdities falsely supposed to have merits as dentifrices.

—Dr. Spencer Cox says that glonoline is useful in removing the craving for drink in alcoholic patients, and that one drop of a one per cent. solution of it injected hypodermically will immediately check a fit of true epilepsy.

—Mixing gamboge with opium, one to three, is said to produce a disgust for the use of opium.

—A gravestone cutter whom the village physician essayed to chaff, in that old story, the origin of which is lost in the mists of antiquity, was one day as usual chaffed by the physician: "So you cut as far as, 'Sacred to the memory of,' and then stop, do you?" asked the doctor. "Yes,"

he replied, "unless I know what persons you are doctoring, then I keep right on!"

—There is one class of cases in particular, that is exemplified by one of my patients, who came to me a while ago, and said: "You are Dr. Carlson?" "Yes." "My wife is quite feeble, and I would like to have you go and see her." "Has she been sick a long time? Who has been attending her?" He told me. "What is the matter?" "The doctor says she is crazy, but I think she is 'historical,'" [Applause and laughter.] It is this "historical" woman that finds a happy home in just such a place as this, because here they can get everything fresh (except spirituous drinks, of which I have not seen one since I came to the place—it is a no-license town, I believe). [Laughter.] So then, I say this is a grand institution, and all institutions of this kind are grand, and I must congratulate Dr. Pennoyer upon having such a beautiful institution, and the first "historical" woman I get, I will send here.

—A sudden loud piercing shriek during sleep may be the cry of hydrocephalus, and if once heard will never be forgotten. A sudden crying out of a healthy child just after falling asleep is the cry of terror. If the cry is from otitis it will increase on pressure of the ear, or if a drop or two of hot water is put in the ear the pain and cry will stop, and you are sure of inflammation.—*Deschere*.

—Dr. W. J. Galbraith, professor of clinical surgery, Omaha Medical College, reports the case of a Mrs. M., aged twenty-six, married five years, mother of one child, two years old, suffering from peritonitis as a result of tubal pregnancy, in which the temperature ranged from 6° F. below normal to 117°, 125°, 137°, 145°, 151°, and

171° F. above; and, what is still more peculiar, when the temperature reached 140° F. or more, her pulse was sixty or seventy.

—Paris has contributed two hundred dollars toward the erection of a monument to Charcot. Paris ought to be proud of her munificence. Possibly if President Fisher could talk to the people a few hours the amount contributed would be written with four if not five figures.

—The Southern Medical Association, Brer Price, President, meets soon in Chattanooga. A big and enthusiastic meeting is expected.

—The *British Medical Journal* is having a little quiet fun over the silliness of the characteristic symptoms of some of our homeopathic remedies. Ernest Hart ought not to forget that to notice homeopathy, even to ridicule it, recognizes its existence, and tacitly admit its strength. Better keep his hands off. Fools rush in where angels fear to tread. There are none so blind as those who will not see. If Editor Hart were in earnest he could readily assure himself of the value of the derided symptoms. But to investigate honestly and fairly the claims of homeopathy—as he has never done, and never will—would, of course, deprive him of his allopathic three-eyed peacock feather, and possibly also his yellow riding jacket. A member of a guild of doctors which uses ovarine, and cerebrine, and liverine and so forth, a school which the Autocrat of the Breakfast Table never tired of burlesquing, has very little room for ridiculing homeopathic ways and means.

—A doctor practices on his own patients, but a musician practices on the patience of others.

—DANGEROUS FUNERAL OBSERVANCES. Says the *British Medical Journal*: Pro-

fessor Hay of Aberdeen has published some very sensible remarks on the subject of attendance at funerals. He points out the frequent chills that, at a season like March, when winds pipe high, are caught at funerals. He states that the habit of changing clothes of a warm and heavy texture for those of the thinner and the supposed more seemly black suit is provocative of disease, and he suggests a liberalizing in the nature of the dress in which we mourn for the dead. He also deprecates the absurd delay often experienced in waiting around the door of a house for the starting of the funeral, and hints that the clergymen, by dint of punctuality and a certain brevity, might assist in this much needed reform.

—This condition of aggravation by cold and dampness in calcaria is so pronounced that by it I am accustomed to be guided in a choice of climate. When the patient's symptoms indicate kali, I advise a warm climate, even damp; when calcaria, always a dry climate, even cold.—*Allen*.

—The daily mortality from consumption in the United States is now estimated at 45°.

—Two weeks ago Dr. A. L. Monroe performed the American operation, dissecting two inches of the rectum of a lady who had previously been under the surgeon's knife on two different occasions. The first operation was curetting the uterus; afterward the ovaries and fallopian tubes were removed. These operations, however, did not remove the trouble as she has suffered for the past year. Within the last three months two doctors have diagnosed the trouble as carcinoma of the uterus. Upon examination, however, Dr. Monroe found the uterus in quite a healthy state, while the rectum proved to be the seat of trouble, therefore, the above opera-

tion was performed. The lady is in the Louisville hospital and doing nicely.—*Ida M. Fagaly, Louisville, Ky.*

—The sufferer from potash salts becomes emaciated as well as anæmic; the kidneys after a time become inflamed and degenerate; digestion becomes impaired early, for an alkaline stomach does not favor the assimilation of food; the patients are always tired and cold.—*Allen*.

—Professor Perry A. Cole, Cleveland Medical College, is ill and absent from his office. Professor True fills his place temporarily.

—The Cleveland General Hospital, 274 Woodland Avenue, had its formal opening on Tuesday, October 30, 1894. This is a newly completed hospital enterprise, and has already stepped into the front rank of public favor. The Methodist deaconesses are training in this hospital as professional nurses, in order the better to fit them for sick duty among the indigent and ailing. Homeopathic patients are received and all courtesy shown homeopathic physicians.

—The Antikamnia Co. of St. Louis is still endearing the hearts of its friends—the practicing physicians—with testimonials of a practical and enduring value. Its last contribution in this way has been a fine morocco covered book, containing a perpetual visiting list. This company is a very enterprising one, and deserves all the good words and professional recognition which the medical fraternity everywhere showers upon them.

The American Homeopathist,

Issued Twice a Month.

This Journal is published for its subscribers only, and has no free list. Sample copies are never sent. Subscriptions are not discontinued until so ordered. What is not right will always be made right cheerfully and without question.

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New York.

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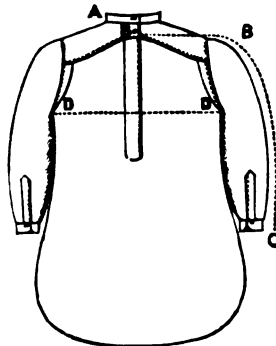
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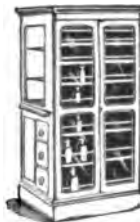
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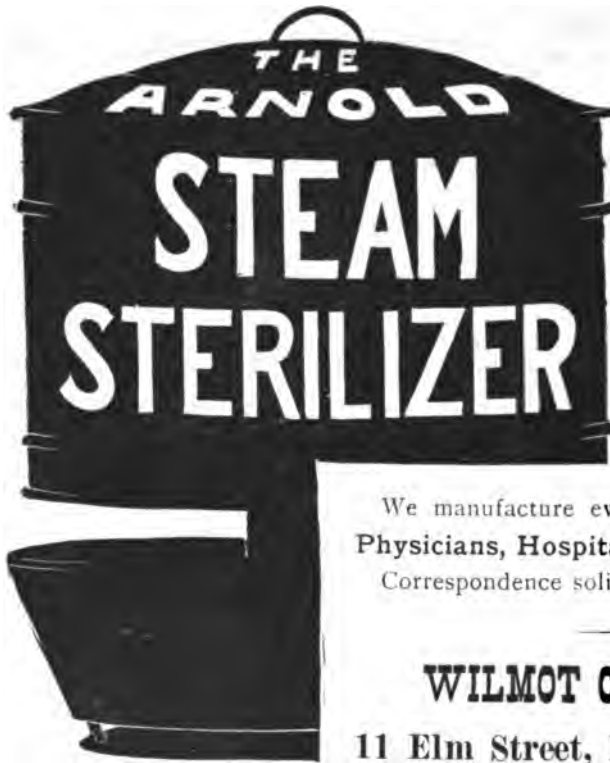
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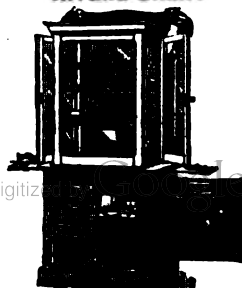
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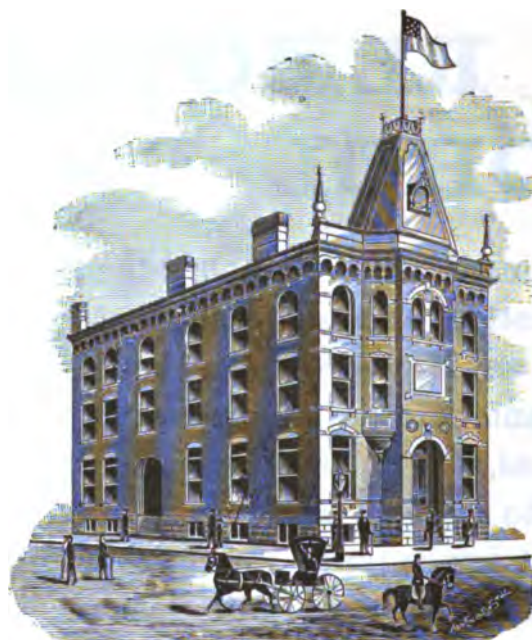
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